"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; tomorrow fair, with rising temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,279. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GERARD TO VISIT KAISER AT FRONT; BERLIN HOPEFUL

Ambassador Leaving Capital for Emperor's Camp to Discuss the Submarine Crisis.

INVITATION FROM THE RULER

Washington, in Dark, Declares Request for Meeting Must Have Come from Kaiser.

CHANCELLOR IS RETURNING

Expected in Berlin Today to Draft Answer to Note—Emperor May Address President.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin tonight for the Germany Army Headquarters, where he will be received by the German Emperor.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who is now at the Army Headquarters, is expected to come to Berlin tomorrow to prepare Germany's answer to the American note.

Foreign Minister von Jagow called on Ambassador Gerard at the American Embassy at 10 o'clock this morning for a talk on the general situation, and declared his intention of returning later in the day.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London, April 27.)—A feeling of confidence that a solution would be found to the pending German-American difficulties and that the present tension would be ended exerted an evident influence on the Stock Exchange today. The market was quiet but firm.

Ambassador Gerard had not received today the additional instructions from Washington heralded in newspaper dispatches. Their arrival undoubtedly will contribute toward a settlement.

An experienced neutral diplomat summed up the situation in an epigram, saying there was no case on record in which complicated diplomatic questions had been settled by a mutual bombardment of formal notes, not supplemented by simultaneous diplomatic negotiations.

One of the highest German officials said he did not wish to discuss the possibilities of a settlement. So far as could be judged from his manner, he was not discouraged except by the fact that he and his colleagues were forced to work more or less in the dark.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's Berlin dispatch takes a hopeful view of the German-American situation. After referring to the various conferences already held and to be held, it adds:

"It is naturally impossible to say what will come from these, but outward circumstances confirm the opinion that hope need not yet be surrendered that a way to reach an understanding and avoidance of a conflict between Germany and the United States can be found. The views in political circles vary slightly regarding the significance of such a conflict in connection with the world war in which we are involved, and the group of politicians and publicists who now, as formerly, are endeavoring with all arguments to prove that the conflict is American, and that, as a consequence, the submarine warfare carried on by us without all scruples would mean an advantageous development for us is, after all, very small."

Wonder If Wilson Wants Peace.

The Frankfurter Zeitung names the Tageszeitung and the Kreuzzeitung as the principal exponents of this theory, and continues:

"It is of special, even of decisive, importance to know whether the Imperial Government has become convinced that President Wilson in his heart of hearts desires to avoid a breach, in this connection the repeated conferences which the Imperial Chancellor has had with the American Ambassador are of indisputable interest. One can deduce from the course of the councils following these conferences what opinion the Imperial Government has probably come to regarding President Wilson's final desire."

The Berlin newspapers refrain from all comment, with the exception of a brief polemic against the Tageszeitung against the Tageblatt, and a leader in the Kreuzzeitung, in which the writer says that a service can be done to the Government if the press will give expression to the people's indignation at the attitude of the United States. The article is a sharp attack on Americans, who are termed hypocrites and are accused of unneutral motives in assuming the stand they have taken.

Says Allies Want a Break.

LONDON, April 27.—The most difficult problem of diplomacy which Germany has been called upon to solve since the war began is that presented by the American note on submarine warfare, says a semi-official telegram from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

"The semi-official telegram says the answer to the American note will not be given before the end of the week," the correspondent telegraphs, "as the decision to be arrived at is the most difficult since the outbreak of the war. Germany's enemies desire a breach between Germany and America. Therefore German leaders must consider means of disappointing the expectations of their enemies without hindering Germany in the fulfillment of her heavy task."

HOPES RISE AT WASHINGTON.

Gerard's Visit to Kaiser Viewed as Significant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A much easier feeling prevails in Washington today over the submarine crisis with Germany. This feeling is not due to any definite advices from Mr. Gerard, the

Continued on Page 3.

Arnold Whitridge Gains British Military Cross

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 28, (via London, April 27.)—Among those who received the Military Cross in a recent presentation of decorations by the Division General in the presence of units of the fighting force was Second Lieut. Arnold Whitridge, Yale, '14, son of F. W. Whitridge of New York, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

Lieutenant Whitridge received the decoration for having directed the fire of his battery during a hot period of the recent fighting from a forward observing station, with the German trenches only 100 yards away. He is one of a group of young American college men who have been with the British artillery since early in the war. One of this number was William Montague Nicholls, who was a student at Annapolis Academy, but resigned to go to the front. Nicholls was killed in action near Loos last Fall.

GERMANS POUNDING THE BRITISH LINES

Twenty Points Are the Object of Attacks by Teuton Artillery or Infantry.

LONDON SEES HINT OF DRIVE

Irish Regiments Distinguished Themselves Around Hulluch and Loos, Centre of Fray.

LONDON, April 27.—A great increase in German activity on the British front in Belgium and France is indicated tonight by the British official communication, which is the longest ever sent out from Army Headquarters. To the extent of nearly 500 words it describes the manifold operations on the British front, where observers have been predicting that the Germans were about to launch an attack as determined as that against Verdun.

The new German activity has shown itself at more than a score of points, with the principal fighting apparently around Hulluch and Loos.

The Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a successful raid near Carnoy.

There has been artillery activity at La Boisselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentières, and Frelinghien.

At Frelinghein the Germans entered the British trenches, but were driven out, it is stated. Similar attacks on the British trenches on Hill 60 and at St. Eloi are reported to have been repulsed.

The Irish regiments get special mention for bravery in a counterattack which drove the Germans out of a section of trenches where they had gained a footing with the aid of gas and an artillery curtain of fire.

The report says of this fighting:

This morning at 5.10 o'clock, the enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Hulluch, and at the same time put artillery barrage on our lines north of Loos.

At 7.30 A. M. a second gas cloud was revealed from about the same place, and after a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-northeast of Loos.

A counterattack by our Irish troops took place within half an hour and the enemy was driven out, leaving many dead in our trenches.

The enemy also advanced from trenches just south of Hulluch, but this attack was enfiladed by our machine-guns and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but were driven out.

The communication also says:

Last night the Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a very successful raid near Carnoy. The raiding party rushed the trenches and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting drove the remaining Germans into their dugouts.

Today the hostile artillery was active about La Boisselle and Hebuterne. Last night the enemy exploded a mine southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Today the hostile artillery was active about Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville-St. Vaast. Yesterday evening the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Armentieres and about Frelinghein. South of Frelinghein the enemy entered our trenches about 8 P. M. under cover of a bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counterattack.

Last night after a heavy bombardment followed by the explosion of a mine the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed. At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sap heads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombers.

Our trenches west of Zillebeke and northeast of Hill 60, and the battery positions in the rear, were heavily shelled from 6 P. M. to midnight.

An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed.

Today the hostile artillery was active against our trenches southwest of St. Eloi.

Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our craters in the Hohenzollern section but was driven out at once.

During the night the enemy sprang mines southeast of Souchez, northeast of the double crassier, northeast of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine in the Hulluch sector.

Hostile artillery was active during the day against our trenches about Carency, Souchez, Les Bredis, and Fosse (De Braquemont.)

Yesterday there was much aerial activity, nineteen combats in the air taking place. The machine reported yesterday as having been brought down in our lines was a two-seater. It was attacked by a single-seater three times at a great height. The enemy pilot was shot through the heart and the observer through the body. The machine crashed to earth with the engine full on from a height of 14,000 feet. One of our reconnaissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. All the hostile attacks were driven off, and one hostile machine was brought down. Our reconnaissance was completed. Two of our areoplanes were damaged, but all returned safely.

The German Army Headquarters statement today says of operations on the British front:

Southwest of Ypres we subjected the English positions to a heavy fire, the good effect of which was noticed later by our patrols.

South of St. Elo' a strong enemy hand-grenade attack ended in failure because of our fire.

In the Givenchy-en-Gohelle-Neuville St. Vaast sector we successfully exploded numerous mines, and in a hand-grenade attack near Givenchy we wrested from the enemy a portion

Continued on Page 3.

WAR SECRETARY URGES TRIPLE LINE OF PREPAREDNESS

Tells Publishers Nation Must Be Ready in Arms, Industries, and Patriotism.

SCHWAB INDORSES SPEECH

Says Industries Will Stand Shoulder to Shoulder with the Government.

U. S. MUST STAND BY THEM

Otto H. Kahn on "High Finance"—Gov. Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Daniel Willard Speak.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor Charles S. Whitman, and Mayor John Purroy Mitchel left their official duties last night to speak to the thousand and one men and women who assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria for the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

President Wilson, unable to attend, sent a telegram in which he expressed the hope that the influence of the newspapers of the country would be "for fair play, right understanding, peace, prosperity, and the glory of America." The response of the association pledged the newspapers to true Americanism.

V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States; Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Charles M. Schwab, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, were other speakers introduced by Patrick Francis Murphy, who was toastmaster.

Distinguished and capable speakers discussed big questions seriously, and were seriously heard, but interspersed throughout the speech-making, especially when Mr. Murphy talked, was wit and joking to which the diners responded with keen appreciation. Even the Chinese Minister told American jokes. It was an important dinner, but those who went to it had real fun.

Emphatic for Preparedness.

Because of his position, and because he spoke for the first time in New York since his appointment, Secretary Baker probably was the speaker about whom the most interest centred. And if any present feared that the Secretary of War would enunciate the doctrine of pacifism on anti-preparedness their fears were dispelled, for Mr. Baker spoke emphatically for preparation against the possibility of war, and roused his audience to a great demonstration of approval.

The first speaker was Mayor Mitchel, who, owing to another engagement, spoke briefly and left early. The Mayor said:

"Good government depends upon good newspapers, because good government depends upon a knowledge of current facts by the people, and they can be carried over into the consciousness of the people only by truthful and accurate publication of the facts.

"We are in the midst of times where we must understand that dual allegiance of any kind is incompatible with good American citizenship. It is well in these times that the spirit and temper of our country is expressed by virile, forcible men, so that Europe will understand that true Americanism still lives unasthetized by the narcotic doctrine of pacifism and prostration. I urge you to wield this great power which you bear in your hands for the expression of that real Americanism in the days which are to come."

Whitman Urges a Free Press.

Governor Whitman described the press as "the greatest driving force in our national life," and said that it represented "a public utility just as much as does a lighting corporation. He said that newspapers, instead of always giving their readers what they wanted, should train their readers to want the big and better things above the mean and petty. The Governor was strong in upholding the freedom of the press.

"Not all of the abuses," he said, "which the wide license of a free government has made possible, would justify the slightest infringement of this sacred right.

"From the day when the European war shook us from our dream of world peace," the Governor continued, "our boast of security, the best thought of this land, has been for preparedness for national defense. This is not the time nor the place to discuss this subject in detail. There is a preparedness that does not have to wait upon Congressional action and in which all can take part. We can take the hate and the misunderstanding out of American life, so that ancient unity may be restored. We can prepare for peace as well as for war, bulwarking free institutions even while we protect them. There is no greater preparedness than the restoration of our ancient confidence in the high destiny of America, the rekindling of our hopes and faiths, the banishment of every divisive prejudice that has arisen to plague and to retard.

"This great task is peculiarly the province of the press. It is in your power to be the great interpretative factor in American life, and, more than anything else, it is wise and patriotic interpretation that we need today."

Regulation of Railroads.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, acknowledged the obligations of the railroads to the press, and then discussed Federal as against State regulation of railroads and the demand of railroad employes for increased pay. On these last two subjects he said:

"Gradually, consistently, and naturally, as I view it, the change in railroad regulation from State to Federal is taking place, and the thing most desired is that the complete change shall be accomplished in as brief a time as practicable, consistent with orderly transition. I believe few if any radical changes in the laws will be necessary, and such changes as may be made will be rather changes of detail than of principle. I think a careful survey of the matter will develop that we have already gone a long way toward Federal regulation of railroads—much further, in fact, than is generally supposed, without being fully aware of the change, and it now requires little more than that the actual status should be fixed by Congress.

"In the one other very important matter in connection with railroad operation. I refer to the railroad labor problem. Certainly the men who operate the trains and engines should be a selected

Continued on Page 4.

Continued Loss of Ships Arouses Holland; Two More Neutral Vessels Are Sunk

AMSTERDAM, April 27, (via London.)—The Dutch newspapers are showing increased indignation and resentment over Germany's submarine campaign, and what they allege is a continuation of losses to Dutch shipping by torpedoes or mines. The Vaderland says German submarines are now doing their work without showing their number, as was instanced in the sinking of the Dutch steamer Berkelstrom, and declares that "this latest outrage by submarine commanders, who are raging like madmen, will cost Germany dearly."

The Vaderland further declares that it will be necessary, in the investigation into the sinking of the steamer Tubantia, for the Germans to establish not only whether reports from all numbered submarines have been sent in, but also reports from unnumbered submarines. Otherwise, the newspaper adds, Germany's assertion that no German submarine was responsible, will be valueless.

ROTTERDAM, April 27.—The Dutch steamship Maashaven struck a mine yesterday morning while bound from London for this port. A tug carrying the survivors arrived at Waterweg today.

On April 1 the Maashaven hit a mine on the English coast, but managed to reach the Thames. Necessary repairs were made, and on Tuesday the vessel left for Rotterdam in tow of two tugs.

Two More Neutrals Sunk.

LONDON, April 27.—The sinking of a neutral vessel by gunfire from a German submarine was announced officially today. The Norwegian bark Carmanian was destroyed and a boat containing part of her crew capsized. The official announcement is as follows:

The Norwegian bark Carmanian was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine on Tuesday, fifty-five miles off the west coast of Ireland. The crew took to boats. The submarine immediately left them.

One boat capsized. The other, containing the Captain and nine of the crew, reached the coast. The men were rescued by cliff ladders.

The Dutch tug Noordzee has been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's.

The Carmanian was a vessel of 1,840 tons, was built in 1897 and was owned in Stavanger. She was last reported sailing from Buenos Aires Feb. 18 for Falmouth.

THE HAGUE, April 27, (via London.)—The Ministry of Marine, in a communication issued today concerning the explosion by which the Dutch steamers Maashaven and Dubke were damaged and the tug Noordzee was sunk, says the accident occurred Wednesday morning at the same place where the Dutch steamers Colombia on April 12 and the Lodewijk van Nassau struck mines, namely, about three miles north-northwest of the Galloper Buoy. Two of the Noordzee's crew were drowned.

The statement adds that neither periscopes nor torpedo tracks were seen.

COPENHAGEN, April 27, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamship Stromsnaes, bound for Lubeck with a cargo of herring from Norway, has been blown up and sunk off Gjedser, Denmark. The crew was landed at Warnemunde, Germany.

OBREGON WILL ASK THAT TROOPS RETIRE

Prepared to Assure Americans That De Facto Forces Can Cope with Villistas.

DENIES CARRANZA BREAK

In Perfect Harmony with First Chief—Scott and Funston Start for Conference at Juarez.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 27.—General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of the de facto Government, will submit his assurances to Major Generals Scott and Funston at their coming conference in Juarez or El Paso that the Carranza forces are now fully able to cope with the Villa bandits operating in Southern Chihuahua. He said he hoped to arrange for an early retirement of the American troops.

Before his departure tonight for Juarez, General Obregon, who was accompanied by General Jacinto Trevino, Carranza commander at Torreon, outlined to The Associated Press the official proposals he intends to submit to Generals Scott and Funston. Incidentally the Mexican Minister of War denied reports that there was friction between himself and General Venustiano Carranza.

Regarding the coming conference General Obregon said:

"I am going to Juarez to convince the American representatives that our army is more than amply sufficient to control the small groups of Villa bandits which are still at large and outside the law. I hope to arrange for the prompt retirement of the American troops into their own country."

General Obregon was emphatic in denouncing the reports circulated in the United States that he had broken with the First Chief.

"I wish emphatically to deny the inventions of the American yellow press, which has insinuated there is friction between myself and General Carranza," he said. "I wish further to state that there is perfect harmony among all the Chiefs of the Constitutionalist cause."

General Obregon left Chihuahua on his special train at 10 P. M.

Scott and Funston on Way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 27.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, was on his way to El Paso tonight to discuss with General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, questions incident to the presence of American troops in Mexico. Accompanied by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, General Scott left here at 8:50 o'clock tonight. The officers should arrive at El Paso early tomorrow. With them went their respective aids.

Just what Generals Scott and Funston were to discuss with General Obregon remained unknown here, but little credence was given to the unofficial report that General Obregon was prepared to demand that a definite time be set for the withdrawal of the American troops. It was regarded as likely that throughout the conference General Obregon and General Scott would communicate at intervals with their respective Governments.

It was believed here that the conference probably would take place in Juarez, the Mexican town opposite El Paso. It is understood that the United States Government has no objection to Generals Scott and Funston meeting the Mexican representatives in Mexican soil, and it was realized that General Obregon might not care to carry on the discussions on American soil.

General Funston is acquainted with General Obregon, but General Scott has never seen him.

Intense Interest on Border.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—The border is engrossed with the forthcoming conference of Generals Scott, Funston, and Obregon. In Columbus, N. M., the topic in every quarter, when The New York Times correspondent left there this morning, was the conference. At headquarters it was being discussed; at the wireless station the operators were talking about it, and the telegraph office correspondents and officers were conjecturing as to its outcome.

Word was received unofficially from along the line of communication during the morning that four of the Mexican prisoners being held by the American force at the principal field base had been killed while trying to escape. The news made hardly an impression, because of the intense interest in the conference.

Here in El Paso it is the same. In the lobbies of the two principal hotels and elsewhere one finds bronzed men of the West—mine owners, miners, ranchers, men who have had, have, or hope to have concessions of one kind or another in Mexico, men who are for intervention—all asking for news of the conference plans, as are the army officers here and everybody else.

Hope that the conference would end

Continued on Page 5.

PASTORS CHEER T. R. FOR WILSON ATTACK

Colonel Addresses Plea for Preparedness to Methodist Social Union.

SCORN FOR THE PACIFISTS

Arraigns the President for Attitude Toward Germany, Mexico, and Preparedness.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was cordially received last night at the annual dinner of the Methodist Social Union at the Hotel Biltmore. His address, principally an attack upon the Wilson Administration's attitude toward Germany and Mexico, was applauded, and he was several times forced to wait until quiet was restored.

The Colonel arrived at 10 o'clock, and the 600 men and women rose and applauded while he walked the length of the room to the speaker's table.

Then, as the orchestra played the national anthem, a man in the centre of the room jumped upon a chair, waved a napkin, and shouted: "Three cheers for the next President of the United States!"

Scores of men and women climbed upon their chairs to get a better look at the Colonel.

Mr. Roosevelt delivered all the speech which he had prepared and made many insertions, most of them caustic remarks about Wilson's policies.

There were a number of the Colonel's old-time political supporters at the dinner, but hardly enough to make it a "family affair," as one man was heard to refer to it.

Before the Colonel arrived his friend W. H. Van Benschoten, who was of counsel for Roosevelt in the Barnes libel suit in Syracuse, was elected President. Right after that Walter R. Comfort, the retiring President, read a brief address laudatory of the Colonel, which paved the way for the demonstration which followed.

Starts Presidential Campaign.

"We loathe peace with dishonor," was one remark by Mr. Comfort that was cheered. At another point, referring to Colonel Roosevelt, he said: "He made our flag to be respected throughout all the earth. Under his rule every American citizen was respected in every land on the globe and on every sea." Men and women joined in the cheers that followed.

Colonel Roosevelt had been asked to talk on "The Methodist Pioneers," and he mentioned the pioneers, but his address was the opening gun of his campaign, which his adherents believe will bring him the Republican nomination.

Mr. Comfort had referred to General Grant as a man who had a sincere love for peace, but was not afraid to fight for right.

"I was glad to hear that reference to General Grant by your President," the Colonel exclaimed, following up that line. "General Grant set an example all might well follow in our foreign relations. He never said anything he didn't mean. He never hit if he could possibly avoid it; but when he hit he never hit soft.

"Remember," added the Colonel, when the applause ended, "nobody is grateful if you hit him, but he is no more grateful if you hit him soft. He is just as ungrateful after being hit soft, only he is more dangerous."

Again there was much applause, and the Colonel did not let the opportunity slip by.

"Don't use language you don't mean," he said, "and don't use language unless you are getting ready to back it up. But make the other fellow understand that if he forces you he has a scrap coming.

The Colonel jibed at Bryan in some information he imparted about the war of 1812, which he said he would like to see in the schoolbooks, but which he never expected to get there. Prior to the war of 1812, he said, a man had said something like the Bryan utterance that "a million men would spring to arms between sunrise and sunset." It was "The freemen will rise and conquer Canada."

"Four thousand of them did," the Colonel said, "and 1,000 of them went into Canada. Then they were captured. The other 3,000 held a meeting and decided that it was unconstitutional for them to leave the borders of their State. Now these men were cowards, for later they did splendid service. They were untrained. But it is a lesson we can all afford to learn."

Hit at Hyphenates Cheered.

"We must set our faces like flint against the hyphenated American in any form" was another remark which started cheering. The Colonel enlarged upon the idea and repeated that if war should come he would go, and his four sons would go. He added this new line: "If you think I shall be glad to go you are in error, and every father here knows how I will feel with my four sons at war and possibly among those to

Continued on Page 6.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

IRISH REVOLT SPREADS WEST AND SOUTH; WHOLE ISLAND NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW; COLONIAL IRISH ROUSED AGAINST REBELS

Carson and Redmond Join Against Revolt; Urge That No Political Use Be Made of It

LONDON, April 27.—In his declaration in the House of Commons today concerning the situation in Ireland Sir Edward Carson said:

I feel quite satisfied with the statement of the Prime Minister. I will gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels, now and forevermore. I hope the newspapers will not try, during a war of such a character as we are engaged in, to bring about dissension of a political character in relation to the Irish question.

Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers, and John Redmond, rising, said:

May I say a word—although I really think it is scarcely necessary? Perhaps I ought to give expression on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist Party here, and, as I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of detestation and horror with which we have regarded these proceedings. I join most cordially with Sir Edward Carson in hoping that no set of newspapers or public men in this country will attempt to use what has happened in Ireland as a political weapon against any party that may exist.

DUBLIN IS STILL CUT OFF

Troops Have Not Yet Regained Entire Possession of the Capital.

NOTED GENERAL IN CHARGE

Sir John Maxwell, Who Commanded in Egypt, Has Full Power to Handle Situation.

ANXIETY FELT IN ENGLAND

Asquith Promises Full Information and a Thorough Investigation Into Origin of Rising.

LONDON, Friday, April 28.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. Full disciplinary powers have been given to him for the extension of the operations and the suppression of the rebellion, which has spread to the west and south.

Premier Asquith, who on Wednesday had given reassuring news respecting the situation, caused something of a flutter of anxiety yesterday in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionary forces of certain parts of Dublin and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets. The Prime Minister added, however, that the Government was convinced the forces now in Ireland and those proceeding there were adequate to deal with the situation.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, strong opponents on the Home Rule question, expressed their detestation of the rising, and, as a consequence, Premier Asquith said he did not think it necessary to hold a session of the House Monday, as had been suggested by one of the members "to make clear to the world what true amount of support was behind the movement."

"Our allies," said Mr. Asquith, "already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond that the movement is sectional only and has no sympathy from the representatives of the Irish leaders."

News to be Given to Nation.

At the rising of the House, the Home Secretary, Herbert Samuel, was able to announce the receipt of information that over "considerable districts" of Ireland calm prevailed, and to repeat the Prime Minister's promise that, consistent with the military exigencies, all the news available would be published and the necessary facilities granted to newspaper men. Arrangements have been made for newspaper correspondents to go to Ireland and watch the course of events.

Individually the Ministers express confidence that the military forces on the spot can deal successfully with the movement. On the political side, the position is much more satisfactory. Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson being in agreement that no political capital is to be made out of the troubles.

A promise by Premier Asquith in behalf of the Government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement and his acceptance of full responsibility, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalists and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the Government, went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, and other officials alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Fein agitation. Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposition of the Government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a hopeful feeling prevailed in Parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to the adjournment of the House to Tuesday, after the Ministers had promised that this would not interfere with the issuance of any available news.

Dublin Wholly Cut Off.

Dublin is further from London today than Peking is from New York, so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising, and passenger traffic has been for the most part suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

Sir Edward Carson, in the House of Commons, pointed out that many persons were anxious regarding the fate of relatives in Dublin and could get virtually no news from Ireland.

Mr. Asquith replied that he sympathized with the anxiety felt by persons having relatives in Ireland. However, the difficulties of communication were diminishing. He gathered that communication would be restored today or tomorrow, subject, of course, to military necessity. There would be no censorship of private communications. All official news would be published promptly, and private communication interfered with as little as possible.

Mr. Redmond said: "I agree with Sir Edward Carson that the situation is one of great anxiety. Up to this moment I have been unable to get into communication with Dublin, either by telegraph or letter."

He thought that when the Government had full information it should be given to the House, but to debate the subject prematurely on Monday would be most injurious.

The Prime Minister agreed that "to

BETRAYAL OF PLOT DENIED BY LANSING

New York Irishman's Charge Is Flatly Contradicted in Washington.

INFORMATION WAS BELATED

Would Not Have Been Divulged Anyway, Unless the Plot Had Been Laid Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Lansing today flatly denied the statement made in New York yesterday by John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, that the information which enabled the British Government to frustrate a German landing in Ireland and capture Sir Roger Casement was furnished to Great Britain by the Wilson Administration.

At the White House indignation was expressed over the statement of Devoy. No formal denial was made there, but unofficially the Devoy charge was declared to be absolutely untrue.

It was not denied at the State Department, however, that this Government had information in regard to the revolutionary plottings of Sir Roger Casement. The inference drawn from what was said there by a responsible official was that this information did not come to the department until after Sir Roger Casement had been captured, although before the announcement of the capture was made. This official explained that the United States Government would not furnish any information of a military character to the British Government unless it related to plots in this country in violation of American neutrality. Information of plans made in Germany to invade Ireland, it was asserted, would not be communicated to Great Britain.

Officials would not say today whether the Government would take any action on Editor Devoy's reported admission that he had been a party to the uprising in Ireland, which in his case would constitute a violation of the neutrality laws. They contented themselves with denying the statement of Devoy that the Administration had furnished the British Government with the information which led to the capture of the Casement expedition. Tonight when Devoy's editorial to be published in the issue of The Gaelic American of April 29, in which he dared President Wilson to prosecute him and made charges against the personal character of the President, was read to an official in a position to know what the disposition of the Administration would be in the matter, this official indulged in some caustic references to Editor Devoy, and then said that he had no idea whether any action would be taken against Devoy.

Von Igel Clues of Little Value.

From what was said at the State Department the impression was created in some quarters that the department's knowledge of the Casement expedition was drawn from the papers taken from the New York office of Wolf von Igel, an attaché of the German Embassy, now on bail to answer charges of attempting to blow up the Welland Canal and other violations of the neutrality laws. The New York Times correspondent was informed, however, that the evidence furnished by the von Igel papers of plans to cause revolutionary disturbances in Ireland was of a character that would have been of no benefit to the British Government. But it was practically admitted that this Government had some knowledge of the Casement plot, although not until after the expedition that landed in Ireland had been captured.

That von Igel papers, it was said elsewhere in a quarter having knowledge of their contents, showed that there was a sympathetic movement among Irishmen in the United States for a revolt in Ireland in the interest of the German cause, but no definite plot such as culminated in the abortive Casement expedition was disclosed. This Government appears to have had information, however, that an expedition was being organized in Germany for the invasion of Ireland with the hope that its landing would be followed by an uprising of the people. But according to those having knowledge of the matter the British Government was quite aware of what was going on in connection with Sir Roger Casement's activities, and this knowledge was to a certain extent an open secret. References to it, it was said, had appeared in the newspapers from time to time.

Meanwhile the papers taken from von Igel's office remain in the custody of

Continued on Page 3.

CASEMENT SAYS REVOLT WILL FAIL

Cannot Possibly Succeed Without Him to Lead It, Prisoner Tells His Guards.

GIVES DETAILS OF CAPTURE

Admits He Was Brought in Submarine and That Germany Was to Aid with Raids.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Roger Casement confided his fears to the authorities today that with his capture all hope of success of the revolt against British rule in Ireland had vanished. He regarded himself as the one man, he said, who would have been able to accomplish the overthrow of the British Government in Ireland.

The time to strike, he insisted, was during the war, as there was no hope afterward. His capture at the outset of his attempt to land on Irish soil, together with the sinking of the German steamer, loaded with arms and ammunition, had upset all his finely laid scheme and the Irish revolutionists could hope for nothing more.

Sir Roger knew of the Dublin riots, the authorities making no effort to keep newspapers from him, and he expressed his opinion that it was not of any use now trying to go any further with it. While he hoped the Irish rebels would succeed, he "feared" they were doomed now to failure, as they lacked, in Sir Roger's enforced absence, the one man who could lead them through it.

Sir Roger's attitude since his arrest reflects what one of the guards who have taken turns in watching over him characterizes as "inordinate vanity." Casement, this official declares, shows conceit in everything he says. He has a strut like an actor and a grandiloquent manner. He assumes the air of a martyr and has confided to his keepers that if he dies he expects a great monument to be erected to him by "Irish patriots." In fact, his whole attitude since his arrest suggests that of a man who believes himself to be not merely a prophet and an apostle of the Irish revolutionary movement, but also its perfect leader, whose active direction of the rising was necessary to its success. The Germans, it is assumed, took him at his own valuation.

Sir Roger's trial, it is said today, probably will be held within a month. The prisoner, feeling that there is no escape for him from the gallows, remarked calmly to a keeper today that he hoped they would hang him with a silk cord. Just an ordinary rope, he thought, would not be in keeping with a man of his dignity.

It is plain from what he has said that he expected the Germans to start with fleet operations, Zeppelin raids, and all other means possible to keep Britain so engaged that the Irish revolt could be put through to a successful end. In fact, there is no doubt in the minds of the officials here that the German attack on Lowestoft was part of the whole plot engineered by Sir Roger and that the riots breaking out in Dublin are another phase of it.

Casement's Version of Expedition.

While various versions of the filibustering expedition have been put out, the officials have learned from Sir Roger that he was brought to Ireland in a submarine. This underwater craft left the German port about the same time that the false neutral arms-laden ship started out on its bold journey from a Norwegian port. The "neutral" was a 1,100-ton steamer with one funnel. She flew the Norwegian flag and was manned entirely by a crew of Germans. In some mysterious way she apparently had been loaded in Norwegian waters with arms and ammunition for the prospective rebels. She got through the British patrols until off the Irish coast, where she was engaged by a British vessel which had been on the lookout for her and sunk. The entire German crew are now in London.

The fake neutral bore the Norwegian name of Aud, but the vessel's real name is an entirely different one. While the "Aud," with her holds chock full of guns and ammunition, was picking her way at a respectable distance off the Irish coast, Sir Roger and two coconspirators, both Irishmen, were being taken through the same waters in the German submarine. They were the only ones of the entire expedition who were not Germans.

While the "neutral" ship with her Norwegian disguise was on her way it was noticed that a motor car was waiting in a rather out-of-the-way place near the shore in a town on the southwest Irish coast. At that time it was not known that this motor car had anything to do with the ammunition ship plot, but because of a growing suspicion that there was something wrong about the car being in such a

Continued on Page 2.

have a debate while the conflagration is raging would not be in the public interest, and would not tend to an investigation of the case."

England naturally is extremely anxious about the situation, but no fears are expressed that the Government will not be able to suppress the rising. The casualties thus far do not exceed what might have occurred in civil riots, but more severe fighting is likely to follow before quiet is restored in Dublin.

The extent of the seditious movement is for the present a Governmental secret, except that it has spread to the west and south. It was on the west coast of Ireland that Sir Roger Casement's expedition, consisting of a submarine and a steamer, sought to land munitions when the steamer was captured. In the north of Ireland, so far as is known, there has been no disturbance, a direct dispatch from Londonderry reporting complete order.

Irishmen in Colonies Indignant.

From Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other parts of the Empire came a flood of cablegrams to Mr. Redmond today repudiating the action of the rebellious elements in Dublin, and expressing scorn at what they have done "while brave Irish soldiers are dying at the front that their country may prosper."

Incidentally the messages express the fullest confidence in Mr. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Some of them were given out for publication by the Nationalist leader. One from Sydney, signed "MacCarthy," reads:

"The sectional pro-German rioting disgusts Home Rulers here. Take heart! Our race is with you and our gallant countrymen at the front."

From Melbourne came a message signed "O'Connell," reading:

"The Irish in Victoria view with abhorrence the futile and meaningless rebellion at Dublin, and sympathize with the National Party in the cruel struggle against the criminal efforts of an insignificant minority to thwart the noble object of peace and reconciliation which was almost accomplished.

"Such fanatics betray gross ingratitude for the benefits Ireland has received through long agitation and the generosity of the Irish abroad, as well as the valuable help rendered by the British and other democracies. Brave Irish soldiers are dying at the front that their country may prosper. Their nobility of sacrifice should shame all the wreckers of Ireland's future.

"The guilt of the horrible bloodshed at Dublin will be on the misguided leaders of the outbreak."

Steamer From Dublin at Holyhead.

HOLYHEAD, Friday, April 28.—The first boat to leave Dublin for Holyhead since the start of the rebellion arrived here this morning.

WISH SUCCESS FOR REVOLT.

Officers of Irish Volunteers Here Adopt Resolution of Sympathy.

The Board of Officers of the First Brigade of Irish Volunteers, at a meeting held at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night adopted resolutions expressing themselves as being emphatically in sympathy with the Irishmen who have revolted in Ireland. The resolutions express the hope that "the efforts of the militant manhood of Ireland will be crowned with success."

John D. Moore, Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, also issued a statement last night expressing his sympathy with "the Irish rebellion."

LORD ABERDEEN PITIES CASEMENT

Ex-Viceroy of Ireland, Now Here, Expresses Belief That Disaffection Is Restricted.

FARMERS ARE FOR UNION

Realize England Is Their Main Market—Appeal of United Irish League of America.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, for nine years Viceroy of Ireland, who is now in New York, talked in an interview last night of the rebellion that has broken out in Ireland. Lord Aberdeen said that while he did not underestimate the seriousness of the situation, he was nevertheless convinced that the outbreak would be of short duration, and that tranquillity soon would be re-established. He expressed a sense of sadness for the unfortunate end to the career of Sir Roger Casement, and said that so far as Sir Roger was concerned he was certain that the British Government would act cautiously and with deliberation in the matter.

"The prediction which was offered when the news of the recent disturbance was first received, namely, that the outbreak would prove to be of an ephemeral character, will be found to be correct," said the Marquis. "By this I do not mean that the occurrence is one the importance of which should be minimized, and especially I would in no way ignore the deplorable fact that lives have been lost in this disturbance—the more deplorable because nothing will be gained by such sacrifice. Nor am I forgetting that this evening's dispatches allude to signs of unrest in other parts of the country than Dublin.

"This statement doubtless refers to certain localities where for a very long period there have been small local centres of discontent, and in view of all the circumstances it is not the least surprising that it has been thought proper to place the whole country, nominally, for the time being, under martial law.

Signs That Are Reassuring.

"On the other hand, there are more significant signs of a reassuring character. First, the absence of any manifestations of excitement throughout the country as a whole, consequent upon the disturbance in Dublin. Furthermore, the joint utterances of John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, equally denouncing the disturbance, and supporting the Government in the measures taken, is the strongest proof of the restricted character of the disaffection.

"As to the apparent lack of repressive measures on the part of the Government in the past concerning this Sinn Fein movement, it must be remembered that in Britain, as also in this country, the public mind is sensitive about anything that might seem to trench upon freedom of speech and of the press. Moreover, anything in the nature of repression, especially in Ireland, has usually the opposite effect to that which is intended. Since the war began, however, it has, of course, been necessary to allow the military authorities to exercise a free hand in the suppression of seditious publications, and accordingly the press organ of the Sinn Feiners ceased to appear. And I have very little doubt that this measure acted as a stimulus to increase the activity on the part of the members of the sect.

"It is not quite clear whether the ultimate aim of this faction is the absolute independence of Ireland, or the placing of the country under a German protectorate. Both these ideas have been advocated, but I shall now state one of the reasons why both are bound to end in nothing. Ireland, as you know, is in the main an agricultural country. It is to be hoped, and may confidently be expected, that under the new order of things after the war, new manufacturing centres will be created. But meanwhile, as I have said, the prevalent industry is that of farming, and the farmer the world over, more than is the case in any other calling, 'lives and moves and has his being' in his business; and the central feature in that business is that he must have a reliable market; and the Irish farmer's main market is England.

"It is interesting to note, taking one line only as an illustration, that before the war Ireland supplied a greater amount of poultry products to England than all the other countries supplying the same product put together. And the same will be the case after the war, only perhaps more so. And of course the Irish cattle trade with England is very extensive.

"Well, with Ireland absolutely divorced from England there would obviously be no security of continuous trade, and I am convinced that you will not get a score of farmers in Ireland to declare themselves in favor of the policy of absolute severance from England.

"Home rule, of course, is another matter, but that may be regarded as a settled thing. I am quite aware that there are people who, quite level-headed on other matters, are sincerely convinced that an Irish republic or an Ireland under the protectorate of a foreign power would be beneficial for the country. But against that we have to put the undoubted fact that the whole of the freely elected Parliamentary representatives of Ireland—whether from the South or the North, the East or the West—are not in favor of that policy.

"I would like to allude, also, to the very important manifesto which has been issued by the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, in which in unmistakable terms a loyal support to the Government (in no partisan sense) of the United States is declared, and the declaration contains the following words:

'This duty is rendered the more imperative at the present time by the fact that a small but noisy section of our race has by its public utterances and conduct created an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the great mass of Americans as to where the Irish in this country really stand on the burning question of the day.'

"Lastly, attention should be given to the important statement by Premier Asquith, made with knowledge and responsibility, that the neutral nations will be informed regarding the latest example of German operations in regard to the disturbance in Ireland."

United Irish League Appeal.

The statement of the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, to which Lord Aberdeen referred, was issued by that organization calling a meeting of the council to discuss "matters of vital importance," which meeting will be held at 624 Madison Avenue tonight. In the notice is the following statement:

As patriotic Irishmen, and loyal supporters of the Irish people and their representatives, the Irish Parliamentary Party, we have often declared our objects and policies, without uncertainty or equivocation. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that as citizens of these United States, at this supreme crisis in our country's history—the most momentous since the civil war—we should proclaim openly and emphatically our unswerving allegiance to the country which has given us a haven and a home, and our loyalty to that flag which protects and defends us in that home.

This duty is rendered the more imperative at the present time by the fact that a small but noisy section of our race has, by its public utterances and conduct, created an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the great mass of Americans as to where the Irish in this country really stand on the burning question of the day. It is for us to dispel such doubts or misgivings and show by our actions that, while we have been and always shall be devoted to the best interests of our Motherland, we are, first and foremost, all to our adopted country, its Government and flag, and that in any emergency which may arise the responsible officers of the Government can depend on our staunch and most patriotic support.

The importance of our meetings, under present conditions, and your faithful attendance thereat cannot therefore be overestimated. The officers most urgently request you to arrange your time, so that you can be with us each Friday night to give the council the benefit of your advice and support in its deliberations and work, and it is hoped you will allow no trivial circumstance to prevent you from doing your bounden duty in this respect as an American citizen and an Irishman.

The call for the meeting is signed by Stephen McFarland, the President, and R. J. Waddell, the Secretary of the Council.

BETRAYAL OF PLOT DENIED BY LANSING

Continued from Page 1.

the State Department in the face of the repeated demands of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that they be turned over to him. Today Count von Bernstorff had a long talk with Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, concerning the von Igel case. The conversation was informal. Count von Bernstorff did not repeat his demand for the return of the papers or even ask to see them.

He and Mr. Polk discussed the right of a Government to seize the belongings of a diplomatic agent and the immunity of a diplomatic agent from arrest. The Ambassador did not repeat his request for the release of von Igel, which was made formally last week.

Bases Right on Nation's Safety.

According to the German contention, this Government had no right to seize the papers of a diplomatic agent, no matter what their character. This Government admits the contention in part, but holds that it has the right in the interest of national safety and to prevent violations of the neutrality laws to take private papers of a diplomatic agent that show intention to break the laws of the country.

It has expressed to Count von Bernstorff its willingness to let him see all the von Igel papers and to give him such of them as he identifies as official records of the German Embassy, and it is supposed that Counselor Polk reiterated this willingness in his conversation with Count von Bernstorff today. The position of Count von Bernstorff is that he must not be subjected to the restriction of being permitted to take away only such of the von Igel documents as he identifies as official, and he has refused to accept the offer of the State Department.

These opposing views have produced a deadlock between the German Ambassador and the State Department, and it was understood today that Count von Bernstorff would refer the incident to Berlin for instructions.

John B. Stanchfield of New York appeared at the State Department today as counsel for von Igel in the criminal proceedings against the latter and discussed the case with Counselor Polk. He was not allowed to see the papers. It is the department's position that the only person who has the right to inspect the papers is the German Ambassador.

Mr. Stanchfield did not appear before Mr. Polk as counsel for the German Embassy, as was expected. Even if he had appeared in that capacity the Department would have refused to permit him to see the papers. Von Igel did not go to the department with Mr. Stanchfield.

IRISH ORGAN ATTACKS PRESIDENT WILSON

Abusive Editorials and Articles Charge That He Revealed Casement's Plans.

The Gaelic American, in its issue of tomorrow, will devote most of its space to bitter attacks on President Wilson and his Administration, among other things accusing the President of having "treacherously given to the British Government" information which led to the sinking of the German ship, which, under a neutral flag, attempted to land arms and ammunition on Irish soil a few days ago. It denounces the President as the servant of Great Britain and tells him that if any effort is made to prosecute Irishmen for "breaches of neutrality" he, the President, will "between now and election day wish that you had never been born."

At the offices of the Gaelic American it was stated that John Devoy, editor of the paper, stands for every word that was given out and that those in control of the paper would welcome quotations from various articles and notice in editorials in the metropolitan dailies.

That the Federal authorities will take official notice of the printed words accredited to Devoy is believed certain, and one of the Assistant United States District Attorneys, who has been prominent in the investigation of German and other alien conspiracies in this country, will begin an investigation today to determine whether or not a crime has been committed by those responsible for the attacks on the President.

An editorial, which is perhaps the bitterest of all the attacks on President Wilson, is captioned "Wilson's Base Act of Treachery." At the office of the paper it was stated that Mr. Devoy had written the editorial, which reads as follows:

The sinking of the German ship loaded with arms and ammunition off the Irish Coast was the direct result of information treacherously given to the British Government by a member of the Washington Administration on the orders of President Wilson. It was a deadly blow aimed at the heart of Ireland, and if it does not prove fatal it will not be Woodrow Wilson's fault. He intended the blow to be mortal, but Ireland has survived many such acts of baseness and will survive this.

Wilson's officials obtained the information by an act of lawlessness—a violation of international law and of American law—committed with the deliberate purpose of helping England, and it was promptly placed at the disposal of the English Government, whose servant Woodrow Wilson is.

Forewarned by this most disgraceful and dishonorable act ever committed by an American President, the British fleet, which had been baffled and eluded by the arms-laden German cruiser, was sent to the right spot, the cruiser was sunk, and the Irish people deprived of the means of fighting for their rights and liberties. This was America's official expression of gratitude for the splendid services of Irishmen in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the civil war, and the Spanish-American war. But the American people had no part in the treachery.

And now Wilson's organs are writing rot about prosecuting Irishmen for violations of neutrality. Let them prosecute. There could be no better means of exposing to the American people Wilson's shameless breaches of neutrality. * * * What a joke it would be in a Presidential year to prosecute the men who made Wilson President and make them vote for even the devil himself if he should be the opposing candidatae.

The Democratic Party has done many foolish things in its time, but allowing Wilson to break its own right arm would be equivalent to committing suicide.

The Irish people here have as good a right to collect money and to supply arms to their countrymen in Ireland as J. P. Morgan and the munition manufacturers have to send money, arms and munitions of war to England and her allies. And they will not be terrorized by the petty Czar who is now King George's Viceroy in the White House. He allows not only arms, ammunition, and torpedoes to be carried as freight on passenger steamers with American women and children on board, but he allows explosives to be carried in cabins and staterooms, and this inflammable material is permitted to come in crates falsely labeled and are passed by his Inspectors, acting under orders.

Come on, Mr. Wilson, start your prosecutions of Irishmen for "breaches of neutrality," and between now and election day you will wish that you had never been born.

The article also contains other scurrilous references to the President.

In still another editorial the coming Presidential election is referred to and it is The New York World that is used for another attack on the President. The editorials that have been appearing in The World suggesting that Republicans also nominate President Wilson are used as the basis of the attack. Among other things these utterances appear:

Four years hence there need be no election. If Woodrow Wilson has done his work well, King George will simply send him a commission for a while longer; but if he has failed in his loving service to England, another and more loyal son of the motherland will be installed in Washington, or perhaps in Ottawa, which is destined to be the capital of his Majesty's American dominions.

In its leading news article which takes up the first four columns of the first page and part of page 2, the Gaelic American directs another attack on the President, and, referring to the capture of Sir Roger Casement and the sinking of the German gun runner, says that the information which resulted in the capture was found in the papers seized in the office of Wolf von Igel, under indictment with his former chief, Captain Franz von Papen, as one of the principals in the first plot that was hatched to destroy the Welland Canal.

A young man, who said he represented Mr. Devoy, was seen at the office of the Gaelic American yesterday and asked if the paper would divulge the source of its information that the Irish uprising was one of the "plots" disclosed in the seized von Igel papers, which Ambassador Bernstorff has been making such vigorous efforts to have returned to him "sealed, uncopied, and unphotographed." The information as to the source was refused.

JUSTICE MUST WIN, DECLARES POINCARE

She Will Not Sheathe Her Sword Till Evil Is Vanquished, He Tells Allied Conference.

PARIS, April 27.—President Poincaré and Premier Briand today attended the opening session of the economic conference of the Entente Allies at the Luxembourg Palace, where several hundred delegates assembled to discuss the whole range of economic conditions resulting from the war.

M. Poincaré had previously received the delegates at the Elysée Palace and made an address of welcome to them. The President said that these gatherings were destined to have a far-reaching effect during the war and afterward, when peace was restored. He referred specially to the present campaign of Zeppelins "throwing bombs on sleeping cities" and of submarines "sinking merchantmen with inoffensive passengers," and expressed the hope that the conference would make known against what "savagery" the Allies were fighting.

M. Poincaré closed with an eloquent reference to the Allies, who, he said, were fighting together on the Yser, on the Carso, barring the route to Saloniki, penetrating Trebizond, and gloriously defending Verdun.

"Armed justice," the President concluded, "will not sheathe her sword until evil is vanquished. Long live the Allies!"

Signor Luzzatti, former Italian Minister of Finance, responded on behalf of the visitors. He asserted that it was the united purpose of the Allies to act together for the common well being.

The business session of the conference was chiefly occupied with preliminary details.

CASEMENT SAYS REVOLT WILL FAIL

Continued from Page 1.

secluded spot the officials took it under their wing. As it developed later, this very motor car was waiting to convey Casement and his two co-conspirators from the coast and to whisk him to communities where Sir Roger hoped personally to supervise the prospective Irish revolution. This Sir Roger with a show of despair at the failure of the plot admitted today in a long talk with British officials.

After the motor car had been seized by the authorities they calmly awaited what they hoped would turn out to be developments related to the ammunition ship. Their wait dragged on for hours until away out at sea they saw what looked like the tip of a periscope. They were able to make it out only faintly through binoculars. Soon, however, a dory was seen coming toward the shore. It steered straight for the place where the automobile had halted. As it came nearer it was seen to be rowed by two Germans, while three other men—Sir Roger Casement and the two Irishmen with him—sat in it. The officials did not know at that time what to make of the whole episode.

As the boat neared shore it was observed by the guards in hiding that a man, who turned out later to be Sir Roger, kept peering anxiously toward the shore, running his eye up and down as though afraid of encountering trouble. Today he said he was looking to see if there was any one around who might seem to be a British officer ready to grab him.

The guards allowed the rowboat to get almost to shore before they swooped down upon it and seized the entire boat load of Germans and Irish. None of the captives offered the slightest resistance. They were far outnumbered by the British. A dramatic scene ensued as the five prisoners stepped on to Irish soil. One of the British officials thought he recognized Sir Roger, and, scrutinizing him keenly, asked if he did not happen to be Sir Roger Casement.

"I am Sir Roger Casement," replied the Irish renegade without the quiver of an eyelash, but with a half-choked voice.

"How do you happen to be coming from a German submarine?" asked the official.

"That's for you to find out," snapped the Irish plotter.

Sir Roger, with the two other Irishmen, whose names have not been revealed yet, together with the two Germans, was taken hurriedly through Ireland and brought at once to England.

In the meantime the so-called Aud, trying to carry out her part in the plot, was having an adventure of her own. She had already succeeded in getting pretty far down the southwest coast—considerably further than the landing place of Sir Roger and his fellow conspirators—and had turned her nose toward shore as if to try a landing, when a British warcraft loomed up ahead of her. There is reason to belief that the Aud was escorted by the German submarine, and it is regarded as likely that a torpedo from this may have been the one which sunk her. In any event, the Aud sunk within a short time after being encountered by the British craft, but time enough elapsed to enable the British to rescue her crew of twenty-two.

When Sir Roger was questioned today he glibly informed the officials that the Aud was loaded with all the arms she could carry. Asked what was the quantity of guns and ammunition, he replied: "Well, we expected to be able to arm 100,000 Irishmen." He gave the officials to understand that while the Aud did not carry enough for arming the entire 100,000, it was expected that as soon as the ship had unloaded she would return to Norway and get more.

Inquiry fails to elicit what happened to the submarine which carried Sir Roger and his confederates over from Germany. It has not been given out here whether she was sunk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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For further particulars address R 84 Times.

BELITTLES RUSSIANS' AID.

Moraht Counts Those Landed in France as 5,000.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Major Moraht, military critic of the Tageblatt, refers in a review of the military situation to the "5,000 Russians" landed at Marseilles. His review, as summarized by the Overseas News Agency today, reads:

"The arrival of 5,000 Russians at Marseilles illustrates the resolution of France. The French people, who are easily impressed and deceived, are jubilant over the arrival of these Russians, whose coming necessitated a three months' voyage, but German troops have learned how to handle these 'bravest of Russians' in Galicia and Poland.

"As to the Russian offensive, which was opened for the relief of the French, it may be considered as nearly spent, and although the Russian offensive in Armenia is slowly advancing and Russian trenches have been built on the Rumanian frontier, there is no possibility that 'the Russian invalid' will be able to obtain the decision between Riga and Czernowitz which has so many times been attempted by the Russians.

"General Petain's strenuous efforts at counterattacks at Verdun, which are by no means sham battles, are intended to make us abandon our plans against the fortress. This intention is proved by the fact that up to the present time thirty-eight infantry divisions have been employed in this sector."

Major Moraht points out, says the Overseas News Agency, that the French at Verdun, after supplying their positions with fresh troops, sent back four divisions into battle, which was contrary to their former proceeding, as such troops had always been allowed a long rest behind the front. This supplies proof, he argues, that the French reserves have been exhausted in consequence of their large sanguinary losses and scanty recruiting.

The British compulsory military service, according to Major Moraht, is a factor not to be left out of the reckoning, but he thinks it not important as affecting a decision on the western front. He calculates that at the most 200,000 additional British soldiers will be produced by this measure, and that this number will be utterly insufficient if the British suffer larger losses on the Continent or are attacked in Egypt.

CENTRAL POWERS CONFER.

Austro-Hungarian and German Officials Meet In Vienna.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Officials of the German Government went to Vienna yesterday to discuss economic and political questions with the Austro-Hungarian authorities.

COMMONS REJECTS HALF COMPULSION

Measure, Affecting Only Single Men, Rouses Such a Storm That Asquith Withdraws It.

ONLY TWO COURSES OPEN

Unattested Married Men Must Be Called or Universal Service Must Be Adopted.

LONDON, April 28.—A bill, providing for extension of military service, was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, but it aroused such strong and general opposition that Mr. Asquith finally stated that in view of the feeling the Government would not press the measure. Later it was announced that the bill had been withdrawn.

In placing the bill before the House Mr. Long stated that it was the intention of the Government to enlist every unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 45. He said that one month would be allowed before the bill, if passed, went into effect.

The bill would prolong for the duration of the war the service of all time-expired men and territorials, but leave the question of unattested married men to be dealt with later.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the bill showed that the measure was opposed by all parties as unfair, several members urging that nothing but all-round compulsion would prove satisfactory. Particular objection was raised to the extension of the service period of time-expired men.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the bill as unfair. He was particularly opposed to the clause extending the service of men on the expiration of the periods for which they enlisted. Compulsion for all, he asserted, was much fairer.

Stephen Walsh, Labor member, caused the House to break out in cheers by demanding immediate introduction of a measure for general compulsion if the military situation demanded it.

After announcing that in view of the opposition the Government would not press the bill, Mr. Asquith was asked what course the Government purposed to adopt. He said he could not be expected to reply on the spur of the moment, but would consult his colleagues and announce the decision next week.

It is understood that the bill which embodies certain aspects of the proposals outlined in the report of the secret session at which recruiting was taken up, had been approved by the Ministry and the Army Council.

It is said that two alternatives are before the Government—to introduce a bill bringing into operation the proposals concerning unattested married men given in the Premier's statement at the secret session of the House of Commons on Tuesday, or proceed at once to the adoption of universal service.

Compulsory military service for single men was provided for in a bill passed in January. The application of the measure has been limited, however, by the existence of many classes of exemptions.

ATTACK ON COAST SEVERE.

But Remarkably Few Casualties in Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

LONDON, April 26, (Delayed.) — Reports from Lowestoft and Yarmouth state that the bombardment of those resorts by a German squadron on Tuesday morning, although brief, was of the most violent character and that the casualties were not larger is regarded as remarkable.

At Lowestoft, shortly after 4 A. M., the boom of a big gun was heard from seaward. It was followed by a succession of crashes as shells burst in all directions over the town. This in turn was followed by a broadside from four guns. It was this that did the most mischief. One house was split in half and collapsed, causing the death of a man. A shell exploded on the roof of a cottage and demolished it, killing a man, his wife and their little child.

Most of the inhabitants were asleep when the cannonade opened. Suddenly awakened, they rushed for their downstairs rooms or sought other shelter. The bombardment lasted fifteen minutes.

At Yarmouth no one was injured despite the terrific shelling which the town received. The most damage was done in the south end of the place, where a large block of dishing buildings was smashed by shells or set on fire and burned out. Various other buildings, including the corporation electricity stations, were peppered by shell fragments. After the bombardment subsided hundreds of children began hunting for these fragments to sell as souvenirs.

At neither town was there any panic.

SAVES AIRMAN FROM SEA.

Dutch Lugger Brings to Shore a British Officer and Biplane.

SCHEVENINGEN, Holland, April 27, (via London.)—A lugger brought into this port today a biplane, bearing the French colors but carrying a British officer named Beare. The aeroplane and its occupant were picked up fourteen miles from the coast after it had floated helpless there for thirty hours. The aviator had been obliged to descend because of lack of fuel.

Beare was released by the Dutch authorities. He was not ordered interned because he had been picked up shipwrecked outside Dutch territorial waters.

Beare was the aviator before reported in the British official communication of Wednesday as missing after an attack on the Zeppelin airships which raided Lowestoft Tuesday morning.

PRISONERS ILL-TREATED.

Baron Newton Cites Minister Einstein's Letter on Britons' Plight.

LONDON, April 27.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a communication to Stephen Walsh, labor member of Parliament, saying that a letter received by the American Ambassador in London from Lewis Einstein, American Minister to Bulgaria, confirms the reported ill-treatment of British prisoners in Bulgaria.

"Mr. Einstein," says Baron Newton's letter, "is keenly alive to the urgent necessity of bringing about an immediate improvement, and he has already addressed to Bulgaria a vigorous remonstrance."

PRISON ABUSE CHARGE ANSWERED IN BERLIN

British Held in Camp Gambled Their Clothing Away, Says German Newspaper.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung made a further reply today, based on official statements, to the British charge that prisoners in the Wittenberg camp had been neglected during the typhus epidemic of last year, not being provided with proper clothing, medical care, and food and being treated brutally by the German guards. The Overseas News Agency's summary of the newspaper's statement says:

"The British prisoners are amply clad and well fed. If at the beginning some of the prisoners lacked clothing, it was due to their passion for gambling, as they many times put their wearing apparel at stake.

"Energetic measures were taken immediately when typhus broke out. Even the chief surgeon of the camp was infected with the disease. The camp had to be isolated, in order to prevent the infection from spreading to the neighboring towns of Wittenberg and Klinwittenberg. Medicines and tonics, such as wine and malt, were provided in ample quantities to the prisoners. According to the register, on certain days between 2,000 and 2,400 medicaments were delivered.

"During the epidemic, which lasted from Nov. 1, 1914, to July 22, 1915, 13.5 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were infected with spotted typhus, and 1.4 per cent. died. With cholera, .3 per cent. were infected and .13 per cent. died. The newspaper further points out that at the beginning of the war the physicians were not yet as experienced in dealing with prisoners as they became as the war progressed. Prisoners who now come from the battlefields are cleansed, to insure against the presence of vermin, and are put under observation in quarantine before being allowed to enter prison camps.

"The newspaper in conclusion recalls the poor state of health of German war prisoners in Northern Africa, who, it declared, are poorly fed, and in this unhealthy climate are forced to labor under the supervision of colored men. It recalls also the conditions in Russian camps, where, it asserts, more soldiers have died of hunger and cold and epidemics than on the battlefields."

ZEPPELIN RAID WAS FUTILE.

Searchlights and Guns Thwarted Attack on Kent and Essex.

LONDON, April 26.—News published in London today indicates that not much damage was done by the four Zeppelins which visited Kent and Essex last night. Although 100 bombs were dropped by the raiders there were no casualties. From the time when they reached the British coast the airships were kept under the beams of searchlights and were subjected to a very heavy bombardment by anti-aircraft guns, forcing them to rise to a great height and to return across the North Sea.

In a straight run of two miles across one part of Essex, a dozen bombs were dropped, mostly in fields, while six bombs fell in the neighborhood of a farm house without doing any damage except to crops.

There were many narrow escapes, however, in Kent. Bombs dropped all around a village, but the only one that did any damage fell in the garden of a vicarage uprooting a large tree which struck the clerical residence.

Crowds everywhere watched the flight of the Zeppelins and the magnificent display made by the bursting shells.

SWISS TERRITORY VIOLATED.

Teuton Aeroplane Bombarded—Envoy to Berlin Summoned.

GENEVA, April 26, (via Paris.)—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Swiss territory has again been violated by a German aeroplane. The machine flew over the region of Porentruy at dawn today, and was bombarded by Swiss troops all along the frontier.

The aircraft dropped bombs on the French town of Delle, eleven miles southeast of Belfort, and then crossed the Swiss frontier a second time, finally disappearing in the direction of Alsace.

BERNE, April 26, (via Paris.)—(Delayed in Transmission.)—As the result of violations of Swiss territory by German aeroplanes the Federal Council, according to the Swiss telegraphic agency, has summoned to Berne the Swiss Minister in Berlin to discuss the situation arising from these incidents.

RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Two Russian Hydroaeroplanes Operate Over Turkish Capital.

PARIS, April 27.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says it is reliably stated there that two Russian hydroaeroplanes operated over Constantinople on Monday night.

BERLIN SAYS BRITISH SANK A DUTCH WARSHIP

Mistake Acknowledged and Full Indemnity Promised, According to This Report.

BERLIN, April 27, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says a report has been published in the Dutch newspaper De Tribune that the British sank a Dutch warship several weeks ago. According to this report, the crew of the man-of-war was sent to India to conceal news of the affair, and Great Britain promised to pay damages.

The news agency's statement followa:

"The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant on March 31 gave an account of the return of the Dutch steamship Breda, from England, and said that this steamship on her way home was put to inconveniences of such a nature that it was impossible to give a detailed account of them at the time.

"The Dutch newspaper De Tribune now says: 'The situation on March 31 was critical, because the British had sunk a Dutch warship. The crew of the man-of-war was sent to India in order to conceal the event, and Great Britain promised to pay all damages.'

"De Tribune says this report came from a member of the crew of the Breda. The political situation was cleared immediately after satisfactory declarations were made by the British, who apologized and promised to pay immediate indemnities."

REPEL MASSED ATTACKS.

Italians Hold Trenches Captured from Austrians in Carso Zone.

ROME, April 27.—The War Office communication issued today says:

On the Trentino front from Lake Garda to Brenta the artillery and aeroplanes have been active. In the upper Cordevole our artillery fired on the enemy's Mont Sief defenses.

In the valley of the Drave our artillery repeatedly hit the Innichen station and railway.

On the Isonzo and the Carso fronts there have been the usual artillery actions. An enemy wagon train between Oppachiasella and Rubbia was attacked by our artillery. Several of the wagons blew up with loud explosions.

East of Selz the enemy wasted ammunition and men in vain attempts to expel us from positions we had captured south of Ballone. Last night, after several hours of violent bombardment, the enemy launched four determined attacks here. His dense columns were mown down by our fire and thrown back each time in great disorder.

Last night's statement on military operations was as follows:

In the Lagarina Valley enemy shells caused a conflagration in Mori, which was promptly extinguished. Our batteries caused the explosion of munitions depots at Manzano and Nomesino.

In the upper Cordevole we repulsed an attack against our advanced positions at Col di Lana.

On the Isonzo front there was artillery activity. In the Carso and Selz zone the enemy concentrated a violent demolition fire against the trenches we captured Saturday. In the evening and throughout the night infantry in massed formations attempted to rush the positions, but were always repulsed with heavy losses.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A series of delayed dispatches from Austrian Army Headquarters, covering the operations on the Italian front, have been received here, as follows:

April 22.—The usual night attacks by the Italians east of Monfalcone failed. In the Ploeckem sector there was lively nocturnal firing. In the Col di Lana sector an enemy attack broke down under our fire between Ettsass and Monte Yee.

April 24.—The fighting on the southwest edge of the Doberdo plateau continues. Several attacks led by Bersaglieri broke down under the Austrian fire. On the Col di Lana the occupants of a point of support on the ridge repulsed five hostile attacks.

April 25.—After the repulse of Italian attacks relative calm prevailed on the southeastern edge of the Doberdo plateau. Northwest of San Martino our troops entered enemy positions, caused explosions, destroyed heavy mine-throwers, and returned as planned. Into their own trenches after the fulfilment of their task. There have been lively artillery combats in the Zacedra sector. The top of Col di Lana was again shelled by heavy mortars.

April 28.—On the Isonzo front the artillery fighting was very spirited during the night at several points. The enemy directed drum fire against the trenches east of Selz which we recaptured. Mount San Michele was shelled by guns of all calibres. At the Tolmino bridgehead and north of that point our artillery shelled Italian positions vigorously. Near Plezzo our troops drove the enemy from a point of support and captured part of the troops defending the position. On the Tyrol front the situation is unchanged.

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A year ago we announced that 21,000 dentists were using Kolynos. Then the number grew to 26,000. Not long ago we announced the number had increased to 30,000.

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A Clean Stack Means No Fuel Wasted

A Kewanee Smokeless Boiler burns soft coal smokelessly because it wastes none of it. Instead of sending about a third of it, up the stack unburned, it burns *all* of the coal and uses all of it to heat your building.

Because New York City building owners have proven to their entire satisfaction that the low cost way of heating a building is to burn soft coal smokelessly, many of the best buildings are being equipped with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

KEWANEE
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Soft coal costs *less money* than anthracite — and it contains *more heat.* Dollar for dollar you get biggest values by buying soft coal. And if you use a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler you can burn any soft coal and still conform with New York City's Smoke Ordinance.

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DYNAMITE IN COURT AT PLOTTERS' TRIAL

Court and Jury Relieved When Bomb Explosives Are Taken Away.

TOLD DAECHE OF T. N. T.

German Labor Bureau Heads Gave Him Chemists's Article—Scholz Bought the Bomb Containers.

Dynamite enough to blow an end off the Federal Building was taken into the United States District Court yesterday as an exhibit in the trial before Judge Howe of Lieutenant Robert Fay, his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daeche, who are charged with having conspired to sink munition ships by placing bombs on board of them. The jury evidenced anxiety and not interest as the box containing the sticks was passed along in front of them. When Fay, in the course of the trial, reached over and took one of the sticks in his hand, Judge Howe announced sharply that he did not intend to have the exhibit handled by every one.

The exhibition of trinitrotoluol, or T. N. T., as it is called in the court, did not create a thrill for the spectators and the jury had already been told how Fay had hammered this high explosive in the unsuccessful effort to make it explode. The next exhibit was several packages of potassium chlorate, and when one of them was lifted into view Judge Howe asked anxiously whether it was explosive.

"Oh, no," said Fay's lawyer, "that is perfectly harmless."

Asked for High Explosives.

Richard Zinkernagel, who, when Daeche called upon him on Oct. 19, last year, was head of the Bridgeport branch of the German Labor Bureau, of which Hans Liebau was the head, and manager of the New York Bureau, was called to the stand to tell of the alleged conspirator's visit to him. Daeche, he said, called upon him at his office at 85 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, and give him the hailing sign of a fraternal society.

"We went from one subject to another, to war and the like," the witness said, and he admitted that Daeche had asked him whether he (Daeche) could obtain high explosives.

Zinkernagel said that he told Daeche he had come to the wrong place, but that he could get explosives in New York. They went downstairs and Daeche sent a telegram. Zinkernagel told him of an interesting article by Professor P. Vaterrodt, a chemist on T. N. T. Before they parted, the witness said he gave his caller several bullets, including some of the dumdum variety.

Mrs. Helen M. Jobbs and Arthur Jobbs, telegraph operators from Bridgeport, identified the telegram as having passed through their hands, but they could not identify Daeche as the sender. Felix Lauter, a young mechanical engineer of Bridgeport, who had an office in the building with Zinkernagel, met Daeche when he called at Zinkernagel's office, and he volunteered to meet him later in this city and introduce him to Hans Liebau. On that visit he met Scholz, and with him and Daeche walked down to the Battery, where Daeche went to the Customs House to transact some business. There was some general conversation, he said, and in the course of it the subject of shipping munitions to the Allies was mentioned.

"It was a general conversation," he said, "and some one—it may have been me—said what a shame it was to allow ships to take ammunition to the Allies."

Hans Liebau, the next witness, said Daeche had called upon him, and he gave Daeche the lecture of Professor Vaterrodt on "T. N. T."

Post Office employes traced the delivery of a letter from Daeche to Fay and Scholz when the latter lived in Weehawken. William Brunschwen, clerk in the Hudson City station, Jersey City, and Emil Groth, postmaster of Weehawken, testified as to this letter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Steward, who rented Fay and Scholz the rooms at 28 Fourth Street, Weehawken, said they remained with her from May to October, 1915.

Wettig Identifies Disguises.

The trial opened for the day with Carl L. Wettig on the stand. Ex-Judge Unger, resuming cross-examination, insisted that Wettig tell whether he dealt in ammunition with the British or French Government. A ruling of the court prevented a direct answer. Much time was spent while Wettig told of his efforts to get Fay to pay for the T. N. T. he had delivered to him. The witness said his income was $5,000 a year. He admitted that the Greeley Square Hotel Company got a judgment against him, and that in supplementary proceedings he had sworn on July 9, 1915, to having no personal or real property.

Then came the identification of many of the exhibits, articles, explosives, and mechanisms that Wettig had seen in the house of Fay and Scholz. The exhibits included a false moustache, a wig, and a map of New York harbor.

Mrs. Anna C. Harbeson of 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, told how Fay and Scholz had taken rooms in her house just before their arrest.

The three heavy metal tanks in which it is alleged the defendants placed the machinery for setting off explosives were identified as the product of his shop by Ignatz Schlering of 344 West Forty-second Street. In addition to the three tanks shown he had made four others. All had been ordered by Scholz, who had paid him $70, or $10 a tank. He thought, he said, that the tanks were wanted for the storage of gasoline.

The trial will be continued today.

SENATORS DENOUNCE GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Husting Traces 200,000 Telegrams to "American Embargo Conference" at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Husting of Wisconsin, a Democrat, today sharply denounced the German propaganda responsible for the recent flood of telegrams that have poured in on official Washington protesting against a breach in relations with Berlin. Mr. Husting said there had also been an artificial campaign of the same kind in Wisconsin to force him into supporting an embargo on munitions of war. Mr. Husting said that the propaganda was the result of a "deep-laid plot to poison the minds of citizens all over the country with the thought that the President wants war, when every fact gives the lie to such an assertion."

Mr. Husting read a circular sent out by the American Embargo Conference, Inc., with offices at 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, asking citizens to send the telegrams from prepared forms. The circular announced that the conference would mail checks to reimburse senders for telegraph tolls as soon as statements of expenses were received. This part of the circular meets one point regarding which Mr. Husting had intended offering a resolution of inquiry, and the resolution may now be withheld.

The letterhead of the circular gives as officers of the American Embargo Conference Colonel Jasper Tucker Darling, President, Chairman of the Executive Committee; W. R. McDonald, General Manager; J. M. Forrest, Secretary; C. Hjalmar Lundquist, Secretary, and William D. Falk, Treasurer. It is estimated that expenses already assumed by the conference in connection with the telegraphic propaganda must have amounted to about $100,000.

The circular says in part:

We are making this extraordinary appeal to you because we know from the most positive information that is possible to be obtained at this time that the situation warrants it. We cannot find words strong enough to tell you of the gravity of the situation, and we assure in the most earnest manner possible that practically the only thing that will keep this country from becoming involved (in the European war) is an immediate and great expression of the real sentiment of the people of the country who want peace. We also solemnly assure you that it is too late to mail an expression of this sentiment to Washington. It must be telegraphed. They (the telegrams) should all be in Washington by Wednesday.

Only believe that our information is of the best and send the telegrams now.

"I believe there is the evidence of a plot which would plunge us into war," said Senator Husting. "I am against those who in the garb of the Prince of Peace must by these methods bring us breakneck into the conflict. For a whole year, when Congress was not in session, the President kept us out of the war, and I regret the insinuations in these telegrams that the President of the United States and the Cabinet have any idea except to preserve peace if it can be done with honor to the nation. Here we find a deep laid plot to poison the minds of our citizens all over the country with the thought that the President wants war, when every fact gives the lie to that assertion. This is all being done by this mysterious Embargo Conference. These 200,000 telegrams coming now to Congress are sent from a common source and they are being paid for by this same organization."

Senator Husting urged a Congressional inquiry to determine exactly who is responsible for the propaganda.

"I want to know," the Senator continued, "who is paying for a couple of hundred thousand telegrams. I think the Government should follow these messages to their poisonous source. It must be plain to every one that if this war continues a year or so, and if these instances continue, there can be only one end."

Senator Works, Republican, said he had received many telegrams from California, but he felt the subject should be left to the President. He asserted that the situation was "extremely delicate and solemn."

"Consequently, I am astonished that any Senator should make such a speech as we have listened to, and I believe the Senator might well be admonished to silence as he has admonished the senders of these telegrams," added Senator Works.

"The Senator from California will have to permit me, as long as I am a Senator, to be my own judge as to what is and what is not fitting for me to discuss," retorted Senator Husting.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio also expressed his disapproval of the telegram campaign, and Senator Sherman announced he had 4,000 telegrams similar to those referred to by Senator Husting.

"In my judgment, these telegrams are an abuse of the right of petition—a menace to the liberty of action of this body," said Senator Sherman.

The discussion ended without action.

DENIES HUSTING'S CHARGE.

Embargo Chief Insists He Is Not Working for Germany.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Jasper Tucker Darling, President of the American Embargo Conference, today issued a denial that the organization was responsible for all the letters from Wisconsin citizens received by Senator Husting in protest against the shipping of war munitions to Europe.

"Some of the protests may have emanated from this office," Darling said, "but I am sure not all of them did. Ours is not a German propaganda, nor is financed by Germany. The conference is composed of 3,000,000 members, not one-quarter of whom are either of German origin or German descent. Our primary aim is the passage of a law by Congress to prohibit the exportation of arms to any and all European powers."

NEW GERMAN INDICTMENTS.

Federal Grand Jury Will Accuse Persons Not Named Before.

Additional German conspiracy indictments are expected to be returned by the Federal Grand Jury today. This became known last night.

The men who it is understood will be indicted have not been indicted in any of the other plots that have formed the subject of Grand Jury inquiries and in which cases indictments already have been returned. The new indictments expected today will charge, it is understood, a conspiracy to destroy ships at sea.

HOLDS HORN MUST BE TRIED

Federal Court Deaf to Plea of Accused Bridge Dynamiter.

BOSTON, April 27.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International Bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered today.

In denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the court held that the indictments were based on alleged personal acts and not on those which might be considered part of a national act of war.

TEST FORT HAMILTON GUNS.

New Carriages Prove Effective in Eliminating Jar.

The officers of the Ordnance Department at Fort Hamilton yesterday tested the new carriages for the 10-inch guns. On Wednesday the Commandant, Colonel Samuel Allen, had cautioned the nearby residents of the firing and advised them to take the pictures off the walls and leave the windows open. Although the roar of the guns was heard for many miles, the new carriages worked so well that the jar was not disturbing to the neighborhood.

The new carriages are of the disappearing type, much like those used for the larger 12-inch guns. The test will be continued today.

GERMANS POUNDING THE BRITISH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

of one of his trenches and repulsed the counterattack.

English attacks north of the Somme were fruitless.

RENEW VERDUN ASSAULTS.

Germans' Attempts Were Futile, According to Paris.

LONDON, April 27.—German activity has been renewed before Verdun, according to the official reports from the belligerent capitals.

West of the Meuse the Crown Prince's artillery has been engaged since last evening in an intense bombardment of the French positions at Avocourt, Esnes, and Cumières.

On the east bank of the river the French lines on Côte du Poivre (Pepper Hill) have been under heavy fire. Three German attempts to attack in the region to the east and southeast of that point were checked by the French curtain of fire, according to Paris. One of these assaults actually started north of Fort de Vaux, but was stopped immediately, it is stated. The other two are described in the French official bulletin as "semblances of attacks."

The Berlin communication says French troops made attacks with hand grenades on the western bank of the Meuse, but were repulsed.

The Berlin official report of today says of operations on the French front:

In the Meuse region, only on the left bank of the river were there infantry attacks. These were accompanied by heavy artillery duels, and were preceded by hand-grenade attacks by French detachments. All were repulsed.

At various places on the front German patrols made hostile incursions. Those in the region northeast of Armentières and between Vailly and Craonne were successful.

An enemy airplane was brought down near Souchez and another south of Tahure. Both were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. A third machine was shot down south of Parroy.

Numerous bombs were freely dropped by a German air squadron on railway lines in Noblette Valley, south of Suippe.

Last night an attack was made by an airship on the port and railway depots of Margate, on the east coast of England.

The French afternoon statement reads:

North of the Aisne several German patrols were repulsed with hand grenades.

In the region of Verdun there was an intense bombardment of the redoubt of Avocourt and of our organizations on the Côte du Poivre. A small enemy attack directed upon an element of our trenches to the north of the Vaux fort was immediately stopped by our curtains of fire.

In Lorraine we dispersed a German reconnoitring party which attempted to reach our position to the east of Les Mesril.

On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report beyond the usual cannonading.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

On the left bank of the Meuse there has been intense artillery activity in the regions of Avocourt, Esnes, and Cumières.

On the right bank the enemy made two semblances of attack, accompanied by violent bombardments—one on the front of Haudromont and the Thiaumont Farm, the other between Douaumont and Vaux. Arrested by our curtain of fire, the Germans were not able to leave their trenches.

On the rest of the front the day was comparatively calm, save in the region of Roye and in the sectors to the west of Pont-à-Mousson, where our batteries displayed great activity.

Yesterday an enemy aeroplane brought down by the fire of our autocannon fell in front of Fort Vaux.

Last night three of our dirigibles carried out bombing operations. Numerous projectiles of large calibre were dropped by them on the stations at Etain and Bensdorf and on the railway at Arnaville.

The same night our aeroplanes dropped thirty-seven shells of 120 millimeters on different stations in the valley of the Aire, twenty-five shells on bivouacs in the valley of the Orne, six shells and two incendiary bombs on the station at Thionville, and eight shells on the Conflans station.

HYPNOTIZING PHRASE SAVED VERDUN, HE SAYS

"They Shall Not Pass," the Words That Inspired Petain's Army to Hold Fast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 27.—"The fundamental secret of French resistance before Verdun was psychological," said a high French officer, incapacitated from service by wounds, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "It was universal autosuggestion on a vast scale. All were so self-hypnotized by the constant repetition of the phrase 'They shall not pass,' (Ils ne passeront pas) that no idea save that of resistance to the uttermost could enter their heads."

Continuing his novel explanation of the French success, the officer said:

"Any one familiar with crowd psychology must have seen the immediate response of bodies of men to suggestion. Of all the peoples on earth the French are the most sensitive to such influences. Imagine, then, the result when General Petain transferred doubt and discouragement into iron determination, when throughout the whole army flashed his resolution that the Germans should not get through. That is what enabled the infantry to undergo unexampled bombardments and then rush forward with the bayonet as eagerly as fresh troops. That is the explanation of the confidence in victory, seen even in captured Frenchmen, which has amazed their German captors.

"In all battles morale is important, but at Verdun it is literally the decisive factor."

The officer's theory is strengthened by a surgeon who spent five weeks in a dressing station close to the front.

"The most remarkable thing about the wounded," said he, "was their general attitude of determination. In some cases their faces seemed fixed in an expression of ferocious resolution, especially among those suffering from shell shock. These, although only semi-conscious, repeated at intervals, 'Passeront pas,' 'Passeront pas.' I treated the wounded at Chalons in the Champagne offensive, but I never noticed a similar phenomenon there, though the majority of the soldiers were equally confident of victory. But at Verdun it was more than confidence; they appeared obsessed by the one dominating idea to the exclusion of everything else."

An American correspondent who visited the Verdun front made a similar observation. He said:

"I saw one regiment coming back to rest after six days in the trenches. There was less laughter and talk than usual, but all seemed animated by an intense spirit of determination. When asked their opinion of the battle, the general reply was just, 'The German will not pass.'"

HAVOC WROUGHT IN VERDUN.

Cathedral, Monastery, and Bishop's Palace Terribly Damaged.

PARIS, April 27.—The extent of the havoc wrought in Verdun during the fighting of the last few weeks is pictured by Gaston Deschamps, correspondent of the Temps.

"As our automobile drew up before the cathedral," he says, "a terrific explosion of a mortar shell caused serious damage nearby. Entering the remnants of the famous old cathedral, one was fairly confounded by the enormous havoc wrought by the bombardment. Even the huge mosaic paving stones are wrenched into masses of débris. Columns and pillars are broken into fragments, rich candelabra and lustres reduced to bits, and the carved pulpit and sculptured railing around the chancel are lying in shapeless piles.

"Near the cathedral is the monastery, whose sculptured walls were famous as a fifteenth century masterpiece. All these have now been reduced to masses of rubbish. Even the cloistered garden has disappeared under the avalanche of débris from falling walls.

"The Bishop's palace also is in ruins. One of its chief beauties consisted of the sculptured mural decorations representing the River Meuse in symbolic manner. These decorations have been literally hashed to pieces by violent shelling, as if some burlesque Hercules had used a giant hammer to crush these exquisitely delicate bits of sculpture.

"Verdun itself remains completely deserted. From Porte Neuve to Porte St. Victor, in the lower city, and also in the upper city, in the once busy Rue Mazel and Place d'Armes, there is a condition of absolute abandonment and silence, broken only at intervals by the fearful explosions from big guns."

DENIES BULGARIAN DICKER.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the House of Commons this afternoon that Great Brittain was carrying on semi-official negotiations with Bulgaria.

He reminded his questioner that Great Britain was precluded by the spirit of the agreement with her Allies from entertaining any peace negotiations with any of their common enemies without the knowledge and consent of the other parties to the agreement.

GERARD TO VISIT KAISER AT FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

American Ambassador at Berlin, concerning the German attitude, for he has sent no news of Germany's probable course.

The optimism is drawn mainly from the view of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that the situation has passed the point where a break in diplomatic relations is likely, and the knowledge that the German Government will attempt in an informal way to ascertain the character of answer that will be satisfactory to the United States before that answer is made formally.

The invitation of Ambassador Gerard to visit Emperor William at the front is also looked upon as indicating a favorable outcome of the crisis. It will take Mr. Gerard at least forty hours to make this trip, and no direct move by the German Government is expected until after his return to Berlin.

There seems to be an impression in Berlin, judged from dispatches, that the United States will be satisfied if Germany proposes modifications of her submarine policy that can be arranged by mutual agreement. In such an impression lies one great danger of the situation. It is the contention of the United States that its note of April 19 can be answered only by a direct compliance with the demand that the Imperial Government immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare.

An offer on Germany's part to parley and to enter into a discussion of the principle involved in the controversy will not be pleasing to the United States, and it is apparent from what is said by officials that the fixed purpose of this Government is to refuse to enter into debate with Germany unless the demand be met.

If the abandonment of illegal methods of submarine warfare is declared and made effective this Government, it is understood, will be inclined to overlook the cussing with Germany any phases of the controversy upon which the Imperial Government desires enlightenment. It has been suggested that Germany would like to discuss the matter of the arrangement of a modus vivendi with Great Britain that would embrace mutual concessions on the submarine issue and the British blockade of the ports of Northern Europe.

While the United States might be willing to renew in behalf of Germany its effort in that direction, it would not be willing to take up this matter for discussion until Germany had complied with the American demand.

In the present apparent inactivity of German submarines some observers here find additional cause for the belief that there will be no break in relations. It is undoubtedly true that a feeling prevails among these that a suspension of U-boat activity at this time will materially help the international situation.

But none of the optimism that is in evidence comes from the two men who will have most to do with deciding what the ultimate attitude of the United States shall be—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. They are silent. Secretary Lansing has declined to commit himself on the situation or to indicate whether any of the various suggestions as to German methods of satisfying the United States will be acceptable to this Government.

Kaiser May Address President.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Announcement in press dispatches from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard would confer with Emperor William at the Army Headquarters was regarded by officials as being significant. Official information on the subject was lacking, but the opinion was freely expressed that it was not at all unlikely that the Emperor might have in mind supplementing Germany's reply to the American note, demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, with a personal communication of some kind to President Wilson.

Ambassador Gerard in visiting the Emperor is not acting under instructions from Washington. Consequently officials assumed that the Emperor invited Mr. Gerard to confer with him. In both official and diplomatic quarters the personal activity of the Emperor in the situation was regarded as being a hopeful indication.

President Wilson expects to receive the German reply within the next few days, although the basis for his expectation has not been revealed. In spite of messages from Berlin, he is entirely without definite information of the intentions of the German Government.

The President, officials declare, will not be influenced in the slightest by the thousands of telegrams sent in the last few days to Senators and Representatives urging them not to approve any action which might lead to war. His course in the German situation will be guided entirely by the character of the German reply. Should any serious effort be made to embarrass him, it is declared authoritatively, he again will go before Congress and demand that members go on record for or against his policy.

WEIGHS ARMED SHIP ORDER.

Lansing Studying Text of British Instructions to Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The text of the armed liner memorandum, prepared under President Wilson's direction during March, and which was made public yesterday by Secretary Lansing, has been cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and it is expected that he will make its contents known to the German Government. The idea in making it public at this time was to forestall any parley by Berlin over the armed merchantmen.

It is the understanding that the text of the memorandum was not dispatched to Mr. Gerard before yesterday. Allowing the usual forty-eight hours for cabling it will probably not reach Berlin before tomorrow. Officials of the State Department were confident late this afternoon that the cabled text of the memorandum had not reached Mr. Gerard today. The same memorandum has likewise been sent to all American diplomats abroad. Copies have also been delivered to every embassy and legation in Washington.

Secretary Lansing has received from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, official copies of the British Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen. These orders were issued on Oct. 2, 1915. They were not made public until the night of March 2 last, when the British Admiralty gave them out in London. The text, as thus announced, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 3, 1916. The orders say that the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack and for no other purpose, and assert that as British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen a submarine's approach to a British merchantman is to be regarded as showing hostile intention.

Secretary Lansing is now examining the British orders. The most important section of them, in its bearing on the submarine controversy, follows:

Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intent. In such case fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

The instructions assert that it may be presumed that the submarine has hostile intentions whenever the submarine deliberately approaches the merchant ship. This provision of the British orders will be very carefully studied, because it appears to conflict with the provision embraced in the Lansing memorandum, which says:

If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender.

Under this paragraph the United States Government takes the position that a belligerent merchantman that uses its armament to keep "the enemy at a distance" may be attacked by the warship or submarine to compel surrender. The Lansing memorandum admits the right of a merchant ship, when threatened with capture, to use its armament in exercising its "right to self-protection whether by flight or resistance," but that when the merchant ship, before being summoned to surrender, "uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance," the merchant ship does so at its own risk and may be attacked by the submarine.

POPE FEARS A BREAK

But Hopes America Will Keep Out of War and Aid Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 27. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Pope is following closely every stage in the controversy between America and Germany, but is adhering strictly to a policy of neutrality. He has not expressed any opinion regarding the merits of the dispute, much less has he used or will use his influence on either side. His Holiness, however, is gravely preoccupied. In the first place, because he is relying on the influence of America, which he has described as the pre-eminent among the neutral nations, to move when an opportunity comes for peace; second, because a rupture of diplomatic relations would hinder the magnificent American work on behalf of sufferers in the war, especially diplomatic work on behalf of the prisoners. In this connection I am informed that, in the case of a rupture, the Pope will endeavor to organize more thoroughly the existing activity of Catholic Bishops throughout Europe to safeguard the wellbeing of prisoners in the concentration camps.

481 SHIPS LOST BY ALLIES.

Toll Taken by U-Boats from Beginning of War to March 23.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—British figures on the effects of the U-boat campaign, as reported by Consul General Skinner at London, show only a small deduction from grand totals existing before the war began. The whole loss inflicted on British steam shipping down to March 23, after nineteen months of war, was less than 4 per cent. of numbers and a little over 6 per cent. of tonnage.

The losses of steamships among the belligerents were: Great Britain, 379 vessels and 1,320,171 tons; France, 41 vessels and 139,865 tons; Belgium, 10 vessels and 29,861 tons; Russia, 27 vessels and 42,226 tons; Italy, 21 vessels and 70,231 tons; Japan, 3 vessels and 19,267 tons, or a total of 481 vessels for all belligerents and 1,621,621 tons. There have been 57 sailing vessels belonging to all belligerents lost, with a tonnage of 48,278.

Shipbuilding has been continued during the war, and the losses of vessels have been made up. The steam shipping of Great Britain is reported to have increased during the war over the figures of 1914 by 88 vessels and 343,616 tons. France has sustained a net loss of only 9 steamers and 12,574 tons from the figures of 1914. Russia has 3 steamers less in the net result, but a gain of 902 in tonnage. In Italy there has been a gain of 18 vessels and of 83,156 tons.

Neutral countries have lost a total of 155 vessels and 292,721 tons.

SENDS PEACE PLEA TO BERLIN.

German University League Appeals to Colleagues at Home.

The German University League, which has offices at 225 Fifth Avenue, has sent the following cablegram to the Director of the Friedrich Wilhelm University at Berlin:

Rektor, (Dr. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf,) Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin:

We, citizens of the United States, Trustees of the German University League of America, wish to express to your Magnificence our strong desire to see peace preserved between the United States and Germany. Knowing both countries well, we fear that Gemany may interpret the message of our President as a provocation, something surely not intended. On the contrary, we are convinced that the majority of the American people wish to have the relations of amity maintained which have always existed between your country and our country. To help in avoiding the calamity of a misinterpretation we ask you to bring this view to the attention of the German people.

Bilhuber,	McNeill,
Dr. Boldt,	Pagenstecher,
Dr. Krause,	Professor Busse,
Dr. Schwaltzer,	Professor Cutting,
Dr. von Mach,	Professor Shephard,
Hass,	Professor von Klenze.
Hein,	Steinhagen.

It was explained at the offices of the league that this cablegram was not sent in reply to a communication from Berlin, but simply in pursuance of the league's policy of interpreting sentiment in this country for the benefit of university colleagues in Germany.

AMERICAN BOAT SEIZED BY BRITISH CRUISER

Power Schooner, Chartered to Teuton Firm in Mexico, Is Reported Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—According to unconfirmed advices received at the Mare Island Navy Yard today, the American power schooner Oregon, owned by the Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company of San Francisco, has been seized by the British cruiser Rainbow in the Gulf of California.

The Oregon sailed from San Francisco last June, under charter to the German firm of Linga & Co. of Mazatlan. At that time she carried a cargo of lumber. It was understood the vessel was to be used in the west coast trade. Nothing is known here of her recent movements.

TOOK BRITISH TROOPS WITH THEIR COLONEL

Turks and Germans in Egypt Overwhelmed Worcestershire Yeomanry at Quatia.

LONDON, April 27.—A further War Office account of the fighting in Egypt on Easter Sunday states that the Worcestershire Yeomanry, holding a position at Quatia village, was attacked by a greatly superior Turkish force largely, according to prisoners' accounts, mounted on camels and including 1,000 Germans. The Worcestershires retired, fighting a rearguard action, but owing to their horses being put out of action by shell fire they were unable to time their retirement so as to co-operate with the other regiments.

As a result, the statement adds, a number of the Worcestershires were captured. The Quatia oasis, however, is now clear of hostile forces, according to the official account, except for a fore of 1,000 Turks still established at Birelabd.

Colonel the Honorable Charles John Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, who was in command of the Worcestershires, is among the prisoners, according to a cable dispatch received by his father today.

Colonel Coventry married Lilly Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., in 1900.

Colonel Coventry served in the Bechuanaland Police Force and took part in the famous Jameson raid in Africa prior to the Boer War. He has also seen service in Matabeleland. He is 49 years old.

SINKS A U-BOAT IN 10-MINUTE FIGHT

Dutch Newspapers Tell of a Trawler's Success—British E-Boat Also Sunk.

LONDON, Friday, April 28.—The destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler off the north coast of Scotland is described by Dutch newspapers received here. According to the accounts the submarine had halted two Dutch steamers when a trawler appeared and killed with its first shot four men who were standing on the deck of the submarine. The trawler then sank the submersible with a second shot. The entire action lasted less than ten minutes.

The papers say the submarine was of the latest and largest type and carried a crew of sixty, all of whom were lost.

BERLIN, April 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty announces that the British submarine E-22 has been sunk by German naval forces, and that a British cruiser of the Arethusa was hit by a torpedo from a German submarine.

The announcement, given out under date of yesterday, reads:

The German naval forces on April 25 sank the British submarine E-22. The Germans rescued and captured two men.

A German submarine on the same day hit with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arethusa class.

LONDON, April 27.—It was announced officially here today that the British submarine, which was sunk, was the E-22, as reported in a wireless dispatch from Berlin.

Presumably this British submarine was lost after the attack by the German cruiser squadron on the British coast on Tuesday. The British cruiser may have been torpedoed at the same time.

CAPTAIN STEINMAN DIES.

Husband of Former Mrs. Addison Cammack Passes Away in Rouen.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, April 27.—Word was received today of the death at the front of Captain Bernard P. Steinman of the First Kent Regiment of England in the Red Cross Hospital at Rouen, France.

Captain Steinman, who married Mrs. Mary H. Cammack, widow of Addison Cammack of New York, was at Tuxedo when the war began. He went immediately to England and joined his regiment and has been in France ever since.

Mrs. Steinman, with a daughter, Margary Stelnman, is now at Tuxedo. Two sons by her former marriage are Addison Cammack and Captain Huette Cammack of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"What's in a Name?"
—SHAKESPEARE
"Everything!"
—GORHAM

The purpose of a name is to identify its owner, but ultimately it serves also to identify whatever qualities of mind and heart its owner possesses, so that in the last analysis a good name is like a title page of Hamlet — it bespeaks the quality of the contents.

Eighty-four years ago Gorham was a name—today it is an institution—a three-fold synonym for silverware, service, and satisfaction—a guarantee of integrity of workmanship, originality of design, authenticity of treatment, and intrinsicality of price.

If it is from Gorham's —the price is right.

If it is from Gorham's —the design is right.

If it is from Gorham's —the workmanship is right.

And whether it be silverware for your personal use, or a gift to others, if it is from Gorham's, the impression will be right, for people instinctively associate silverware with Gorham.

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Our Special Shampoo One Dollar

Special facilities for treating dry, scaly and greasy conditions causing falling hair and baldness.
John H. Gleason Co.
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I MAKE clothes for the best-dressed men on the stage, and I make clothes for the best-dressed men on the Stock Exchange. And—I've sat at the play and seen my Suit in the audience applaud my Suit on the boards.

Do you want a Spring Suit made to your measure with a figure-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and with personal, interested attention? Then come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

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Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

The Right Place In The First Place

SOME men put Style first and Wear second. Some put Wear first and Style second. It takes all types to make up thousand-sided, six-millioned New York.

I sell Stein-Bloch Clothes, not because of Style alone, or Wear alone, or Fit alone, but because in all that constitutes clothes-value, *the whole combination*, a Stein-Bloch is the most I can give for a man's money.

By all means, "shop around." I know that if you come here as the last place, you'll wish you'd come in the first place.

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JOHN DAVID
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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Annual Sale—To-Day and Saturday

Women's "Onyx" Hosiery
At Reduced Prices

We Guarantee the Wear of All Silk Hosiery

Women's "Onyx" Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black or white, also two-tone mixtures in black-and-white, navy-and-white, or black-and-red; extra double heel, toe and lisle garter top, medium weight.
Regular price .80 .65

Women's "Onyx" Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black, white, tan, gray, taupe, navy, pink, sky, purple, bronze, emerald or yellow; high spliced heel, double sole and garter top.
Regular price $1.35 and $1.50 1.00

Women's "Onyx" Extra Size Silk Hose
Pure thread silk in black or white, double heel, toe and garter top.
Regular price $1.50 1.00

Men's "Onyx" Hosiery

"Onyx" Pure Silk Sox
In black, white, tan, navy, gray, taupe, champagne, mahogany, also two-tone effects in black with white, navy, purple or red.
Regular .50 3 pair for $1.00 .35

"Onyx" Pure Silk Sox
Of superior quality silk. In black, white, tan, green, cadet, navy, gray or smoke, reinforced heel, sole and toe, medium weight.
Regular price $1.50 1.00

PEACE CLERGY DODGE APPROVAL OF WILSON

Resolution Indorsing President Held Up for Fear of a Controversy.

NO ACTION ON IMMIGRATION

After Adopting Platform Favoring International Amity American Council Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., April 25.—By diplomatically sidetracking a resolution praising President Wilson the American Council of the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Through the Churches concluded its first congress in the United States in harmony today.

The resolution had been introduced at the convention of clergymen by the Rev. E. Guy Talbot of Los Angeles, Cal., who thought it would be a splendid thing for the delegates, intensely interested as they were in international amity, to write to the President telling him how much they appreciated his handling of the Mexican situation and his refusal to intervene in the affairs of that country. The resolution was referred to the Business Committee of the congress, of which ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut was a member, but it got no further.

This morning when Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Business Committee, rose to address the convention he said the committee had decided not to ask the ministers to act on the Wilson resolution. The Rev. Mr. Brown, who is Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, said the committee feared it might stir up undesirable discussion, and that, moreover, there might be a considerable number of clergymen who might not see anything to praise in the way President Wilson had handled the Mexican problem.

The Business Committee took similar action with respect to other resolutions, one of them being a request that Congress appropriate funds for the relief of war sufferers. A resolution prepared in the last minutes of the convention protesting against obstacles being placed in the way of immigration laws that would encourage friendly relations between the United States and Japan was referred to the Executive Committee.

Before adjourning the alliance adopted the following as expressing the sentiment of the meeting:

That, since permanent peace must be ultimately based on religious sanctions, and back of all international organizations must be good will, the American Council call a representative congress of the Churches of the world, to meet at the close of this war, when the terms of peace shall be discussed, or in such other European centre as may be deemed expedient, to consider how the Churches of the world may help to establish a new international order, in accordance with those principles of mutual justice and fairness which regulate the relations of good men everywhere, and that the carrying out of this plan be referred to the Executive Committee.

That we call upon the Churches of America to make sacrificial efforts to contribute for the relief of the suffering peoples in Europe and Asia without regard to race, religion or nationality, thus giving powerful proof of Christian good-will.

That the Council urge upon the churches:

(a) Careful study both of the Oriental problem itself and also of the proposals for a fundamental solution which have been offered, including comprehensive immigration legislation free from race discrimination;

(b) Such action as may seem wise for embodying in local and national legislation and in our international relations, the Christian ideal of universal brotherhood, guaranteeing to all peoples, small and great, east and west, the enjoyment of just and equal treatment.

We believe it is time for the Christian Church to speak and to act in the strength and assurance of a deep and full loyalty to Jesus Christ.

We rejoice in all the efforts which are being made by men of good intent to substitute judicial process for war and to effect world organization.

We urge the people of the Churches to co-operate heartily in these brave attempts to take the final and decisive step in the evolution of government. But we know that all these efforts are foredoomed to failure unless they rest upon a spirit of good-will and brotherhood and evoke a passionate devotion stronger than all limited and local loyalties.

In a time of disillusion and strife, when men's hearts faint and doubt, let Christian men believe and try to make all men believe that the gospel of love and faith and hope is practical, the only practical way of life for men and for nations, and that loyalty to the Kingdom of God is supreme above all other loyalties.

The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, permanent Chairman of the American Branch of the World Alliance, presided over the final session. The Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Chicago, and the Rev. James I. Vance of Nashville, Tenn., were the only speakers, taking the places of Bishop David H. Greer and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of San Francisco, who were not able to attend.

CALLS ON BRITAIN AGAIN TO FREE CHINA'S MEN

Lansing Sends Note Demanding Immediate Release of Teutons Seized at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—That the United States Government is determined to take a firm stand against the removal of persons from American ships on the high seas plying between neutral ports became plain today, when it was learned that Secretary Lansing had sent another note to the British Government insisting upon the immediate release of the twenty-eight Germans, eight Austrians, and two Turks, including physicians and merchants, who were taken from the American steamer China.

The China was stopped by the British cruiser Laurentic about ten miles from the entrance to the Yangtse Kiang River, China, on Feb. 18, boarded by armed men, and, despite the protests of the American Captain, the thirty-eight subjects of the Central Powers were removed from the China and taken to Hongkong, where they have since been detained as prisoners in military barracks.

As the United States Government understood that none of the men belonged to the war forces of the enemies of Great Britain, the action of the Laurentic was regarded by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing as "an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas." On February 23 the British Government was so informed in a note delivered through Ambassador Page at London in which he was instructed to insist vigorously that orders be issued for the immediate release of the prisoners.

On November 13, 1914, the French cruiser Conde halted the American steamer Windber, between Colon and New York, and took from that vessel August Piepenbrink, a German steward, and turned him over to British officials at Kingston, Jamaica. Demand was made on the British Government for the release of Piepenbrink, who was not an American citizen, but had applied for naturalization papers. The British Government replied that if he had not actually taken out naturalization letters he was not entitled to be released.

Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, replied that, independently of the question of Piepenbrink's American citizenship, "this Government insists that his removal from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification."

Preparedness Parade to 55th St.

The Police Department has arranged to extend the line of march of the citizens' preparedness parade on May 13 to Fifty-fifth Street instead of having the marchers stop at Fortieth Street, as originally announced. The lawyers' division will have a marcher who is coming from Santa Fé, N. M., to New York with the sole object in view of participating in the demonstration.

PREPAREDNESS TALK TO PUBLISHERS

Continued from Page 1.

class, and they should be well paid and given good and suitable working conditions, and if the carriers are not already paying such wages and giving such conditions, they should be required in the public interest to do so, and if it should then appear that upon the existing basis of rates and fares the revenue of the carriers was not sufficient to yield a fair return upon the value of the properties devoted to the public use, after paying the increased wages, then such increase of rates should be permitted as would fairly meet the situation.

"On the other hand, I can think of no sound or sufficient reason for imposing an additional burden upon the public in the way of increased rates if, after a full and careful inquiry into the whole matter by a competent body selected for that purpose, it should be found that the wages and working conditions of the particular men involved in this question are now on a proper and equitable basis."

Mr. Wellington Koo spoke of the power of the American Press in "mobilizing one of the greatest of human forces, public opinion." He said that although the first newspaper in China was founded in the eighth century, the modern newspaper began there only a few decades ago. Aided by America, he said, China and her people were developing rapidly.

Brings President's Regret.

Secretary of War Baker, the next speaker, began by saying: "I am sure you all share in the regret which I personally feel at the inability of the President to be here tonight.

"You gentlemen represent the mobilized agencies for the formation and creation of that public opinion upon which the foundations of our Government rest," he said. "If I may say it without irreverence, your eye, like that of the Lord, is in every place."

The Secretary then traced the development of the newspaper, congratulated the press on its service to the public, and said: "The action taken by Congress or a Legislature or by an executive has sometimes seemed to me less important than what the newspapers said about it."

In reference to the criticism he said he had often heard that newspapers emphasized the sensational, the Secretary remarked: "I suppose I may just as well concede voluntarily as have the confession wrung from me that you know better what your readers want and like than I can by any possibility know."

"Prior to the breaking out of the war a nation-wide referendum would probably have shown nine out of ten of all of our people living in a convinced optimism as to the impossibility of a world war," he continued. "And then the war came, taking away the foundations of all our thinking, substituting horror and dread where complacency had once been. We began to ask ourselves: Are we prepared should our turn come to whirl in this dreadful vortex? I do not mean to engage in this present European war, but I mean that questions arose in the minds of thoughtful men everywhere as to whether America was prepared.

Get Ready Ahead of Crisis.

"At first this question (preparedness) revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sense, but, as the war developed in Europe, we learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure; things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss.

"We have witnessed the nations of Europe preparing as they fought and have come to realize that, perhaps, the most important kind of preparedness is a kind which is equally available and useful in times of peace, and which, if secured, will not only render our military preparation more effective but will steady and strengthen and inspire the nation when engaged in peaceful pursuits.

"Threefold mobilization is necessary in any country for war, and of these three elements, two are as valuable and as vital in times of peace as in times of conflict.

"In the first place there must be, of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. On this subject, however, Congress is at present legislating and whatever be the outcome of its deliberations the executive branch of the Government will act in sympathetic co-operation, using what is given with a view to making it the best, and I may incidentally say that throughout the whole country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in business, at the bench and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

Mobilization of Commerce.

"The second mobilization necessary is that of our industries and commerce. The war in Europe had been under way more than a year before some of the countries were able to equip the men who volunteered for their armies. With all the zeal which their Governments could display the mobilization of their industries yet lagged, not from unwillingness but from lack of forethought. Perhaps no other lesson of the war in Europe is so impressive as its universality.

"It is of the utmost importance that we should know what our reliance is, that careful, continuous, scientific studies should be made of our industrial and commercial capacity and adaptation, that we should card-index our industrial strength, so that we can know it and summon it into instant co-operation when needed.

"And very much more than that, we must gain this knowledge and arrange for this co-operation in such a fashion as to take away from it all profit in war. If the hour of trial should ever come there must be no war stocks, no 'war brides,' no war fortunes made out of the national danger. Nor must there be built up in America interest which could even be suspected of preparing to profit by the creation of a national emergency.

"And this is not difficult to do; business in America is patriotic, there is already inbred into it a desire to set America's name before the world as a symbol of success and fair-dealing, and I have not the least doubt that every manufacturing plant in this country could be so related to a central bureau of the Government that its special usefulness in time of need would be known in advance.

Sacrifices for America.

"The third mobilization that is necessary is spiritual. In order to make sacrifices for America, we must be sure that our stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must be so just, our arrangements so fair that every man in this nation will realize how completely his opportunity and that of those who come after him rests upon the continuing prosperity of the nation as a whole. That when the hour of trial really comes, the banker who has gold to protect, the captain of industry who has great mills in danger, will be joined by the workman from the factory and the farmer from the field, with all lesser interests abated and all minor conflicts forgotten, with one sentiment animating them all, that the civilization, the liberty, and the hope of America must be preserved and that the sacrifice of each in his order, in his place, and according to his strength, is justified by his stake in the country, wherever it may be.

"The military mobilization will take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance. The industrial and spiritual mobilization ought to be constant and as wide as the country. Both are useful—nay, indispensable—in peace as well as in war."

Secretary Baker commented on the work of the press in developing coherence of national thought and action. He said that American newspapers were in a large sense an institution of representative government, in their broad, informative sphere.

Talks on "High Finance."

Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. spoke on "High Finance," and, in his address, laid down general principles of conduct for financiers, which, he said, they should follow to obtain and retain the place in public power and confidence essential to them and the welfare of the country.

Mr. Kahn first gave his definition of what finance is. Finance, he said, means "constructive work, mobilizing and organizing the wealth of the country so that the scattered monetary resources of the individuals may be united and guided into a mighty current of fruitful co-operation, * * * daring and imagination, combined with care and foresight and integrity and wearing work." The financier's responsibility, the speaker continued, was to the public, and he complained that the recently enacted Clayton Anti-Trust act would make it more difficult for him to discharge that responsibility. And Mr. Kahn cautioned the public not to hold finance responsible for the man who, "having made money at manufacturing or mining or in other commercial pursuits, blows into town, either physically or by telephone or telegraph, and goes on a financial spree."

"I would define a financier," said Mr. Kahn, "as a man who has some recognized relation and responsibility toward the larger monetary affairs of the public, either by administering deposits and loaning funds or by being a wholesale or retail distributer of securities.

"To all such," the speaker added, emphatically, "the confidence of the financial community and of the public is absolutely vital. Without it, they simply cannot live."

In Line With New Spirit.

"I claim that finance has been as quick and willing as any other element in the community to discern the moral obligations of the new era brought about within the last ten years and to align itself on their side. As soon as the meaning of the laws under which business was to be conducted had come to be reasonably defined, as soon as it became apparent that the latitude tacitly permitted during the pioneer period must end, finance fell into line with the new spirit and has kept in line.

"I say this notwithstanding the various investigations that have since taken place, nearly all of which have dealt with incidents that occurred several years ago. And in this connection I would add that it is difficult to imagine anything more unfair than the theory and method of these investigations as all too frequently conducted. The appeal all too often is to the gallery, hungry for sensation; the method—to wash as much soiled linen as possible in public, (even, if necessary, to make clean linen appear soiled,) and to use a profusion of soap and water quite out of proportion to the actual cleaning to be done. To innocent transactions it is sought to give a sinister meaning; what lapses, faults or wrongs may be discovered, are given exaggerated point and significance. The Chairman is out to make a record, or to fortify a preconceived notion of accomplish a preconceived purpose. Counsel is out to make a record. The principal witnesses are placed in the position of defendants at the bar without being protected by any of the safeguards which are thrown around defendants in a court of law."

"What, then, can and should finance do on its own part in order to gain and preserve for itself that repute and stature with the community to which entitled, and which, in the interests of the country, as well as itself, it ought to have?"

Mr. Kahn then laid down his general principles in part as follows:

"It is trite to say that it must strive scrupulously to adhere to the Golden Rule. But it must not only do right—it must be particularly careful concerning the appearance of its actions. Finance should 'omit no word or deed' to place itself in the right light before the people. It must carefully study and in good faith conform to public opinion.

"One of the characteristics of finance heretofore has been the cult of silence. To meet attacks with 'dignified silence' has been one of its traditions. Nothing could have been more calculated to irritate democracy, which dislikes and suspects secrecy and resents aloofness. And the instinct of democracy is right.

"If opportunity for scrutiny is denied, if the people's legitimate desire for information is met with silence, secrecy, impatience, and resentment, the public mind very naturally becomes infected with suspicion and lends a willing ear to all sorts of gossip and rumors.

Should Welcome Publicity.

"Finance, instead of avoiding publicity in all of its aspects, should welcome it and seek it. Publicity won't hurt its dignity. A dignity which can be preserved only by seclusion, which cannot hold its own in the market place, is not worth having. We must more and more get out of the seclusion of our offices, out into the rough-and-tumble of democracy.

"In the political field, the ways not only of finance but of business in general have been often unfortunate and still more often ineffective.

"It is in conformity with the nature of things that the average man of business, responsible not only for his own affairs but often trustee for the welfare of others, should lean toward that which has withstood the acid test of experience and should be somewhat diffident toward experiment and novel theory. But, making full allowance for this natural and proper disposition, it must, I believe, be admitted that business, and especially the representatives of large business, including high finance, have too often failed to recognize in time the need and to heed the call for changes from methods and conceptions which had become unsuitable to the time and out of keeping with rational, progressive development; that they have too often permitted themselves to be guided by a tendency toward unyielding, or at any rate, apparently unyielding, Bourbonism instead of giving timely aid in a constructive way toward realizing just and wise modifications of the existing order of things."

Mr. Kahn then spoke of the need of governmental and financial co-operation, and complained of the interference with business of selfish politicians, who, he said, were often more to be blamed than the people they represented. He said Congress had done little to indicate that it recognized "the urgency and bigness and significance of the momentous situation" which confronted the country. The speaker then appealed to business men as follows:

"Among the powers for which our friends of both political parties have a wholesome respect, one of the most potent is organization. Let business then become militant, not to secure special privileges—it does not want any and does not need any—but to secure due regard for its views and its rights and its conceptions as to what measures will serve the best interests of the country, and what measures will harm and jeopardize such interests.

Truthful Explanation.

"Let business men range themselves behind their spokesmen, such as the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington and the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association in New York. Let them get together now and in the future through a properly constituted, permanent organization, and, guided by practical knowledge, broad vision and patriotism, agree upon the essentials of legislation affecting affairs which the situation calls for for from time to time. Let them pledge themselves to use their legitimate influence and their votes to realize such legislation and to oppose actively what they believe to be harmful lawmaking. Let them strive, patiently and persistently, to gain the confidence of the people for their methods and their aims. Let them meet false or irresponsible or ignorant assertion with plain and truthful explanation. Let them take their case directly to the people—as the railroads have been doing of late with very encouraging results—and inaugurate a campaign of education in sound economics, sound finance, and sound national business principles."

Schwab Congratulates Baker.

Charles M. Schwab, the last speaker, congratulated Secretary Baker for turning, in his address, from arms and ammunition to the subject of industrial preparedness.

"That was as he should have done and that's what I'm going to do," said Mr. Schwab, "for Mr. Baker has done what every one should do on an occasion like this, what the speakers have all done—that is, speak from patriotic motives regardless of self-interest."

Mr. Schwab then traced the development of the iron and steel industry in the United States, because, he said, that industry was the barometer of the country's industrial condition. In 1888, said Mr. Schwab, this country produced 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel; in 1900, 12,000,000 tons; in 1910, 24,000,000.

"In 1916," he continued, "it is estimated that we shall produce 40,000,000 tons."

In contrast with this the speaker cited the figures of production in England and Germany, showing that those countries had comparatively stood still at 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons respectively.

"A great many people," continued Mr. Schwab, "think that the recent great production of iron and steel is due to the war, but this is not true. The war has given a stimulus to the industry, of course, but it may surprise you to know that less than 10 per cent. of the steel manufactured in the United States has been used outside of the United States.

Big Business Succeeds.

"The development of industries in the United States is due in a remarkable degree to the ingenuity of American mechanics and mechanicians. Every great steel process has been developed by Americans. Another discovery of Americans was the idea of big business, great consolidations. Owing to opposition and criticism it seemed for a time that this idea would fail, but it has not failed, it has succeeded, and economic success and development for a country is the answer to opposing theories and criticisms.

"And this brings me to the two great questions concerning the future of American industry. The first is, How shall we enlist that personal element that has done so much for American industry? All capital and industry is of little value without the brains and ability to make it a success, and those men whose brains and ability have made industry a success and who make it a success should, in my opinion, have a wider share in the profits and benefits of the industry to which they have contributed. I mean that each man who proves his ability to make any industry successful should be admitted to a proportionate share in the results of that industry.

"And now we come to the second matter. It is through understanding between the Government and industry in this country that we shall progress. The Government should encourage and build up industries, not destroy them. Suppose some men do get rich, suppose some wealth is misappropriated, what does that count in comarison to the advantage to the whole country from successful industries. We have heard what Secretary Baker has said about industrial preparedness, and we want to tell Mr. Baker that the industries of this country will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Government—but the Government should foster and stand by those industries that will work with the Government. The Government should listen to the industrial men who prove their loyalty. They should be called upon by the Government and the Government should co-operate with them in their industries.

"Thorough preparation for war lies with the industries of the country, and I want to say now for the industry that I represent that the country will find no more loyal group of men, no men who love their country more than the men in the iron and steel industry."

NO FRANK ON UNCLE SAM'S ADS

Publishers Veto Free Preparedness Publicity Project.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, yesterday failed to indorse the widely announced plan of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to have newspapers throughout the country publish without charge display advertisements in connection with the campaign for preparedness. Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs, drew up a copy of such an advertisement which was submitted to President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and members of the Naval Consulting Board for approval.

The advisability of giving the space free was discussed with keen interest by those supporting and opposing the proposal, but the matter was not submitted to a vote, and resolutions condemning it were withdrawn soon after they were offered. As the matter stands, it is left entirely to the individual publishers to print the advertisement without charge if they think proper. However, most of those whose views were sought said they believed this Government, like Canada, should pay for its advertisements, and they wondered why the supporters of the plan seemed to attach so little value to all the publicity in the news and editorial columns of the press already given to the preparedness movement.

The labor phase of newspaper making was the topic of the day, and Henry N. Kellogg, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, reported that since the war began 152 contracts with the four labor unions had been renewed or extended by members of the association. In the same period there had been strikes on papers of four members, all of which had been settled.

Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union; James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, and Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, addressed the convention. Mr. Scott described the efforts of his organization to procure better training for apprentices. Mr. Freel said his union was endeavoring in every way to co-operate with the publishers. Mr. Woll, speaking particularly of the new developments of rotogravure, predicted that the different processes of reproducing pictures by rotogravure would be combined into one.

Officers will be elected today, and it is predicted that Hopewell L. Rogers, Business Manager Chicago Daily News, will succeed Herbert L. Bridgman of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, who automatically becomes a member of the Executive Board for retirement. Likewise the choice of the members seems to centre overwhelmingly on Frank P. Glass, editor of The Birmingham News, for Vice President, to succeed Mr. Bryan. Mr. Glass has been a member of the Executive Board for many years and is one of the best known newspaper men in the South, as well as in the association. The forecast for other officers is: John Stewart Bryan, Richmond News Leader, Secretary, and E. P. Call, New York Journal of Commerce, Treasurer, both to be selected.

Among the Canadian members of the association in attendance at the convention is John Ross Robertson, veteran publisher of The Toronto Evening Telegram, which he founded fifty-three years ago. He said that more than thirty-five of his employes were at the front, twenty from the editorial department. The names of two have been placed on the Roll of Honor.

Following their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria more than 700 publishers and advertising men went to a special performance of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic and supper atop the New Amsterdam Theatre as guests of The Evening Mail. The convention will end this afternoon.

PRESIDENT TO NAME ELKUS.

Selects Him as the New Ambassador to Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Henry Morgenthau as Ambassador to Turkey and has offered the vacant Ambassadorship to Abram I. Elkus of New York. Mr. Elkus, it was understood today, has indicated that he will accept.

The State Department already has inquired of the Turkish Government whether Mr. Elkus will be acceptable. No difficulty over the appointment is expected and the nomination probably will be sent to the Senate within a few days.

In reply to Mr. Morgenthau's letter of resignation the President has written him, commending him for his work in Constantinople since the outbreak of the European war.

Mr. Elkus spent yesterday in Albany. Asked on his return if the post of Ambassador to Turkey had been offered him, he replied:

"There is nothing I can say. I have heard nothing from Washington."

Aiding Alsace-Lorraine Sufferers.

BERLIN, April 27, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—In opening the Alsace-Lorraine Diet at Strassburg, says the Overseas News Agency, Dr. Dallwitz, the Secretary of State, announced in his speech that 2,000,000 marks, (nearly $500,000 at normal exchange,) for the relief of inhabitants suffering from the effects of the war had been collected in Germany this year. The crops were most promising, Dr. Dallwitz said.

GERMAN SEARCHED AS SUSPECTED SPY

Government Had Heard Passenger from Colon Carried Plans of Panama Fortifications.

OFFICERS MEET STEAMSHIP

Papers He Passed to a Friend Aroused Suspicion—Aufmwasser Allowed to Land.

Konrad Wilhelm Aufmwasser, 26 years old, a reserve officer of the German Army Engineers, who has been two years at Colon in connection with the two big floating cranes Ajax and Hercules, was detained yesterday by United States Secret Service agents on his arrival by the Panama Railroad steamship Colon. He was examined on the ship and taken to the Custom House later, where he was questioned by Chief William J. Flynn in the law department regarding information received from Panama that Aufmwasser had made plans of the fortifications and taken them with him to New York.

Nothing of a suspicious character was found upon him, and he was sent from the Custom House to Ellis Island to go through the usual formalities of an alien entering the United States. Shortly after 3 o'clock Aufmwasser was admitted and came over to New York and went to the office of Neumeyer & Dimond, 82 Beaver Street, who are the agents of the Deutsche Maschinenfabrik of Duisberg, Germany, the constructors of the two big cranes at Colon.

Chief Flynn said that a message was received from the canal authorities at Panama that the young German engineer was suspected of possessing pictures and plans of the fortifications in his possession on board the Colon. When Aufmwasser was about to leave there for New York Government officials went to his house and made a search for papers and also examined his baggage, but found nothing of any consequence.

After the Colon had sailed a report was made to the authorities that Aufmwasser had been seen to pass a package to a fellow-passenger on board before he was searched, and a wireless message was sent to New York. Two Secret Service agents went on board the Colon on Wednesday night after she had anchored off Quarantine, and four others went down the bay on the tug Hunter yesterday morning to travel on the Colon from Quarantine up to her pier, 42 North River, foot of Morton street. Morton street.

The officers, headed by a Deputy Surveyor from the Custom House, questioned the young German on the way up and searched his baggage thoroughly and his cabin to look for papers.

He produced a German passport with plans of the two floating cranes and also the lock gates which they were supposed to be able to lift in case of accident and also his military papers. He said that he had handed the packet to a fellow passenger, Fred Kunkel of Cleveland, O., an American, to keep for the voyage in case the Colon was stopped by a British cruiser. After Aufmwasser and Kunkel had gone on to the pier to get their baggage passed they were taken on board and examined by some more government officials who met the steamship at the pier.

Aufmwasser, who is a short, slim young man, clean shaven, with a dark complexion, did not appear at all alarmed, and went away quite cheerfully at the Custom House with the officers after he had greeted the relatives who had come to meet him.

Chief Flynn said that at no time was the man under arrest after his arrival on the Colon. The greatest secrecy was observed by the Federal authorities regarding the matter and all information was withheld until it was discovered that Aufmwasser had not committed any offense against the United States Government.

MUST PREPARE, SAYS MAYOR

Warns Young Graduates American Ideals Soon Must Be Defended.

Mayor Mitchel told the graduates of the school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, who received diplomas at the ninety-sixth commencement last night in the Engineering Building, that the duty of citizenship required all Americans to stand up for the maintenance of American ideas and ideals. The Mayor said, in part:

"This country is facing a crisis. I feel that the time is not far distant when American manhood will be called upon to show whether it is efficient to defend the democracy and ideals founded by the fathers of our country. I would impress upon you that you have a duty of citizenship to the nation, the State, and to the city that passes far beyond the mere earning of your living and keeping within the letter of the law. Upon us has devolved that sacred trust of the preservation of the freedom handed down by the founders of the Republic.

"A new national life is finding itself. We must emphasize the ideas and ideals of Americanism. We must know there is a broad distinction between true and false Americanism. It is a day for the true American to stand up and affirm his sympathy with the interests of the nation.

"This nation has yet to prove the elementary efficiency to protong its democracy, defend its institutions and maintain its national integrity. You will take part in the settlements of these problems, and the problems will not be settled until American manhood realizes that we must make of ourselves efficient units throughout the United States. You must be prepared to take your part in universal military service—not militarism, not training and efficiency to make war—but through its very efficiency to avert war."

There were 233 graduates, of whom 139 were in the architectural drafting classes, seventy-seven mechanical draftsmen, one sheet metal drafter, eight carriage and automobile draftsmen, and eight decorative designers. President Albert T. Strauch presided. The diplomas were presented by Louis Roullion, Director of the school, which was founded in 1785.

The George E. Hoe prizes, the highest awards received by the graduates, were awarded as follows: Architectural, F. Coletti, Philip De Young, William A. Halpin, and William Roehrig; mechanical drafting, Otto P. Aimone, John A. Reuscher, and Thomas G. Sandgren; carriage and automobile drafting, Frank W. Pease; decorative design, Edward Carlson.

Ballet Russe's Performance.

The bill given by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe for its performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night consisted of "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," and "Scheherazade." The principals of the casts included Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Wasilewska, and Bewicke, and Messrs. Massin, Bolm, Idzikowska, and Cecchetti.

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HOWZE'S PURSUIT OF VILLA A RECORD

Command Rode 570 Miles in 21 Days, Largely Through Difficult Mountains.

GRAPHIC STORY OF CHASE

Troops Have Three Fights—Clash with Carranza Column Averted —Villa Moving South.

BY FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, April 24, (via Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., April 27.)—Villa is alive and in the mountains south or west of the town of San Borja, in Southern Chihuahua. His command has split, the main body turning east, while Villa himself, with a small escort, is—or was—beating toward Durango.

These are the conclusions of officers of the flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry under Major Robert L. Howze, a command which, before the fight with Carranzistas at Parral, brought the Villa campaign to a temporary halt, thrust its way through mountain passes to the south until it attained a point within sight of the Durango line. In doing so it went further south than any other column of the punitive expedition and established what is believed to be a new record for American cavalry. Details of the march, which constituted the last cavalry drive for Villa and Villistas up to the time of the injection of the Carranza element, reached General Pershing yesterday by courier.

Three fights with Villistas or Villa sympathizers; rides through mountains which the natives insisted were impassable; the discovery of a wagon in which Villa, wounded, is believed to have been carried, and an episode in which a clash with Carranza troops was averted by an eyelash go to make up the experiences of the command. The column lost one man killed and four wounded and thirty-two horses. It drew no rations from the night of April 3 until the night of April 14, when it joined Major Frank Tompkins's beleaguered command near Santa Cruz ranch, north of Parral.

Extraordinary Marching.

In twenty-one days the command covered 570 miles, of which 250 were in the mountains below San Geronimo. This is an average of twenty-seven and a quarter miles daily. Twenty-five miles is a good day's march for cavalry in flat country under normal conditions. If the performance of Howze's command has ever been exceeded there are no officers here at headquarters who can attest the fact.

The column, formed of twenty picked men from each troop of the Eleventh, left the then headquarters at Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes, on March 24. Moving south to San Geronimo, where for a time General Pershing had his advance headquarters, it reached that point without noteworthy episode, barring the hard riding, and on the morning of April 4, with 208 men, including the packers, pushed forward again in the hope of encountering the Villistas scattered after the Guererro fight on March 29.

First the troopers beat the country north and east of Guerrero, then, turning south, passed the mining town of Cusihuiraichic, where was heard the rumor that Villa was dead at Santa Ana. The rumor was vague, however, as all Villa rumors are, and the command pressed on to the pueblo of San Borja, which it reached on April 8, and where, so the natives said, Villa and his band were a week's march ahead.

Four miles out of San Borja that afternoon occurred one of the strangest incidents of the campaign. Our men had entered an arroya when suddenly around the brow of a hill two armed mounted Mexicans appeared. Seeing the approaching Americans they wheeled their horses as if to give an alarm, and in a flash there came galloping down the arroya, toward our troops an unbroken line of Carranza cavalry. Each men had drawn his carbine from his rifle boot, and over the column, which swept forward with more precision than is customary with Mexican troops, a Mexican flag waved.

Howze Waved His Hat.

There was no shouting. Under the flag the Mexicans came on enveloped in a cloud of dust. A clash seemed inevitable. Major Howze quickly threw forward a line of thirty men, who dismounted, and, with rifles cocked, stood ready to fire into the front rank of the charging Mexicans. One shot from either side would have precipitated a mêlée. But, although they approached to within fifty yards of our line, the Mexicans did not fire. Major Howze, spurring his horse forward, took the head of our column and began wildly waving his hat. The Mexicans stopped. Howze rode forward to confer with the commander. He proved to be the Carranza General Cavassas, and with him he had some 250 men, outnumbering the Americans by about fifty. Then came an apology for the occurrence, but no explanation. It was patent that the American cavalry, with their khaki and equipment, could not have been mistaken for Villistas. But upon this point Cavasas volunteered no comment. He had with him a number of American cavalry horses stolen at Columbus. These, he explained, had been captured from Villistas. He also had a Villista officer, that mysterious person who, so Cavasas said, was going to lead them to Villa's grave. That was sixteen days ago. If Villa's grave was ever found, no report of the finding had reached General Pershing today.

At Cienguiete, a tiny settlement just north of San Borja, the American column found a wagon. It had boards removed from the bottom, as though a canvas stretcher had been swung in the slit, and it was in good condition. Natives in that section do not have spring wagons to throw away, and the conclusion of the command was that it had been Villa's. The Presidente of San Borja, interviewed, said he had heard that the bandit's wound was comparatively slight. This was at variance with all previous reports, which had Villa suffering from gangrene, with both thighs pierced or shattered.

Found Villa's Bandages.

Further south, beyond San Borja, at the Rancho Casa Colorado, which the column reached on the afternoon of April 8, were found bloodstained bandages. There the mountains are all but impassable, making the task of carrying any wounded human being extremely difficult. If anyone was being carried, officers of the squadron argued, it was Villa. Any less personage, they reasoned, would have been abandoned, as have been abandoned Villa wounded all along the trail from Columbus into Mexico. This, of course, is theory only; but theory of this sort has been predominant in tracking Pancho Villa. No man of the punitive expedition has to date set eyes on him.

From the Casa Colorado ranch the column turned southeast through the mountains described to them as impassable to horsemen, reaching the town of San Jose del Sitio on April 9. There the people were so openly Villista adherents that Howze had to use coercion in getting a native to lead him to the village. [Deleted.]

Due south from San Jose the column pushed, the horses now weak and thin for want of forage, striking the small town of La Joya [deleted] on April 10. This town knew nothing of Villa; no Carranza troops ever had penetrated its mountain location. Armed men were sighted riding out of town as our troops approached, and a detachment went in pursuit. One of the members of the detachment overtook a fleeing Mexican, apparently an officer, and, after crying out for him to halt, opened fire with his carbine. He fired three shots, each of which took effect. The Mexican sloughed out of his saddle, dead. Examination of his body showed him to be Primero Manuel Silva, a Villista captain. He had on his person a Villa document authorizing him to gather corn.

While this little encounter was in progress the rest of the command searched the town, seizing a dozen odd rifles and pistols.

Attack from Ambush.

Again the command rode on. Half an hour out of La Joya, that same afternoon, the pack train of the outfit was fired on, two mules being killed at the first volley. About an hour later there was another skirmish. No Mexicans were visible, but they had the range exactly, as was indicated by the fact that they had hung bits of rags in the trees, thus guiding their shooting. Apparently they had come out of the town at the approach of our troops and had prepared an ambush along a trail they knew the column would pass. They had measured distances with considerable accuracy.

At the ford where the column crossed a fusillade killed Private Kirby of Chattanooga, besides wounding two other men and a horse. Kirby's death wound was one of the most remarkable ever seen by the army surgeons of the expedition. The bullet struck the trooper in the drum of one ear, passed through the brain and came out of the other ear. Death was instantaneous. When Kirby was picked up, after he had fallen from his horse, the surgeon had trouble finding the wound.

Because the attacking party was hidden and darkness was at hand, and because the horses of our troops were so exhausted, the command could do little more than disperse the band. Sustained pursuit was out of the question, although the band was chased through a cañon for five or six miles.

The troops bivoucked that night near the scene of the fight, then pushed on, and at dawn next morning surrounded the town of Santa Cruz, south and east of the Rancho Santa Cruz, where the cavalry columns converged after the Parral fight. A running fight developed among the adobe shacks in Santa Cruz just as day was breaking. We had neither men nor horses killed or wounded, but we killed two Mexicans and wounded one Beltran, a son of the Presidente of the village, a relative of the Beltran of the Villa forces. Ten rifles and some pistols were taken from the dwellings.

Had to Shoot Twenty-eight Horses.

Horses and men of the command were now near the limit of endurance. Especially the horses had suffered. The troops had fed on beef and on mixed corn and wheat, parched, stewed, or made into rough flour; but the mounts, except at rare intervals, when grain could be commandeered, had been without forage, subsisting on the parched grass they could snatch while the column halted. Twenty-eight of them had to be shot. Burros, mules, and small Mexican horses, picked up along the trail, filled the gap. No man would be left behind in that hostile country, and no man could go forward unmounted.

Astrid this strange assortment of mounts, the flying squadron made its last march south, reaching Casita, within sight of the border of the State of Durango. This was on April 14. Casita is a small town on the Parral-Durango Railway. But Villa appeared not to be ahead of the column. Howze, in fact, is convinced that he was fifty or sixty miles south of Villa.

So the column faced about and made toward Parral, twenty-five miles to the northeast. Two days before, the Parral fight had occurred, but of this Howze and his men were ignorant. They were heading for the town for supplies and again to get in touch with civilization.

They had not gone many miles when Lieutenant Rader of the aero squadron overtook them, landing in a plowed field and smashing his machine. He was unhurt. He had landed first beyond the Durango line, at the town of Ojito, and had taken wing again. Now, joining the column, he delivered dispatches from General Pershing to Major Howze, and, leaving his wrecked machine, rode with the column on a mule.

That night the squadron joined the forces of Tompkins and Brown at the Santa Cruz ranch. It had covered 250 miles in the mountains from Guerrero southward. Rader, landing as he did in Durango, holds the furthest south record; but the honors for cavalry go to the Howze command.

MEXICAN PEONS RESTIVE.

Outbreaks in the South—Anti-American Feeling Fostered.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—Reports received here by Consul Garcia indicate a growth in the Villa-Diaz movement in the south of Mexico. He received a telegram from Mexico City today saying that outbreaks had occurred in Morelos and other States, and that the anti-American feeling was being used to incite the ignorant natives.

Disturbing reports also were received from Northern and Central Mexico regarding anti-American feeling on the part of the peons. The most serious of these reports referred to towns in Durango, and especially to Durango City, where the Americans still living there have been repeatedly warned by United States Consul Coen to leave. So far as can be learned here there are not more than a dozen Americans still in Durango City, the majority of whom have married into Mexican families and for that reason have considered themselves safe.

The present trouble seems to be due in part to the persistent anti-American campaign carried on by the Mexican papers in the State capital. This campaign has increased in violence since the clash at Parral. Americans who have arrived here from Durango and Southern Chihuahua say that the Parral incident has been grossly distorted by Mexican papers, which have described it as a great Mexican victory. The American soldiers are declared by these papers to have run away after massacring Mexican women and children.

Most of the reports agree that the Carranza officers have done everything in their power to restrain the civilian population and have shown an earnest desire to avoid an outbreak.

The arrest of Louis Fleischer, a prominent business man of Tucson, Ariz., in Cananea, Sonora, by Carranza officials on a charge of being implicated in an ammunition smuggling plot for the Villa-Diaz movement, caused surprise here. Fleischer is one of the wealthiest men on the border. The arrest was ordered by General Calles. Fleischer is being held in the Cananea jail by the military. The American Consul there has filed with General Carranza a protest against his arrest.

Reports from Santa Fé, N. M., are that one of the seven Villistas sentenced to be hanged on May 19 for the Columbus raid—Eduardo Jiminez, who was shot through the mouth—in the prison hospital there so seriously ill from blood poisoning that he may die before the date of execution.

News reached here today that Archie Reynolds, 21 years old, a truck driver for the American army, had been accidentally shot and killed by the assistant truckmaster of a truck squadron near Casas Grandes. The young man was shot while driving his truck into the Casas Grandes camp with an escort of soldiers. The assistant truckmaster started to open the chamber of his gun, the gun was discharged and the bullet hit the boy in the body. His death occurred later in the field hospital at Casas Grandes, according to a message brought by another truck driver to the boy's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Reynolds, who lives here.

A reserve supply of twenty-five coffins for the American army in Mexico has been sent from the Quartermaster depot here to Columbus, N. M. With the shipment went a carload of shoes for the infantry, who have worn out their campaign shoes in the long marches and are to be fitted with a new type of shoe for mountain use, with heavy nails in the soles.

At Fort Bliss, the remount station, Captain Robert Reany has purchased 400 new mounts for the American cavalry in Mexico, and these are being sent to the front as fast as received. Horse buyers are scouring West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Montana for cavalry mounts and for mules for the pack trains, and the animals are being sent here in carload lots.

New cavalry mounts are also being purchased for the Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bliss. The Eighth is being recruited to war strength. The officers expect to be ordered to Mexico soon.

KNOX ATTACKS MEXICAN POLICY

Calls It Blundering and Criticises Failure to Carry Out Work Begun by Taft.

DEFENDS HUERTA'S TITLE

President by Madero's Resignation, Not His Death—Why Taft Had Not Recognized Huerta.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 27.—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet, at a Republican banquet here tonight compared the attitudes of Presidents Taft and Wilson toward Mexico. Touching on the present situation, he declared intervention seemed "dangerously near, if not inevitable."

"It has been asserted time and again by the apologists for the Democratic blundering in Mexico that President Wilson inherited the Mexican situation from President Taft," said Mr. Knox. "Nothing could be further from the truth.

"When Madero resigned on Feb. 19, 1913, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the Mexican Constitution, became President. This was Pedro Lascurain. He appointed General Huerta Minister of War. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then resigned, and the office devolved on Huerta.

"It has been attempted, with a great measure of success, to make the American people believe that Huerta became President through Madero's death. Perhaps 90 per cent. of intelligent Americans so understand it. But this is not true. Huerta became President through Madero's and Lascurain's resignations. Madero's death did not occur until some days later.

"Huerta became Provisional President of Mexico Feb. 19, 1913. Mr. Taft ceased to be President of the United States March 4, 1913. There were thus twelve days within which President Taft could have extended recognition. Why did he not do so?

"The main questions involved in determining whether or not to recognize a Government seeking recognition are these: Is the requesting Government able and disposed to comply with the rules of international law? Will it respect the obligation of treaties and the ethical rules of comity observed by self-respecting nations? Will it recognize, respect, and protect the rights of foreigners residing within its borders?

"In view of the unhappy experience of the preceding two years, in dealing with the Madero Administration, in our efforts to protect Americans in Mexico and to adjust diplomatically important national questions at issue with the Mexican Government, is was deemed expedient to ask some assurances upon these subjects. As to all these questions we requested of Huerta and his Government some assurances of their speedy and satisfactory adjustment, and while awaiting his reply the twelve days slipped away. Mr. Taft ceased to be President, Mr. Wilson assumed office, and this is why the Taft Administration did not recognize Huerta.

"What Mr. Wilson inherited from Mr. Taft was an outstanding unanswered diplomatic request to the de facto Government at Mexico City for definite assurances for the security of American rights and the adjustment of American claims as a preliminary to the consideration of the question of recognition. What Mr. Wilson did was to repudiate the policy of his predecessor, in this as in all other things, and create a situation that made the adjustment of American rights impossible.

"The revolutions with which the Taft Administration had to contend were of comparatively short duration, while there has been in Mexico practically ever since Mr. Wilson came in and refused to recognize Huerta continuous anarchy.

"There was never a time during the Taft Administration when there was not in Mexico City a Government recognized in a large part of Mexico and conducting its foreign relations with the world. Huerta, who came in so shortly before President Taft went out, was recognized by some twenty-odd countries, as I recall it, including practically all, if not all, of the great powers of Europe, so that Mr. Taft left the Mexican situation with Mexico pacified, and, holding the power in Mexico, the strongest man who had appeared since the days of Diaz."

The assertion that President Wilson's course had been like Lincoln's at the time of the Maximilian empire the former Secretary disputed by reading Lincoln's instructions to the American Minister to the Government of Benito Juarez, in which Lincoln declined to join France, Spain, and England in an attempt to break down the de facto Government.

United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania declared the management of international affairs in the case of Mexico constituted "one of the most deplorable chapters in our diplomatic history." Other speakers included United States Senators George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania, James W. Wadsworth of New York, and William Alden Smith of Michigan.

COMPLAINS OF AEROPLANES.

New Machines Too Feeble, Funston Asserts—Better Ones Nearly Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston complained by telegraph to the War Department today against the type and power of the four new aeroplanes just sent to the border by the War Department to replace half of the original squadron of eight aeroplanes that went into Mexico with the Pershing expedition, and all of which have been wrecked and destroyed. This complaint was made by General Funston in reporting the arrival of the four new aeroplanes at Columbus, N. M.

General Funston indicated that the military aviators with the expedition were surprised to find that these aeroplanes were no larger than those wrecked by the expedition, and that they were each only of ninety horse power, the same as the destroyed machines. He indicated that the delivery of machines of such limited size and horse power was considered a serious matter by the aviators, who feel that they would be unnecessarily risking their lives in such aeroplanes.

The General asserted that ninety horse power aeroplanes were useless for military aviation purposes, and in this statement was backed up by the opinion of Captain Benjamin D. Foulois, in charge of the Signal Corps aviation work on the border. General Funston asked that Captain Foulois be allowed to go to Washington to explain the matter.

The complaint made by General Funston and his military aviators is recognized by Secretary of War Baker as just. A message was sent to General Funston informing him that the ninety horse-power machines had been sent to the border only because they were the only machines immediately available. The contracts for these machines were let by the new Army Aviation Board. It is understood that Secretary Baker and General Scott both expressed surprise, after the contracts were given, that these machines were not an improvement upon those that were being used so unsatisfactorily in Mexico, but that the machines were permitted to be shipped after it was learned that more powerful machines could not be immediately obtained.

Steps have been taken to obtain larger and more powerful machines, and awards have been made for the delivery as quickly as possible of eight new Curtiss aeroplanes, each of 100 horse power, as fast as they can be sent to the border. Four of these 160 horse-power machines have been tested at Newport News and bought, and Secretary Baker understands that these machines will be immediately delivered on the border, while four other 160 horse-power machines are to be delivered as soon as possible under rush orders. Orders have also been given for four 140 horse-power aeroplanes of the Sturdevant type, one of which is at Newport News being got ready for official tests.

FOUGHT OFF MARAUDERS.

Truckmen Reaching Columbus, N. M., Report Attack Near Satevo.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 27.—Truckmen arriving here today told of being ambushed by a roving band of about fifteen marauders attached to no Mexican faction in a canyon near Satevo several days ago. The truckmen and their soldier guard took a position behind the steel wheels of the cars and returned the fire, routing the Mexicans and capturing two, according to the story.

Other truckmen said that snipers' bullets struck their machines on the trip north, but that they had been unable to locate the source of the firing.

A report reaching here today said that four prisoners held at Casas Grandes were shot several days ago in an attempt to escape. The report could not be confirmed at military headquarters here.

FIGHTING NEAR OAXACA.

Carranza Troops Defeat Reactionaries, Killing 500.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 27.—The vicinity of Oaxaca City is the scene of fierce fighting between Constitutionalist troops and reactionaries, according to War Office reports. General Augustin Castro, Military Governor of Oaxaca, reports that on April 24 several thousand reactionaries appeared north of the city, intrenching on the slopes of the Ixtlan Mountains. Castro's command attacked the enemy, defeating them after five hours of severe fighting.

The reactionaries' losses were 500 killed.

OBREGON WILL ASK THAT TROOPS RETIRE

Continued from Page 1.

all talk of intervention in Mexico was the feeling prevalent among Mexican officials in Juarez and El Paso tonight. Interventionists, who are numerous in El Paso, openly express the opinion that the outcome will be a settlement which will obviate, for the time being at least, any chance for a break between the two Governments.

General Obregon, according to a message received late today by General Gabriel Gavira, Commander of the Juarez garrison, is due to arrive in Juarez at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

It is thought that the conference will not be begun until Saturday.

The meeting place cannot be settled until the arrival of the participants. Mexican officials thought today, however, that it probably would be held in the custom house in Juarez. They pointed out that General Obregon's superior rank as Minister of War for the Carranza Government entitled him to the privilege of remaining on Mexican soil.

The custom house is a large, red brick building standing in a block of its own on the main street of Juarez, only a short distance from the international bridge where General Scott held his famous conference with Villa.

Preparations are being made for holding the conference in the Custom House. The patio salon, in which Presidents Taft and Diaz once met, is being cleared of the desks, chairs, and tables of the customs officials, and is being decorated. Here in El Paso Consul Andres Garcia is preparing the Consulate, to be ready for the conference if it should be decided to hold it on the American side.

Obregon Reception at Torreon.

TORREON, Mexico, April 26. (Delayed.)—General Obregon, on his way to Juarez to confer with Generals Scott and Funston, held a reception here today. Large numbers of troops lined the streets through which General Obregon passed, while most of the civil population thronged the sidewalks. The Minister of War received Generals Trevino, Francisco Gonzales, Haycotte, and Morales. Civilian officials of Torreon also paid their respects.

General Obregon later held a conference with Colonel Gasiola, who represented General Canuto Reyes and other rebels in the negotiations for a surrender of the Reyes commands. Colonel Gasiolo said that Calixto Contreras was also to be included in the negotiations for surrender, as well as practically all the Villa bandits operating in the Torreon region.

RAIDING IN CHIHUAHUA.

Salazar Believed to be Preparing for Another Border Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—General Jose Ynez Salazar, a former Federal officer, who is developing a new revolutionary movement in Eastern Chihuahua, was tonight reported to have raided the hacienda La Mula and to be moving toward Pueblito, south of Sierra Blanca, Texas, recruiting men with liberal gold payments as he proceeded.

He is believed to be planning a campaign of border raiding, possibly looking toward forcing American intervention.

HERO MEDAL TO W. U. BOY.

Charles Glaeser Saved a Child from Death by Fire.

A Ralston medal for heroism, offered by a St. Louis "Hero Fund," will be presented to Charles Glaeser, a 17-year-old Western Union messenger boy, tonight by Bronx Borough President Mathewson in Lafayette Hall, Alexander Avenue and 137th Street. Glaeser on Sept. 5 last saved the life of Raymond Scaford, 4 years old, of 521 West 141st Street.

The child was at play around a bonfire in a vacant lot at Cypress Avenue and 141st Street, and his clothing caught fire. Glaeser, who was answering a call in the neighborhood, beat out the flames and carried the boy to the Lincoln Hospital, four blocks away. Doctors at the hospital said that Glaeser's action had saved the lad's life.

The messenger boy is an orphan and lives with and helps support his married sister at 309 East 156th Street.

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Youthful or Conservative Model Sack Suits, $19.75

Flannels in plain colors are much in evidence for early Summer wear, and there is good variety for the man who prefers Mixed or Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. The newer models include English soft roll Sacks and Norfolks or Pinchbacks. Skeleton or ¼ lined; some with silk. The more conservative types are represented in a large number of the season's new fabrics.

Sack Suits of Superiority $29.75

We delight in showing this clothing to the man accustomed to paying $35.00 or $40.00 for a suit. The fabrics are exclusive; the tailoring has a decided distinction and fineness. High quality Worsteds and Cassimeres, skeleton, ¼ or full lined with superior mohair or silk. Seams piped with satin. **Macy's Guaranteed** Blue Serge is included in this selection.

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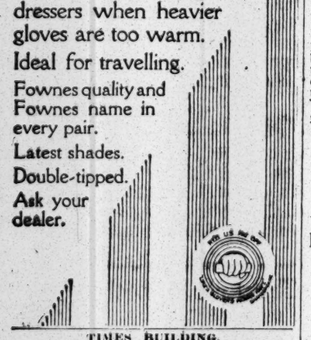

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REVOLT IN CAUCUS ON PHILIPPINE BILL

Twenty-eight House Democrats Refuse to be Bound by Action of Their Associates.

MEASURE IS IN PERIL

Independence Amendment Likely to be Modified to Meet Views of the Recalcitrants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Resuming their caucus tonight on the Philippine Independence bill the Democrats of the House were confronted with such a serious defection that the fate of the Administration measure is in doubt and the Senate bill may be defeated in the House. Twenty-eight House Democrats refused to abide by the caucus action approving the Senate bill which contains the Clarke amendment decreeing the freedom of the islands after two and within four years.

The Democratic majority in the House over all parties is only twenty-one. Assuming that the minority will vote solidly against the Philippine bill, the majority party will lack half a dozen votes, at least, unless some of the Democrats who announced tonight they would refuse to stand by the caucus action can be persuaded to reconsider.

The Democratic caucus was an acrimonious affair, and the debate continued for more than three hours. An indirect attack by Representatives Rainey of Illinois and Thomas of Kentucky on so-called "Irish members" who were opposing the bill caused a stormy scene.

Replying to Mr. Rainey, Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts hotly said:

"There are no Irishmen here. We are all Americans."

Mr. Rainey, according to reports following the caucus, had expressed his surprise that Irish members of the House should be opposed to the freedom of any nation.

The resolution adopted by the caucus provides for the consideration of the Senate bill as a party measure in the House. No amendments are to be permitted, except to that section which provides for prohibition in the islands. Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee compromised with certain opponents of the bill by agreeing to permit amendments on the prohibition issue. There are to be no amendments, however, to the Clarke provision which aroused the most serious House opposition to the bill.

After the caucus Mr. Jones expressed the belief that not all the Democrats who absolved themselves from the caucus action tonight would hold to their decision. He admitted that if twenty-eight Democrats vote against the bill and the minority opposition is practically solid the bill will be defeated. Mr. Jones said, however, that rather than permit defeat there would probably be a modification of the Clarke amendment, as a last resort.

"An independence bill for the Philippines will be passed at this session," said Mr. Jones. "It may be necessary to modify the bill by providing for independence within five or even ten years, but the Philippine bill must pass."

President Wilson wrote yesterday to Mr. Jones unqualifiedly indorsing the Senate bill and the Clarke amendment. The President, Mr. Jones said, was still for the Senate measure, but even this did not bring the entire House majority into line.

The caucus voted in favor of the bill by 140 to 35. Of the thirty-five recalcitrants twenty-eight announced they would not be bound by the caucus action on account of pledges made to their constituents and conscientious opposition to freeing the islands at this time.

The twenty-eight Democrats who refused to abide by the caucus mandate were:

Representatives Allen of Ohio, Beakes of Michigan, Bruckner of New York, Carew of New York, Coady of Maryland, Conry of New York, Dale of New York, Dooling of New York, Eagen of New Jersey, Estopinal of Louisiana, Farley of New York, Fitzgerald of New York, Flynn of New York, Gallagher of Illinois, Gallivan of Massachusetts, Griffin of New York, Hart of New Jersey, Hulbert of New York, Igoe of Missouri, McAndrews and McDermott of Illinois, Maher of New York, Ogden by of New York, Olney of Massachusetts, Patten of New York, Riordan of New York, Sherley of Kentucky, and Smith of New York.

The bitterest portions of the debate came after Mr. Rainey's reference to the opposition of "Irish members" to the Independence bill. Mr. Conry of New York said that it was "an insult to the United States" to compare the treatment of the Philippines by this country to the treatment of Ireland by Great Britain.

Representative Thomas of Kentucky angered Mr. Conry and others by asserting that the acrimonious discussion "reminded me of what an Irish Parliament would be like if Ireland obtained her freedom."

The keynote of the opposition speeches was that the Filipinos are not ready for independence and it would be an injustice for this Government to abandon the Islands at this critical juncture. Speaker Clark and Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader, were among those supporting the Independence bill.

FILIPINOS OPPOSE BILL.

Property Owners Ask That Independence Be Delayed 20 Years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from James M. Bruce of 201 West Fifty-fifth Street a copy of The Manila Times of March 11 in which is printed for the first time a translation of the Iloilo petition against the Jones bill in Congress. A translation of the petition, which is written in Spanish, follows:

"The undersigned, residents and owners of the islands of Panay and Negros, and all Filipino citizens, respectfully state that it is our opinion that the approval of the Jones bill in the form in which it was approved by the United Stotes Senate would be fatal to progress in social life, the development of commerce, industry, and agriculture, and the political well-being of all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"Therefore we sincerely beg the Congress and Government of the United States and its citizens to suspend all action on the Jones bill, and request that the question of the independence of the Philippines be suspended for a period of twenty years, and when that time arrives that no action be taken on the independence of the Philippines without the vote of the Filipino people."

When the petition was printed in the Manila newspaper it had been signed by the property owners whose interests totaled 50,000,000 pesos and was still in circulation. The petition was to be sent to Congressman Clarence B. Miller in Washington.

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PASTORS CHEER T. R. FOR WILSON ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

suffer death because of our folly in failing to prepare.

"The trouble is, and I am speaking for all of us now, we have been afraid to look unpleasant things in the face. And if there is war, as a result of our folly in not being prepared we shall lose ten lives where we should have lost but one if our men were trained and armed."

At the conclusion of his address the Colonel explained that he had had an argument with his doctor who said he must not deliver the address because of his health. He was determined to make the address, so they arrived at a compromise, he promising to leave as soon as he concluded. Most of the diners left with him and the other speakers were forgotten in the scramble to get another glimpse of the Colonel as he left the room.

Mr. Roosevelt's Address.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

I accepted gladly the invitation to address this body on the subject of the old frontier pioneer Methodist preachers; for those old Methodist circuit-riders who spread Methodism west of the Alleghanies typified to a peculiar degree what we like to regard as essential in the American spirit. It is of little use to praise the men of the past or to commemorate their services by mere speech making. We must apply the lessons of their lives to us in the present. If we do not ourselves try to act in the spirit in which they acted, if we merely indulge our emotions without resultant action, we do harm rather than good. It is still worse if we misread and misapply the teachings of their lives; and it is worst of all if we misuse good words to cloak and falsify weak and dishonorable deeds.

It has been a matter of grave concern to see of recent years so many clergymen, amiable and well-meaning men, misled into a movement to deaden the national conscience and dim the national ideal by putting the Church in the position of favoring peace beyond righteousness. If these old Methodist circuit-riders had considered peace the chief of all earthly goods they would never have gone west of the Alleghanies. If Peter Cartwright and his fellows had feared to face trouble, if their zeal for the faith had been less than their dread of disturbance, there would not have been a single Methodist church west of the Alleghanies.

First Kept the Faith.

They believed in keeping the peace. But they believed even more in keeping the faith. They strove for the peace that comes through righteousness. They were not only good Methodists, good Christians, but they were sound, stalwart American patriots. They knew that there is a peace which is the peace of cowardice, and that the peace of cowardice becomes in the end the peace of death. They knew that the peace which comes through the abandonment of duty, through the shrinking back when the forces of evil advance, through putting ease and material well-being and soft sentimentality above stern devotion to unpleasant duty may mean and in all probability will mean the loss of everything that makes life livable to honorable men and upright women.

I have a right to speak to you for peace. I was President seven and a half years. This nation during all that time never for one moment permitted any power to wrong this country or to wrong Americans either in their person or property or to make us recreant to our duty to others; and yet during these seven and a half years not one shot was fired by any man in American uniform against any foreign foe and not one American man, woman, or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation.

Lincoln a Man of Peace.

The Tories of the revolution included all the professional pacificists of the day. No more ardent lover of peace ever lived than Abraham Lincoln, but when he was obliged to choose between righteousness and peace he chose righteousness; and we of today enjoy peace precisely and exactly because he then dared to choose righteousness. It was the Copperheads of the civil war who preached the kind of peace which for several years past it has been fashionable to preach, and if the praters of peace of that day had had their way they would have purchased peace for themselves at the moment at the cost of intolerable humiliation and repeated wars for their children and children's children.

Scripture says that when a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are at peace. Let this nation take that lesson to heart. Let us be wary of making promises so that we shall make only promises which it is right and proper and possible for us to fulfill; but when we make promises of this nature let us keep them loyally. We can play the greatest part on behalf of peace that any nation has ever yet played. We can play it not by treading in the footsteps of China, not by showing that we have lost the iron that was in the blood of our fathers, not by permitting America to become a jangling knoll of old-world nationalities where the descendants of the old stock are too feeble either to stand up for themselves or for any one else.

No Place for Hyphenates.

We must set our faces like flint against the hyphenated American in all his forms, against the men who would seek to manage our political life in accordance with the real or fancied interests of the several countries from which they or their forefathers came.

We must perform our international duties ungrudgingly and fully in the spirit no less than in the letter. Finally, we must scorn to wrong the weak and we must sternly refuse to submit to wrong by the strong.

This means that our lives must not be primarily devoted to the greedy achievement of purely material well-being and of ease and self-indulgence; it means that we must not surrender our souls to the guidance of that species of sentimentality which eats like an acid into the rugged strength of character; it means that with toil and forethought and self-sacrifice we must prepare this nation, in things industrial, things social, and things military, in the body, in the mind, and above all in the soul, so that in the mighty days it may stand equal to the mighty days.

Now, friends, the foregoing statement is what I wrote over a fortnight ago, before affairs with Germany and Mexico assumed their present acute phase.

Unfitted Even for a Little War.

We are at the moment engaged in a little war in Mexico, a futile little war which may at any time burst out into a general blaze, which cannot possibly result in any real settlement of the situation. We are so engaged because our nation failed to do its duty from the outset in Mexican matters, failed repeatedly and continuously.

Nearly a hundred Americans, some of them women and children, some of them soldiers of the United States, were killed or wounded on American soil by Mexicans on different occasions before the raid at Columbus took place. If, the very first time such an incident occurred, we had acted with instant decision and crossed the border, not within two or three days but thirty minutes afterward, had inflicted immediate punishment on the offenders, punishment of a kind which would have shown the extreme unwisdom of repeating the offense, there would never have been a repetition of the offense. Certain foolish pacifists at home would undoubtedly have been lackadaisical over the action, but it would have saved hundreds of lives.

At the time that we favored Villa we permitted the export of arms and munitions to him; and these arms and munitions have been used to kill our own people. Then, when we preferred the Carranzistas against Villa, we did the same thing with them, and within the last few weeks at times the Carranzistas, who were our nominal allies, joined with the Villistas in attacks upon our men, which cost the loss of gallant lives wearing the uniform of the United States.

And after years of these experiences in Mexico and repeated killings of our own people in our own territory along the border, our unpreparedness is such that this mighty nation has not been able to grapple efficiently with the situation created by the raid of a bandit chief who had been beaten by his fellow-bandit chief when they quarreled among themselves.

Force of Quick Action.

Immediate action at the outset and preparation would in all human probability have averted trouble. In any event such action and such preparation could not possibly have produced more trouble than has been produced in Mexico by the policy this nation has actually pursued.

So it is as regards Germany. Fourteen months have gone by since as a nation we informed Germany that we would hold her to a "strict accountability," if she did what she said she would do as regards submarine warfare. Germany did not believe that we meant what we said and for fourteen months our action showed that we did not mean what we said and strict accountability turned into fourteen months of conversation on our part.

When we made that declaration we should have understood exactly what it meant and the obligation it imposed upon us. It was a declaration so serious that mere severance of diplomatic relations would have hardly made it good, and, of course, it could only be justified by immediate and thoroughgoing preparedness on our part.

Yet for fourteen months after making that declaration and with, during those fourteen months, outrage after outrage committed against us, of which the outrage as regards the Lusitania was merely the most conspicuous, we have not prepared in any shape or way to make good our words.

And now we find that the lack of preparedness, the lack of decision and fortitude on our part, have resulted, not, as our pacifist friends insisted, in increasing the likelihood of peace, but in bringing us to the verge of the gravest possible crisis.

If fourteen months ago it had been evident that we were preparing to assert our rights against wrongdoing from any source, that we were taking both these rights and our duties seriously, the result would have been, not as the pacifists would have had us believe, danger of war; it would have meant a guaranty of peace because it would have meant a guaranty that none of the things that have brought us within reasonable distance of war would have occurred. We would have saved our self-respect; we would have served humanity; we would have rendered war much less likely instead of more likely, and we would have put ourselves in shape so that if the war had to come it would come on terms consonant with national safety and national honor.

Before Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the dinner a newspaper man, who had frequently been mistaken for the Colonel, walked down the room to the press table. The diners were on their feet cheering and it was several seconds before the error was known. Then there was much laughter.

Among those at the speakers' table were the Rev. Allan MacRossie, A. J. Wallace, former Lieutenant Governor of California, whose topic was "Methodism in the Far West"; Bishop Wilson S. Lewis of China, Bishop W. O. Shepard, Bishop W. P. Thirkield, and Norman W. Rowell. The diners included Mr. and Mrs. William Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Wilkinson, F. J. H. Kracke, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, and William L. Ransom.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon for Chicago, where he will deliver his second address in his campaign before the Illinois Bar Association on Saturday night. He will return to Oyster Bay on Monday.

WHY T. R. VISITS THE WEST.

German-American View Is He Goes to Test Their Sentiments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The real purpose of Colonel Roosevelt's forthcoming Western visit is to sound the sentiment of German-Americans regarding his candidacy for President, according to Horace L. Brand, publisher of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and the Freie Presse. Mr. Brand in a statement today intimated that if Roosevelt and Wilson were the candidates the Kaiser's sympathizers would vote the Socialist ticket. Mr. Brand in his statement said:

"Mr. Roosevelt will come to Chicago on Friday to investigate just what the sentiment of the German people is toward his possible nomination. He could have well spared himself this trip, for he might have known that not a single German-American with an iota of honor and self-respect would vote for a man who insulted not only him, but also his mother country, Germany, in the most unjustified manner. Presumably, Mr. Roosevelt did not meet with men of character and self-respect among his former associates and during his political career. But this time he will become acquainted with them should he, in his mad desire, try to ruin the Republican Party a second time by forcing his candidacy for President upon them.

"The state of affairs can be appreciated when, on Monday evening at a meeting of the delegates of the Chicago Branch of the German-American Alliance, a statement was incidentally made by the Chairman of the Political Committee, Dr. H. Gerhard, that the watchword would be 'Against Wilson and Against Roosevelt.' A question was asked by a delegate, 'If both should be nominated, what then?' A spontaneous outburst followed. 'Then we will vote for the Socialists.' This outburst was not reprimanded by either the Chairman of the meeting or by any one of the members."

Colonel Roosevelt will address the Illinois State Bar Association in this city on Saturday night.

POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

O'Leary Commits Suicide in a Broadway Restaurant Kitchen.

Diners in Kennelly's restaurant, 111th Street and Broadway, were startled at 6 o'clock last evening by the muffled sound of a pistol shot coming from the kitchen. Enrico Catyo, an employe of the restaurant, found Patrolman Andrew J. O'Leary, attached to the West 125th Street Police Station, lying on the floor of a pantry in the basement with a bullet wound in his right temple. By his side lay his service revolver. O'Leary was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

O'Leary lived at 465 West 133d Street, with his wife and three small children. Six months ago the mother of the children died. Two months ago O'Leary married again, but did not recover from the melancholia which took possession of him after the death of his first wife. Wednesday night he attended the wake of the mother of his first wife and was in a dejected mood all yesterday.

He entered the 111th Street entrance of Kennelly's last night and asked for a cup of coffee. He was told to go to the kitchen in the basement to get it. A few moments later the shot was heard.

UP 24,408 FEET IN AIRSHIP.

British Aviator Breaks World's Altitude Record.

LONDON, Friday, April 28.—Harry G. Hawker made a world's altitude record in an aeroplane at Brooklands Wednesday, according to an announcement made by the Aero Club here. Hawker ascended to a height of 24,408 feet.

The greatest height attained by any aviator was 25,756 feet by Heinrich Hoelerich, a German aviator, in 1914. This feat, however, according to available data, has not been recognized by the Royal Aero Club. In 1915 Hawker made a new British altitude record by ascending 20,000 feet, the previous record having been 14,500 feet.

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ALPINE SYMPHONY PLAYED.

Strauss's New Work Has Its First Rendition in America.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 27.—The first rendition in America of Richard Strauss's New Alpine Symphony was made here today by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. The score opened with a phase termed "Night," with subdued and sombre orchestration. The ascent into the Alps with hunting horns sounding was then portrayed. A storm is described with high and forceful music and the symphony closes with the phase of "Sunset," portrayed by the quiet and peaceful music with which it opened.

Dr. Ernest Kunwald directed the rendition.

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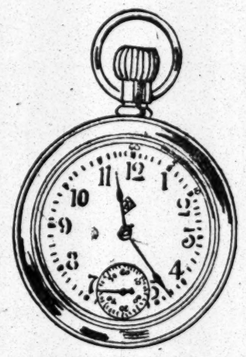
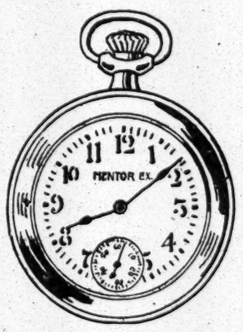
These three points cover just about the complete story of the "Ansonia." Now for prices and details:



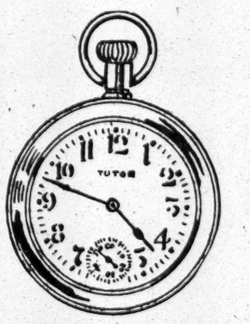
"Ansonia" "Mentor" Watches at $1

A dependable, good-looking 16 size watch. Stem wind; pendant set. Handsome dial. Case heavily nickeled. Applied to this watch, the "Ansonia" slogan "Time Well Told" isn't exaggerated; for as a timekeeper it can't be beaten.



"Ansonia" "Mentor Ex" Watches $1.25

Better looking than the $1 watch named above. This result is achieved by the addition of the antique pendant and oval bow. The 25c extra charge is more than justified, you will agree.



"Ansonia" "Tutor" Watches $1.50

A new 12-size thin model. Case is made of solid nickel which will not wear "brassy." It is highly polished and slips into the pocket easily. An admirable timepiece.

"Ansonia" "Ascot" Watches at $2

A high-grade 12-size thin model. The case is made of solid nickel. This watch has the appearance and, indeed, the character of a very high-class watch. The back plate is handsomely damascened. The escapement may be removed without disturbing the movement.

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WOMEN IN APPEAL FOR GIRL HOSTAGE

With Fate of Miss Masaryk in Doubt, They Fear End Like Edith Cavell's.

PRISONER OF AUSTRIANS

Father's Political Beliefs Sole Offense, Friends Say—Washington Urged to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Strong appeals are being made to the State Department by a number of prominent American women to use its good offices in an endeavor to save Miss Alice G. Masaryk, a talented and beautiful Bohemian girl, who is held in Vienna on a charge of high treason, from a fate similar to that of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by order of the Germans in Belgium on a similar charge.

Chicago civic and social workers have interested themselves in the case because Miss Masaryk was a former resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, and likewise because her mother is an American woman, formerly Miss Garrague, a cousin of Mrs. Alice Putnam, a leader in Chicago kindergarten work. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Miss Mary E. McDowell, President of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Charles R. Crane, mother of the private secretary to Secretary Lansing; Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; Miss Elizabeth Jones, and other prominent organization women are appealing to the State Department to do what it can to secure the release, or at least the safety, of Miss Masaryk.

Reports sent out from New York today saying word had been received there by the Bohemian National Alliance that Miss Masaryk already had been executed, greatly perturbed friends of the accused girl. The State Department has no confirmation of the reported execution. Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Bureau said she refused to believe that Miss Masaryk had been executed. Early this month she requested the State Department to send a telegram to the American Consul at Prague inquiring concerning the whereabouts and well-being of Miss Masaryk. In response to this request the State Department received a telegram on April 10 from American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna stating that Miss Masaryk was being detained in that capital on a charge of high treason, and that it was probable that her case would come up for trial in the near future. The Ambassador added that further news concerning Miss Masaryk could not be obtained.

Women Doing All They Can.

While officials here have been seriously impressed with the appeals made in behalf of intervention for Miss Masaryk, it is declared to be difficult for the United States to do anything because Miss Masaryk is not an American citizen. While her mother was an American both the mother and the daughter take the citizenship of the imprisoned girl's father, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, leader of the intellectual democracy of Bohemia.

The action of the United States, through the use of the good offices of Ambassador Gerard and Minister Whitlock, in the Cavell case was the result of a formal request from the British Government to Ambassador Page at London, asking that the American diplomatic officers representing the interests of England in Germany and Belgium should intercede in behalf of Miss Cavell. As Miss Masaryk is a Bohemian and is under arrest in Austria there is no Government that has a right to intercede in her behalf. Nevertheless, the group of prominent American women who have become interested in the case of Miss Masaryk are doing everything they can to protect their former coworker.

It is generally believed by friends of Miss Masaryk that she is being punished for being the daughter of her famous father, who was arrested in Bohemia at the beginning of the war, but who is now in exile in London with his other daughter, Olga. Professor Masaryk is one of Bohemia's most noted scholars, a professor of philosophy at the University of Prague, and is the author of a number of philosophical and political works. He came to this country about 1907 and was one of the earlier exchange professors at the University of Chicago, under the Crane Foundation.

While he lived in Chicago his daughter, Alice, now accused of high treason in Vienna, lived in the University of Chicago Settlement, and won the interest of Chicago civic workers for her work for the poor people of Chicago in establishing clean-up clubs and other civic reform movements.

Since his return to Austria Professor Masaryk for some years represented Moravia in the Austrian Parliament. It was to him that many persons in small nations appealed. In the last struggle of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the people appealed to him, he made a personal investigation, spending his own meagre fortune to get at the facts underlying the revolution, and came to the conclusion that the Austrians stirred up the trouble. Masaryk became a prophet of democracy with dauntless spirit and energy. When war was declared against the Serbs he refused to take up arms against the nation whose struggle he understood so well.

He was imprisoned and it is claimed would have been executed for treason, had not the Bohemian people protested so vigorously. He was released and was allowed to leave Bohemia. At that time, however, a publication in Prague, known as "Cas," which was an organ for ideas inculcated by Masaryk, was seized and the entire staff, on which was Miss Masaryk, was imprisoned. Though her father was allowed to go she was held and is now to be tried for high treason.

Miss McDowell has written a circular letter to a number of leading social workers, appealing to American women individually and collectively to send through the State Department a plea for leniency for Miss Masaryk.

Appeal by Miss McDowell.

Miss McDowell's statement was sent out from New York on April 19, as follows:

Alice G. Masaryk of Prague, Bohemia, Austria, is to be tried for treason in Vienna. Her mother is an American, her father the greatest living Bohemian; has for years been Professor of Philosophy and History in the University of Prague—a friend of Tolstoy, though a younger man. He has been always the champion of the small nations and as a Member of Parliament in Vienna the champion of Bosnia and Serbia. He refused to take up arms against Serbia at the beginning of this war and was imprisoned, and only saved from execution by the activity of Bohemians in America and Austria. He was banished and is now in England, lecturing on the problems of small nations.

Miss Alice Masaryk, no doubt, is being punished for being the daughter of her great father. She spent the year 1908 with us at the University Settlement. She was preparing herself to write the history of Bohemia, and desired to know the Bohemians in America. She endeared herself to all who knew her; the children were devoted to her. She organized a Clean-Up Club, and worked in cleaning up the alleys back of the Stock Yards. She also organized the Young Bohemian Women and spoke to many organizations of Bohemian women in Chicago.

She was graduated from the University of Prague, but took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Berlin University. Miss Masaryk's personality was impressive because of her sincerity and genuine simplicity. She was distinguished looking and beautiful when animated by an idea, or when speaking in public. She was magnetic and forcible. All who knew this gentle, sympathetic, and simply democratic young woman will believe her to be innocent of treason. She had a constructive mind and was not anarchistic in word or deed. To take the life of, or to imprison, one so young and so noble will be an atrocity that cannot be forgotten by American women. Alice Masaryk was known to Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop, and Miss Emily Balch, who has written so beautifully on the immigrants at home and in America.

We American women surely cannot keep still and allow this cruel act of injustice to a gentle, young woman, whose only deed that the Austrian Government can question is that she agreed with her heroic father, who could not take up arms against Serbia, whose problem he understood so perfectly. Surely American women individually and collectively will at once send through our State Department a plea for leniency toward Miss Masaryk.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement, where Miss Masaryk studied for a time, said yesterday she had not received any news of the fate of the young woman. She was still hopeful that the Austrian Government had not executed Miss Masaryk. Many prominent Germans had expressed their interest in the case, she added.

Other friends of the young woman here said the reason she was arrested was in order to insure the good behavior of Bohemian revolutionists, members of the Czech National, of which her father was head. New revolts have recently occurred in Bohemia and, according to information received in New York Wednesday by the National Bohemian Alliance, the hostages, of which Miss Masaryk was one, have been executed in a military prison near Vienna. This report, however, is unconfirmed.

Interested with Miss MacDowell in the case of Miss Masaryk is Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, who received in New York yesterday from Miss MacDowell the appeal urging all American social workers to ask Secretary Lansing to find out whether Miss Masaryk had been executed.

EXPLAINS HITCH AT CALLAO.

McAdoo's Message and Other Information Tell of Quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An explanation of the failure of members of the International High Commission visiting South American countries with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's party, as well as of officers and men of the United States armored cruiser Tennessee, to go ashore at Callao, Peru, was received in Washington today through several official sources.

The State Department received information that when the Tennessee arrived at Callao Captain Beach, its commanding officer, forbade its officers or men to go ashore because the health officers of the port reported the existence of six cases of bubonic plague in Lima and Callao. The fact was also confirmed by the American Consul at Callao. The information which came to the State Department today explained that Secretary McAdoo, however, did go ashore, made the journey to Lima, and saw the President of Peru.

The Treasury Department also received a radiogram today from Secretary McAdoo giving a similar explanation of the incident.

Mr. McAdoo and the other members of the commission on board the Tennessee, returning from the meeting of the commision in Buenos Aires, expect to reach Panama today or tomorrow. The party already has visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, and the work of the commission has been cordially indorsed throughout Latin America.

The Secretary and his colleagues on the commission were disappointed because it was found impossible to remain longer in Peru. Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone telegraphed the Captain of the Tennessee that the zone was quarantined against Callao, and upon the arrival of the Tennessee at Callao health officers of the port reported to the ship's doctors the presence of several cases of bubonic plague.

In a radiogram to the Treasury Department today, Secretary McAdoo said: "On leaving Valparaiso General Goethals telegraphed the Captain of the Tennessee that the Panama Canal Zone was quarantined against Callao, Peru. We determined, however, to spend thirty-six hours in Peru, supposing the quarantine of the Canal Zone was due simply to general regulations, but upon arrival at Callao on April 23 health officers of the port reported the presence of bubonic plague. Whereupon the Captain of the ship, as required by naval regulations, forbade any officers or men to go ashore.

"Drs. Thompson and Robertson, the ship's physicians, strongly advised that no members of the commission go ashore. The dilemma was frankly explained to members of the Peruvian Cabinet, who had come on board. All realized the awkwardness of the situation, but recognized the necessity for accepting the advice of the ship's doctors.

"Notwithstanding this, I went ashore myself, and arrived in Lima about 11:30 A. M., where I was cordially received by the President. I explained to him the unfortunate developments which prevented our commission from coming ashore and carrying out the plans so generously arranged for us. I returned to the ship at 4:30 P. M., accompanied from Lima to Callao by the Peruvian Minister of Finance and other high officials.

"While every one was distressed about the matter, all recognized that it was unavoidable. Great cordiality was manifested by Peruvian officials and every one else."

Consul General Eduardo Higginson of Peru, who Wednesday issued a public statement regarding the failure of Secretary McAdoo's party to go ashore at Callao, yesterday received and gave out copies of wireless messages exchanged between Secretary McAdoo and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Itiva Aguero. In both the Secretary's message of regret and Minister Aguero's reply cordiality was reflected. Minister Aguero termed the exigencies of the medical officer of the Tennessee "unjustified."

ACT ON JAPAN'S PROTEST.

Senate Committee Decides to Eliminate Offensive Clause in Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Committee on Immigration, at a private meeting today, voted to eliminate from the immigration bill the language incorporating the Root-Takahira agreement restricting Japanese immigration. This language was the subject of protest by the Japanese Ambassador to President Wilson last week, when the President promised his good offices to have the language eliminated.

The change in the bill decided on was effected by the omission of a few words. The precise form of the amendment was withheld from publication, as it will be submitted to Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Chinda before it is proposed in the Senate.

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OFFICIAL IS CHARGED WITH SLURRING WILSON

Assistant Register, German Born, Tells Questioners It's None of Their Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Library of Congress, has ordered an investigation into charges that Ernest Bruncken, Assistant Register of the Division of Copyrights, a native of Germany, had made insulting remarks about President Wilson, the United States, and the American people.

The division under Mr. Bruncken has been largely disorganized by Mr. Bruncken's reported remarks, and not long ago, in token of their loyalty to the United States and protest against his quoted expressions, many of the employes placed miniature American flags on their desks.

The remarks attributed to Mr. Bruncken were read to him yesterday and he was asked to verify them. To each question he replied that it was none of his interlocutor's business. The questions were repeated before Mr. Putnam, who informed Mr. Bruncken that he had an opportunity to deny or explain his statements, but Mr. Bruncken gave no answers. He asked if he was being tried, and Mr. Putnam replied that the questions might be regarded as part of an inquiry.

The remarks said to have been made by Mr. Bruncken, which were read to him one at a time, were:

(On the day the Lusitania was sunk)—"Good! Good! Let the good work go on."

"Woodrow Wilson is a traitor. Beside him Benedict Arnold would be a patron saint."

"America is nothing but the tail end of British civilization."

"Vulgar, vulgar, everything in America is vulgar."

(On leaving the office to hear President Wilson read his recent address to Congress.)—"The mouthpiece of the English is going to speak today and I am going to hear him."

To questions regarding all these remarks, Mr. Bruncken replied: "None of your business."

Thorvald Solberg, Register of the Copyright Division, and Mr. Bruncken's immediate superior, has been directed to investigate not only the remarks attributed to Mr. Bruncken, but the effect his general attitude has had on the organization of the division. While Mr. Bruncken is protected by Civil Service regulations, he could be dismissed for cause, after having an opportunity to defend himself.

The story of Mr. Bruncken's statement has been told to Congressmen, and some of them are considering introducing resolutions of investigation.

Mr. Bruncken was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg in 1865, and came to the United States with his parents when he was 16 years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. He was Assistant City Solicitor of Milwaukee for four years, and was State Forestry Commissioner for three years. Since 1909 he has been Assistant Register of Copyrights.

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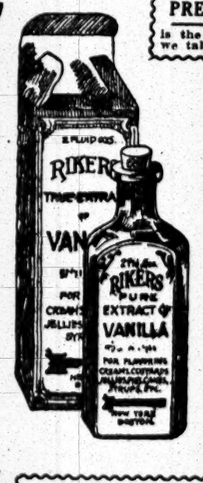

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Our Vanilla is pure—made from highest grade Mexican Vanilla beans—blended so as to produce the best flavoring results.

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Buy 13 PADOVA CIGARS at 10c each and we will Present you with TWELVE MORE FREE
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3 for 25c LA MARCA CIGARS, Londres and Regalias, 5 for 25c
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MAPLE CREAM PATTIES
Large disks of Sweet Maple Cream coated with rich brown chocolate.
Price Per POUND.. 29c

A Big Box of Good Stationery for 25c

A combination package containing folded sheets and correspondence cards of Cascade Linen fabric finish stock, with envelopes to match.
Boxes covered with beautiful mottled brown cover paper, die-stamped in two tones of brown.
Each Box Contains:
24 Elite Correspondence Cards.
24 New Wallet Flap Envelopes to match.
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Atwood's Bitters	18c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	71c
Bamboo Briar Blood Builder	$1.69
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Blood and Nerve Tonic	60c, $1.00
Carter's Blood and Nerve Pills	40c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	73c
Jad Salts	65c
Mucu Tone (Rexall)	$1.00, 50c
Nuxated Iron	89c
Pepto Mangan (Gude's)	74c
Pinkham's Blood Purifier	73c
Sal Hepatica	79c, 38c, 18c
Senafig	35c
SSS	$1.35, 70c
Var-nes-ia	85c
Sulph. and Cr. of Tartar Loz.	15c

THIS COUPON IS WORTH 35¢
Friday or Saturday, April 28th and 29th, and will be accepted as part payment on a purchase of
Riker's Quick Running Fountain Syringe No. 2
the regular price of which is $1.35. Made from fine quality white rubber—packed in an attractive white wood box—equipped with Rapid Flow Tubing and three hard rubber pipes—guaranteed one year.
Stock No. S. A.—135

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Tar Bags	45c, 59c, 69c, 79c
Cedar Bags	59c, 69c, 89c, 98c
Kreothol	15c, 25c, 45c, $1.25
Creolin	9c, 19c, 38c, 75c
C. N. Disinfectant,	10c, 20c, 39c, 78c
Florozone	25c, 49c
Platt's Chlorides	20c, 37c
Sulpho Napthol,	9c, 19c, 39c, 75c
Jaynes Insect Powder,	19c, 30c, 50c, 89c
Jaynes Disinfectant	25c
Bugcide	25c, 40c, $1.50
Peterman's Discovery	10c, 19c
Hoopers Fatal Food,	19c, 38c, 79c
Opitz Roach Paste	15c
Peterman's Roach Food,	10c, 19c, 37c
Rat Corn	15c, 22c, 43c, 85c
Deadine, Liquid	15c
Deadine, Powder	25c
Roachsault	10c, 19c, 39c
Rexall Ant, Bug and Roach Powder	10c, 15c, 25c, 45c
Rexall Red Cedar Comp.	20c
Babbitt's Lye	10c
Borated Ammonia	15c
Stronger Ammonia	20c
Benzine	5c, 10c, 15c
Klensall	10c, 20c, 39c
Carbona	13c, 19c, 38c, 75c
Camphor Balls	20c
Gum Camphor, lb	63c
Sulphur Candles, J's	9c, 15c
Formaldehyde Fumigators,	19c, 29c, 39c

FREE
Friday and Saturday Only
A 50c Bottle of
Harmony Liquid Shampoo
With Every Bottle of Harmony Hair Beautifier
$1.00
Makes your hair soft, glossy and lustrous. Exquisitely perfumed.

SPECIAL
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Pure Bristle, Solid Back
HAIR BRUSHES
Well made—13 rows of bristles — brushes that will LAST. Specially priced for this sale at.. 79c

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Full Size 25c Can
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with each jar of
Violet Dulce Vanishing Cream
At 50c
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THIS COUPON WORTH 29¢
Friday and Saturday, April 28th, 29th, and will be accepted as part payment on a purchase of a 75c bottle of
Rexall Sarsaparilla Tonic
Highly recommended as a tonic where an alterative and blood purifier is required—sharpens the appetite, assists digestion—improves the general health.

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A POUND OF
Baking Soda
With Every 2-Oz. Bottle of
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This Beautiful Gilt Metal
VANITY CASE
Complete with Puff and Mirror
FREE
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One GIVEN FREE with every box of VIVAUDOU'S PIPING ROCK FACE POWDER
a fine, soft, almost invisible powder which heightens the beauty of the natural flesh tones. Delicately fragrant. Four shades..... 25c

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CEDAR CHEST COMPOUND

Superior to moth balls. Much cheaper than camphor. Keeps your clothes free from the ravages of moths. Per lb. pkg. 25c

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MAKE YOUR OLD HAT
LOOK LIKE NEW

STRAW HAT CLEANER
Removes all stains and dirt. Will not damage or roughen the finest straw. Dissolve in water and apply with an old tooth brush..... 10c

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NATION-WIDE BODY TO AID AGRICULTURE

James Wilson, Member of Three Cabinets, Heads New Organization Formed Here.

T. N. VAIL VICE PRESIDENT

T. Coleman du Pont, Senator Wadsworth, R. V. Lindabury, and W. H. Moore Among the Directors.

The organization of the National Agricultural Society to improve agricultural conditions throughout the country was completed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of prominent men in the Hotel Biltmore.

James Wilson, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, was elected President, and Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was chosen as Vice President. Mr. Vail is largely interested in agriculture, having founded an agricultural school for boys on his farm in Vermont, which he recently turned over to the State.

G. Howard Davison was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Davison was one of the founders of the International Livestock Exposition and is identified with many agricultural and live stock associations. These Directors were elected:

James Wilson, Theodore N. Vail, G. Howard Davison, T. Coleman du Pont, John A. Spoor, Richard V. Lindabury, William H. Moore, Henry C. Stuart, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Robert A. Fairbairn, Samuel Insull, Charles A. Otis, N. H. Gentry, Peter Jansen, Fairfax Harrison, Walter A. Johnson, P. C. Long.

T. Coleman du Pont, who lately secured control of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, is one of the largest breeders of prize dairy cattle in his home State of Delaware. John A. Spoor, Chairman of the board of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago, was one of the men responsible for the success of the International Live Stock Exposition. Richard V. Lindabury has found time to reach a high place in the agricultural world because of his success in improving the breed of Guernsey cattle and Berkshire pigs. William H. Moore, a Director of the National Biscuit Company, and interested in other large New York enterprises, is a familiar figure at horse shows both in this country and abroad. He is, perhaps, the foremost breeder of hackney horses in the world.

Made Beef Production Pay in East.

Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia is the largest raiser of beef cattle in the South. He made the production of beef on a large scale successful in the East. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., is the proprietor of a model farm at Geneseo, N. Y. He also has had extensive ranching experience in Texas. Robert A. Fairbairn, Vice President of the International Paper Company, and one of the foremost breeders of Clydesdale horses, has for years been interested in the work of the New Jersey State Live Stock Commission. The studs of Samuel Insull, on a 4,000-acre farm in Illinois, are known throughout the Middle and Far West.

Charles A. Otis and N. H. Gentry, the former in New York State and the latter in Missouri, are known to up-to-date agriculturists for their work in cattle and horse breeding. Peter Jansen of Nebraska has been rated as the largest sheep raiser in the Central West. As President of the Southern Railroad and a practical farmer in his native State of Virginia, Fairfax Harrison has worked consistently for the improvement of farmers' conditions in the South. Walter A. Johnson, who was elected Treasurer, and P. C. Long, who was chosen as Secretary, both have been long connected with farmers' publications.

Among others who have been instrumental in organizing the society are James J. Hill and W. K. Vanderbilt of New York, J. H. Wade of Cleveland, Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, William du Pont of Virginia, ex-Senator C. W. Watson of Maryland, V. Everit Macy, and W. Averill Harriman of New York.

Strong Advisory Board Planned.

The society will have in addition to the officers a strong advisory board composed of the Deans of some of the leading agricultural colleges, heads of agricultural experiment stations, Department of Agriculture men, leading editors of agricultural papers, and others. Permanent headquarters for the society eventually will be established at Washington, D. C. At present offices have been taken at 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, and from this point the work of organization will be directed.

It is felt by those responsible for the founding of the National Agricultural Society that there should be in this country a national organization to which the farmers could look for help and guidance and which would be their mouthpiece in agricultural matters of national concern.

In discussing the plans of the society, President James Wilson said:

"Advanced education, improvment in living conditions and environment of all classes is necessitating larger incomes to those who are dependent directly or indirectly upon the returns for their labor. Where labor is employed on wage basis, the necessary increase in wages must be provided for by improvement in the productive capacity of labor. Avoidance of waste effort and waste material, by intelligent and improved direction, will enable more to be produced with the same or less effort. By improving production and removing all unnecessary or oppressive burdens, the prices of commodities need not be unnecessarily or oppressively increased, and wages can be put and maintained on a proper basis. There is a multitude of more or less dissociated attempts to do more or less in these directions. To become effective, all these efforts must be co-ordinated and supplemented to each other.

"Agriculture is the greatest productive industry, the fundamental industry, and practically the industry upon which all other industries and all commerce and movement are based. Great advances have been made in this primary industry, which in many sections have been effective, but the great mass of agricultural production is as yet unmoved. The new generation in that field is anxious to get the best and latest. The society will seek to co-ordinate all that is being done and bring it closer to the individual, and make these wonderful advances in methods as effective on the small farm and the small home units as they have been made on the larger units. It is the intention to bring the best of all to the attention of each individual or farm unit."

BARNES URGES NEW TARIFF.

The First Measure of Industrial Preparedness, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Several hundred organization Republicans attended the annual Grant dinner of the Unconditional Republican Club held tonight. Governor Whitman's absence from the dinner occasioned some comment, as it was said that an invitation was extended some time ago. William Barnes and Job E. Hedges were the chief speakers tonight. Mr. Barnes said in closing his speech:

"No President can defend the national honor of Congress will not pass the laws necessary to create the establishment of defense and provide means for it. That the American Republic and the people comprising it must fight for their nationality and their own rights or at least be prepared by every known method of warfare to contend is not open to debate. It is so obvious that those who do not see it must be, to their credit, adjudged asleep.

"But what of the morrow? Warfare is not alone by dreadnoughts submarines, torpedoes, aeroplanes, and gases. It is industrial. When the European nations again enter the war of trade, and the wheels of industry again begin to whirr across the sea, with labor seeking employment wherever it may find it, at wages that would beggar an American, what is it that we want at Washington? A Congress and a President opposed to the enactment of law which will maintain that automatic exclusion of European products, from competition with American-made goods, now existing because of the war and in spite of the Simmons-Underwood tariff law? Certainly not. During the few months of the present tariff prior to the declaration of war our $500,000,000 balance of trade under the Aldrich-Payne law had been wiped out, and substituted in its place was an adverse balance running in the one month of June, 1914, to the sum of $15,000,000 and increasing every day until the war began.

"A perennial aspirant for the Presidency has declared that the demand for adequate protection of American activities is an appeal to the belly. Good! Heart action is life, and battle in a just cause is noble. But what fool is there, at this time or any other, who, upon entering battle, first dismisses the commissariat?"

SIGNS QUARANTINE BILL.

Whitman Approves Measure Looking to Federal Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—One of the recommendations which Governor Whitman made in his annual message to the Legislature was carried into effect today, when the Governor signed the Adler bill transferring the New York State Quarantine establishment to the Federal Government. The new law creates a commission consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, and State Engineer and Surveyor to negotiate the transfer of the Quarantine property.

Among other measures, which received favorable consideration today, was Senator Cromwell's bill giving New York City Borough Presidents authority to grant permits for the construction of booths, stands, passageways, arches, and flagstaffs.

LOUDEN TELLS 'PLOT' TO INVADE CANADA

Bigamist Says He Was Asked to Lead 150,000 German Reservists Across Border.

REFERS TO $16,000,000 FUND

To Clear His Conscience He Asserts He Told the Details to Ex-Secretary Garrison.

Max Lynar Louden, known to the Federal authorities as "Count" Louden," told Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday a remarkable story of a plot formed among German reservists in this country to invade and seize Canada for the Kaiser. Louden made these revelations after Judge Rosalsky had sentenced him to the penitentiary for bigamy. As an episode of his highly romantic career, he described the plan to invade Canada with himself in command of 150,000 German reservists.

According to Louden, a group of very wealthy German-Americans created a fund of $16,000,000 with which to equip the expedition. As early as October, 1914, he said, they engaged him because of his superior knowledge of military tactics to lead the invasion. Many secret meetings were held in New York. Plans for the quick mobilization and equipment of a full army corps of German reservists now living in the United States were completed and the invasion was to take place this Spring.

Suddenly some time early last Summer—the "count," according to the story which he told to Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday, became convinced that such an enterprise would implicate the United States in a violation of neutrality. Being a naturalized citizen and "devoted to the preservation of democratic principles and American institutions," Louden said he decided to relinquish his command of the prospective invasion to some less scrupulous individual.

"To clear his conscience of any perfidy involved even in the contemplation of such a plan, he said he hastened to Washington and had a conference with former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, to whom he submitted the plans for the invasion as he had worked them out to the minutest details. He urged the Secretary to make use of them in the event of a war between the United States and England. According to his narrative, he also warned Mr. Garrison that the same army which had been secretly mobilized to invade Canada would turn its guns on the United States if there should be any break between this country and the Kaiser.

An Army of 150,000 Men.

The plan to invade Canada as developed in a long series of secret meetings involved the organization of four divisions to comprise an army corps of 150,000, including two regiments of artillery and a regiment of sharpshooters. One division was to be mobilized with New York as a centre, another with Philadelphia as a centre, a third at Buffalo, and a fourth in the vicinities of Detroit and Milwaukee. Assuming the disguise of singing societies and "scheutzen vereins," vast bodies of German reservists were to move, within ten days' notice, from these various centres to the border of Lake Ontario for a "schcutzen and sangerfest."

To explain the appearance of so many thousands of Germans along various points of the lake front, Louden said, the leaders of the expedition had arranged to circulate throughout that part of the country advance notices of a German saengerfest. If suspicion could not be allayed in this way, they even intended to sing, for, according to Louden, a German could "sing or shoot" at a moment's notice. Once assembled in full force 120,000, with the rest held in reserve on this side of the frontier, were to embark some dark night on a fleet of eighty-four excursion boats.

On board boat, the men were to find a full supply of arms, uniforms, rations, &c. According to Louden, the leaders of the expedition were confident of buying all the ammunition necessary, even to full complement of artillery, from manufacturers in this country. All that was necessary was money. And of money, Louden said, they had $16,000,000 behind them, which was more than enough. In telling this part of his story yesterday, Louden assured the Assistant District Attorney that he could equip a million men in a week for any enterprise he desired to use them, if he only had the money to pay for it.

As to the seizure of Canada itself, that was the simplest matter of all. He expected to accomplish his object within twenty-four hours after his army had embarked from the American shores. According to his plans, Louden arranged to have his army land at six points on the Canadian border. One section was to land at Windmill Point, another at Fort Hoe, another at Kingston, and a fourth at Windsor. After these four divisions had effected their landing and had cut off all lines of communication which might be utilized by the Canadian forces, Louden, at the head of a fifth division, intended to embark from Cornwall and move on Ottawa. Within twenty-four hours, he assured Assistant District Attorney Minton, the Canadian forces would be either surrounded or annihilated, the Welland Canal destroyed, and the whole Dominion of Canada within the power of the German invaders.

"It Is So Simple."

"It is so simple—that I cannot tell you how simple it is," said Louden yesterday. "It can be done any day, and if I had stuck to it, I tell you, I could have done it."

But Louden said his sympathies were really with America, and that was why he finally threw up his command. Although arrested as a deserter from the United States Army, Louden said he had been trying to prove his loyalty to this country for eleven years. All his resources as an inventor of military kits and war machines, he declared, he had utilized for the benefit of the United States Government.

"I can prove by letters," said Louden, that I have been the originator of the reorganization of the United States Army and Navy. My army equipment is now under consideration for adoption by the United States Army and Marine Corps."

Simply because of his connections with military affairs and the proposed invasion of Canada, Louden maintained that the Federal authorities had suspected him of being a German spy. He said they were induced into this belief by a member of the English Embassy, who offered to purchase his plans for the invasion of Canada for $20,000. Louden said he refused the offer, and thus aroused the attaché's resentment. Since then, he alleges, the United States Federal authorities have been after him for one reason or another, and finally landed him in jail on the bigamy charge. If it was known to his fellow-conspirators that he had betrayed the Canada plot, Louden assured Assistant District Attorney Minton that he would be killed as soon as he emerged from the penitentiary.

"Let them know that I told this story," said Louden, "and a bullet will be waiting for me as soon as I come out."

RAILROAD LIABLE FOR DELAYS

Commission Merchants Recover the Value of Freight Spoiled in Transit.

A Municipal Court decision yesterday held that the Erie Railroad Company was liable for loss sustained by delay in delivering perishable products. William R. Mankoff & Co., at 392 Second Avenue, purchased four carloads of onions at Pine Hill and Florida, N. Y., valued at approximately $1,800. They accepted the goods on arrival, but alleged that when an attempt was made to dispose of the onions it was found one-half of them had been frozen and damaged, causing a loss of $811.16, for which they brought suit in the Second Municipal Court and obtained judgment yesterday. The defense took a stay for an appeal.

It was charged by the plaintiffs that the shipment should have been carried to its destination within twenty-four to seventy-two hours, whereas seven days elapsed from the time of shipment delivery, and this delay was responsible for the damage to the product. Allen S. Hubbard of counsel for the railway company contended the product was in bad condition when received by the railroad. Justice Jacob Marks asked of the defense:

"Is it a fact that shipments of commodities generally are sidetracked to permit the more rapid handling of munitions of war?"

"Traffic on all the roads is unusually heavy and congested, but there was no unusual delay in this case more than in others since last October, since when the railways have been under heavy freight pressure," replied the attorney. Justice Marks said:

"I find for the plaintiffs on the ground that it was the duty of the railroad company to notify the owners of the shipment where there is congestion at the time of shipment, and where unreasonable delay results in delivery of perishable goods."

SEEKS $10,000,000 IN GUGGENHEIM SUIT

One Brother Wants a Share of Profits Made by Copper Firm in Chilean Venture.

REPUDIATES AN AGREEMENT

Son of Noted Mine Developer Had Withdrawn from Participation in Brothers' Activities.

A business quarrel between William Guggenheim and his five brothers, sons of Meyer Guggenheim, involving $10,000,000, came before Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. William Guggenheim has brought an action against his brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon, and Simon Guggenheim, to recover the sum named as profits due him in mining ventures which he says he is entitled to as a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The action came before Justice Benedict on a motion made by attorneys for the defendants for a judgment on the pleadings on the ground that the facts alleged in the complaint did not constitute a sufficient cause for action. After hearing the arguments of Stephen C. Baldwin for William Guggenheim and Louis Marshall and William D. Guthrie, attorneys for the defendant Guggenheim brothers, Justice Benedict reserved decision and directed both sides to submit briefs.

The complaint sets forth that the defendants organized three corporations known as the Chile Exploration Company of New Jersey, the Chile Copper Company of Maine, and the Chile Copper Company of Delaware, and obtained the mining properties known as the "Chuquicamata Prospect." The Chile Copper Company of Delaware was the last of the three corporations formed, with a capital of $110,000,000, and was the holding company for the "Chuquicamata Prospect" mining properties which are in Chile.

In an agreement dated Jan. 4, 1912, and signed by William Guggenheim, the complainant in the action, and his brother, Benjamin Guggenheim, both waived any participation in the profits that might result from the operation of the "Chuquicamata Prospect" mining venture. On the same date the other five brothers, who are the defendants in the action, entered into an agreement among themselves to form a partnership to operate the Chile mining properties and other ventures, and that the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons would be protected against liability from any loss in these ventures. According to the agreement the five Guggenheim brothers conducted the business of these mining ventures in the name of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

William Guggenheim repudiates this agreement on the ground that he was not aware of the value of the mining properties to be developed by his five brothers.

The plaintiff states that on May 31, 1893, he, with the defendants and another brother, Benjamin Guggenheim, entered into an agreement with their father, Meyer Guggenheim, forming a copartnership in the firm name of M. Guggenheim's Sons. The father and Benjamin have since died, the latter having lost his life in the Titanic disaster. In 1900, the plaintiff said, he withdrew from active participation in the affairs and business of the firm, but in the latter part of 1911 he rejoined his brothers in business, and it was agreed between them that he assume active management of the International Steam Pump Company, "a corporation whose policies were dictated by M. Guggenheim's Sons." He declared that he became Chairman of the Board of Directors, and "for the time being was prevented from acquiring a knowledge of the activities" of the Guggenheim firm and the enterprises in which they were interested or becoming interested.

In the argument before Justice Benedict the attorneys for the defendants contended that the plaintiff had taken the wrong remedy. They held that his proper course should be a suit in equity for an accounting. Attorney Guthrie declared that the complaint did not contain any charge of intent to defraud.

SECRECY RIGHT QUESTIONED

Magistrate Asks Tiffany's Who Bought Wallet Stolen Later.

The right of a merchant to impede justice by refusing to tell the police the name of a customer whose lost or stolen property was found in a prisoner's possession came up in Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Murphy.

The case involved a gold-bound wallet, which Frederick Whitney, 23 years old, of 300 East Fifty-fourth Street, is alleged to have attempted to pawn on Wednesday. He was arrested on suspicion of having stolen property in his possession. Detective Van Twistern, who made the arrest, learned that the wallet had been purchased at Tiffany's last December, but told the Magistrate that members of the firm, while always courteous and obliging to the police, had refused to reveal the name of the purchaser, a woman, who presented the wallet to a man, from whose possession it disappeared.

A member of the firm told a TIMES reporter that the rule of the establishment was that if a customer wanted his name kept from the public the desire was respected.

Magistrate Murphy said he did not think the firm should impede justice, and advised Van Twistern to bring the matter before Police Commissioner Woods. If the name is not revealed, the Magistrate said he would subpoena a member of the firm.

Whitney was held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

Parts of Forest Park Closed.

The work of improving Forest Park roadways was begun yesterday by Park Commissioner Weier of Queens. Because of the extensive repairs needed, the commissioner has ordered the automobile road from Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues to Woodhaven Avenue closed. This will stop vehicular traffic in the western half of the park. Within a few days that section of the park lying between Woodhaven and Metropolitan Avenues will be closed, to permit of repairs to the bridges and roads in that section. It will probably be some time late in June before the park can again be opened to traffic.

Bois to Address French Alliance.

Jules Bois has accepted an invitation to address the members of the Alliance Française this evening in the Auditorium, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The meeting has been organized in honor of the Allies, and seats on the platform will be occupied by the Consuls of the allied nations. Cards of admission will be issued by the Alliance Française to friends of the Allies who apply to Daniel Jordan, 419 West 115th Street.

FREE TICKETS TO 'TEMPEST.'

Drama Society Gives Poorest Children an Opportunity to See It.

The Drama Society announces that it is making arrangements by which even the poorest children in the public schools may see its performance of Shakespeare's "The Tempest" at The Century Theatre. In its desire to make its annual productions of the classics, an integral part of the educational system of the city, it is selling tickets to parties from the schools at moving-picture prices—from fifty cents on the floor to ten cents in the balcony and gallery; but it now finds that, among the 800,000 pupils in the schools, there are many who cannot even afford ten cents—that some are in fact actually in need of food. More than any others, the society wishes to reach these. It cannot afford to admit all school children free. The society is hoping to make arrangements by which teachers may obtain tickets for all children whom they know to be in need.

As a beginning, one of the subscribers to "The Tempest" producing fund, Clarence H. Mackay, has contributed a sum which is to be applied to free tickets, and the society is issuing a call for all public-spirited citizens to cooperate. One dollar will provide for ten children, and five dollars for fifty. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of The Drama Society, Thomas W. Lament, at 23 Wall Street.

Are You Run Down?

Are you trying to Build Up?

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood; builds you up. Ask your doctor. No traces of oil. Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit and dealers, $1

If you need iron combined with tart and Oil get Dewey's Iron-Tar-Oil Liquid. 25c Size

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO. Phone 2001 Cort. 178 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St. N.Y.

OH ME—OH MY!

Why some men continue to squander $35 to $40 for clothes is beyond us. Stop to consider—shop about a bit—and we'll win your patronage.

NEW YORK'S BEST VALUE

Suits & Topcoats To Your Order $20

"Charge-all-we-can" tailors ask twice as much because they make one-half as many garments. By Specializing (with small profits) our customers get the benefit. Fifth Avenue styles and fine tailoring.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them!—FREE

SUIT $20 O'COAT

SANFORD & CO., Tailors

40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall Park

Notwithstanding the shortage of merchandise, with the increased cost of raw material, dyes and labor, we shall again celebrate—

"Onyx" Days

APRIL - 28th - 29th Friday Saturday

By offering through our friends, the retailers, impressive values, impossible to duplicate under present conditions.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

"Onyx" SILK Hosiery

For Women

ITEM 1—Black and White Silk Hose, medium weight, with Lisle Top, double sole, heel and toe. "Onyx" Day Price 65c.

ITEM 2—Black, White, Tan, Grey, Pink, Sky and many shades in an All-Silk, with High Spliced Heel, double garter top, sole and toe; also Black and White with Lisle "Wyde Top," of a superior quality. "Onyx" Day Price $1.00

For Men

ITEM 3—In two weights, medium and heavy, Silk Half Hose, in Black, White, Tan, Navy, Suede, Grey, Palm Beach, Champagne, and Mahogany, with extra reinforced heel, sole and toe. "Onyx" Day Price 35c.

ITEM 4—An All-Silk, or with Lisle Sole, Black, White, Tan, Navy, and Grey, High Spliced Heel, double sole and toe. "Onyx" Day Price $1.00

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New Victor Records for May

Out Victor today

"O sole mio" by Caruso

A charming waltz by Kreisler

A new Sousa march by Sousa's Band

and 85 others including

10 beautiful instrumental selections
10 lively new dance records
10 charming concert numbers
16 choice popular songs
2 exquisite symphony movements
4 magnificent operatic arias
6 instructive educational records
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3 stirring band numbers
5 humorous songs and sketches
2 entertaining children's records

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.

Victors and Victrolas $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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The instrument of the world's greatest artists

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Styles on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Puts Indigestion Out of Business

Thousands of stomach-sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious, natural mineral-spring water, used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders. Money back if it fails to relieve.

To Keep Your Hair From Falling

Touch spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Trial free.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. S, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

APPRAISE CANFIELD ESTATE AT $246,149

Gambler's "Home" Was Providence, but He Left Property of That Value in New York.

U. S. CLUB PUT IN AT $4,000

His Whistler Collection Valued at $5,000 and Antiques and Art Objects at $159,999.

An appraisal of the estate of Richard A. Canfield, gambler and art patron, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney. The decedent was found by the Surrogate to have been a resident of Providence, R. I., but the gross tangible assets in New York State amounted to $248,301. The net New York estate was $246,149.

Richard A. Canfield died on December 11, 1914, having fallen and fractured his skull on the steps of the Fourteenth Street subway station. The beneficiaries in his estate were Grace Martin Hannon, his daughter; Howland Dartmouth Canfield, his son, and Genevieve W. Canfield, his widow, each of whom received one-third of the estate.

His famous gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, known as the place "next to Del's," was appraised at $96,350, the estate claiming an equity of $25,247 in it. It was on December 1, 1902, that William Travers Jerome, then District Attorney, at the head of a squad of policemen, raided the place, breaking his way through the great bronze entrance doors. Mr. Canfield was in Europe at the time, but at once returned, pleading guilty to owning the place, and paid a $1,000 fine, in order that his patrons might not be further bothered.

The place known as the United States Club at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was valued at $4,000. This was not the famous gambling resort. That was sold before the death of Mr. Canfield to the City of Saratoga for $150,000, although he had put more than $800,000 into the house and estate. An equity of $10,738, in nine vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, east of Third Avenue, in Brooklyn, which were appraised at $19,800, were among the assets.

Mr. Canfield was known as a connoisseur of paintings and ceramics, and possessed the second largest collection of Whistler paintings in America, which he sold in March, 1913, to M. Knoedler & Co. Among the assets of his estate, however, was a collection of Whistler lithographs valued at $5,000, and a portrait of himself by Whistler, valued at $3,000. The other paintings in the estate sold for $10,570. The decedent's books were valued at $831, his porcelains at $12,915, his antique furniture and miscellaneous objects of art at $159,999, and other furniture at $7,075. There was a bronze Bacchante by MacMonnies worth $250. The jewelry and other personality of the decedent were valued at only $671.

The only deduction enumerated was $2,152 for executors' commissions. The appraiser accepted the prices realized at public sale of the property as the basis for his valuation.

MRS. C. A. WILSON'S WILL FILED

Grandson's Obligation on $89,000 Note Is Cancelled.

The will of Caroline A. Wilson, widow of Henry Suydam Wilson, who died April 19, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Alice L. Harlan, her daughter, receives her house at 60 East Seventy-ninth Street, a specific bequest of $10,000, and one-half of the residuary estate. Henry S. Reynolds, a grandson, of 950 Madison Avenue, receives $10,000 and the other half of the residuary estate.

Adeline L. Poullon of the Hotel Lorraine receives $5,000. A bequest of $10,000 goes to the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and like amounts to the Free Home for Young Girls and the Wilson Industrial School for Girls. The Presbyterian Hospital receives $25,000.

Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, a former servant, receives $1,000, and four other servants receive $500 each. A codicil of the will says:

"I hereby authorize, empower, and direct my executors hereinafter named to cancel and discharge any indebtedness that may be due me at the time of my death by my grandson, Henry S. Reynolds, and more particularly any and all liability on his part growing out of a certain promissory note dated on or about Jan. 18, 1911, made to my order by F. G. C. Lyon, Graham Smith, and my said grandson for the sum of $89,000, with interest, it being my will and intention to have my grandson forever relieved and released from any liability thereunder; and therefore such release to be executed by my executors in such manner as not to relieve or release the said Lyon and Smith from their joint and several liability upon said note."

LAUDS GRANT AS PACIFIST.

Dr. Hill Delivers Address at Great Soldier's Birthplace.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, General Secretary of the World's Court League, delivered the annual oration today upon the occasion of General Grant's birthday. Visitors were present from throughout the State. The city was decorated with the national colors, and the entire day was devoted to a fitting celebration of the anniversary of the "Silent Soldier" by the citizens of this city, which was his home.

"Seated yonder upon Mount McGregor, his life slowly ebbing out, the scenes of time fading from his vision, the soul of the 'Silent Soldier' was absorbed in a great dream," said Dr. Hill. "He was not thinking of Vicksburg, or Chattanooga, or the Wilderness, or recalling the astounding victories he had won upon the field of battle. He was brooding over the destiny of his country, contemplating its essential glory. 'Let us have peace,' he said.

"That was the fitting valedictory of the statesman-soldier who, having established peace through war, declared in Guildhall, London, 'I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and have never advocated it except as a means of peace'; and again upon the adoption of the Treaty of Washington, by which the Alabama claim was settled without war, he said: 'I regard this as the first of a long series of arbitrations to follow which will ultimately supersede war.'

"Would that the world might pause in the midst of the present incomparable carnage and listen anew to the words of the world's greatest soldier!

"Today civilization is at the parting of the ways. Some lessons are striking and imperative—first, the lesson of preparedness. Peace is more than an iridescent dream. Preparedness is necessary to national safety."

ALLIS CHARGES FRAMEUP.

Landscape Gardener Says Wife's Witnesses Gave False Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 27.—Justice Platt of the Supreme Court at White Plains today stayed all proceedings in the litigation between Lina Allis of Rye and John Allis of Greenwich, Conn., and appointed ex-District Attorney George C. Andrews of Tarrytown to take the testimony of Charles D. Burnes, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, and others who Allis says can assist in disproving the charges on which Mrs. Allis obtained a divorce from him in March, 1915.

Allis, who is a landscape gardener, says he was "framed up" and that the testimony of Edward J. Kelly, a hotel proprietor of Pines Bridge, was not true. When the divorce was granted, Allis did not appear, and it was taken by default.

WILL LET BIDDINGER GO.

Illinois Decides to Drop Extradition Proceedings Against Detective.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Guy Biddinger, formerly a detective in the Chicago Police Department, and recently a private operative, is free to go to West Virginia as a witness in the case of A. Leo Weil, a Pittsburgh attorney, who has been sued by the State of West Virginia. Governor Dunne of Illinois today decided to withdraw extradition papers under which Biddinger was to have been brought from New York to Chicago to face charges of participation in plots by which certain Chicago policemen profited through giving "protection" to criminals.

Biddinger's attorney charged that efforts had been made to prevent his client from testifying in the Weil case. Biddinger, it is said, worked for Weil as an investigator in a case in which the Pittsburgh man was accused of bribery.

Biddinger is now in custody in New York and is under indictment in Chicago on fifty-one charges of alleged grafting.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—Official notification of Governor Dunne's decision to withdraw application for the extradition of Guy Biddinger had not reached the Executive Chamber when it was closed for the business day. Governor Whitman was in New York, but his assistants said no action would be taken until the Executive was informed officially of Governor Dunne's action.

YESTERDAY'S RECITALS.

Josef Martin Plays the Piano and Donna Easley Sings.

Josef Martin is a young pianist of New York who has attempted at least one public appearance here before he played in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. He presented an agreeable program: Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood," which have been worked rather onerously in the concert room recently for their somewhat fragile substance; Grieg's early sonata in E minor, pieces by Rubinstein, Liadow, Ilijinsky, Sauer, and Bargiel, and a group of pieces by Chopin. Mr. Martin has undeniable musical qualities, a musical personality. He has a valuable technical equipment, a feeling for tone and tonal quality; he often enunciates a phrase or a melodic line with pregnant effect. There are fire and energy in his playing; sometimes too much. For Mr. Martin is erratic, and his desire for effects of one sort or another often leads to the damage of the rhythmic quality of his playing. There is distortion of the larger balance and symmetry. Some of Schumann's little pieces suffered disastrously in this way; and so did certain passages of Grieg's sonata. But there is time for the correction of some of the faults at present most prominent in Mr. Martin's playing.

Miss Donna Easley, soprano, who has been heard before in New York, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre; the theatre was well filled. She sang German songs, the aria "Deh, vieni" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and an aria from Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," songs by her accompanist, Josef Pasternack, and by Carey, Horsman, and Woodman. There are pleasing qualities about Miss Easley's singing; grace, musical intelligence, expressiveness. The voice itself is not of remarkable beauty or of large resonance in color and variety. Sometimes she sings incorrectly in intonation, but she is not beset with this vice. There was much applause for Miss Easley by friendly listeners, who found her performance pleasing and artistic.

OPERA STARS SAIL HOME.

Some Plan Summer's Work for Aid of War Sufferers.

Among the passengers who sailed for Copenhagen yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav were several singers from the Metropolitan Opera Company on the way to spend the Summer at home.

Mme. Emmy Destinn said that she intended to entertain wounded Austrian soldiers on her estate and Mlle. Erma Zarska, the Bohemian soprano, said she would sing at concerts in Prague, Salzburg, Budapest, and Vienna for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the war.

Jacques Urlus, the German tenor, was another passenger, as were Miss Fanny Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Jan Heythekker, and others.

Twilight Dinner to the Sotherns.

The Twilight Club will give a dinner in honor of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe Sunday night, May 7, in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. Among the speakers and guests will be David Warfield, Laurette Taylor, Arthur Brisbane, W. Bourke Cockran, Francis Wilson, Jane Cowl, James K. Hackett, Channing Pollock, Lyn Harding, William A. Brady, O. P. Heggie, and William Courtleigh. Daniel Frohman will act as toastmaster.

Treasurers' Club Benefit May 7.

The annual benefit for the Treasurers' Club of New York will take place Sunday night, May 7, at the Hudson. A program will be given by players recruited from current plays and vaudeville, and some original songs and sketches written for the occasion will be included on the program. Nora Bayes, Fred Niblo, Harry Houdini, George MacFarlane, Belle Blanche, the Dolly sisters, and Louis Mann are among those who are to appear.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A movie jubilee in which popular screen stars will take part, will be the entertainment at the Hippodrome a week from Sunday night. Next week a movie exposition will be held at Grand Central Palace, and the following week at Madison Square Garden there will be another. Hence the Hippodrome's movie carnival.

A. H. Woods produced George L. Parker's new play, "The Dawn," in New Haven last night. The cast included Robert Edeson, Kathleen Macdonell, Helen Lowell, Forrest Robinson, Jane Eustace, Everett Butterfield, Edward See, and Sarah McVicker.

Mary Lee Wertheimer has written a Japanese musical play, which is to be produced by the Eta Producing Company. Mrs. Wertheimer is the wife of Leo Weldon Wertheimer, a New York lawyer.

When Grace George and her company quit the Playhouse after tomorrow night's performance, they will have appeared there 246 consecutive times this season. The company will begin an engagement in Chicago Monday night.

Nahan Franko and his orchestra will play for the Follies ball, atop the New Amsterdam, Monday night.

A minstrel show will be given at Terrace Garden tonight for the benefit of Nativity Church.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings at 8. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED. AT 2. *Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Festival*

"As fine a tribute as has been paid to William Shakespeare in the three hundred years he has been dead."

Special Notice
Owing to Public Demand
THERE WILL BE
ONE MORE WEEK OF
TREE in HENRY VIII
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185

POSITIVELY TERMINATING SATURDAY EVE., MAY 6TH.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 8, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," with SIR HERBERT TREE, ELSIE FERGUSON, LYN HARDING.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
FOLLIES BALL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. M. Mitzi "You can't go wrong by going to 'POM POM.'"—Eve. World. in 'Pom-Pom'

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomor. & Wed. 2:20 MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "The Smartest Comedy in Town."—Eve. Sun.

HIT THE CINDERELLA MAN AT THE HUDSON

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 2:20. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. 4TH BIG MONTH | BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY The Melody of Youth

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Thurs. SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST POPULAR PRICES 25c, $1 & $1.50.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats Tomor'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20 The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN will positively reopen in "THE GREAT LOVER" at THE LONGACRE THEATRE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1st. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

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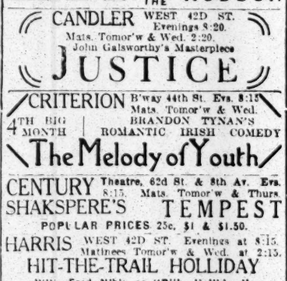

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.

KILL THE SCUTTLING BILL.

The thirty Democratic members of the House of Representatives who stood out in Wednesday's caucus against the passage of the Philippines bill under gag rule have rendered a patriotic service to their country. Despite the President's support, the Philippines bill should not be passed. To repeat our promise to grant independence to the inhabitants of the archipelago as soon as they are capable of self-government is quite unnecessary. To promise to give them independence within four years, if the promise were kept, would be a gross betrayal of the trust we assumed when we took the control of the islands away from Spain. Both Brig. Gen. McINTYRE, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Mr. W. MORGAN SHUSTER have lately reported that good progress is making in the Philippines, the people are learning, they will be capable of self-government some day, but that day is in the distant future. If they were released from American rule now, all the good work that has been done would be undone. The pretense that peace and prosperity would be continued under a hastily acquired independence by a vast multitude of people of different religions and ideals, many of them still illiterate, is too shallow to deceive anybody.

The only excuse for getting out of the Philippines is that we want to get out. Revolution would follow our withdrawal, a new and worse Mexico would be created in the Far East. It is unnecessary to conjecture what the ultimate result would be. The national honor demands that we fulfill our obligations and devote our energies to the development of the islands in the arts and industries and educate their people. Freedom they already possess. They are not the subjects of a despotic or greedy Government exploiting them for its own purposes. Mr. SHUSTER'S report shows that they are doing well and learning how to administer their own affairs.

The action of the thirty Democratic members indicates that the obnoxious bill cannot pass in its present objectionable form, if indeed it can pass after reasonable amendment. Republicans will vote against it for party reasons, but it ought not to be considered a party measure. Our responsibility in the Philippines is recognized by a large majority of our citizens irrespective of party. The Philippines bill should be discarded.

COUNSEL FOR BUSINESS MEN.

At the dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association last evening Mr. OTTO KAHN asked and went far to answer the question why "high finance" has a meaning in this country exactly opposed to that elsewhere. The reasons lie in the neglect of the counsels which Mr. KAHN commends to the candor of the people and the consideration of their victims. American financiers do not sufficiently consider the appearance of their actions. They do not sufficiently study nor conform to public opinion, and pride themselves upon their reticence instead of upon publicity of the sort the public has a right to require from public men. Our financiers should be more democratic and considerate of public opinion in proportion to their eminence.

Particularly should business men be efficient in the noble art of self-defense in the manner of the McKinley-Bryan campaign. No political party could withstand such a manifestation of a power too little realized, yet always successful when exerted. The methods of the political purifiers of business often rival the abuses they seek to remedy by methods which increase them, and which are as unjust to business as unworthy of those who practice them. If this country is to avail itself of the unparalleled opportunities now opening before it, its business men must be supported by Government as they are elsewhere. Business men must be consulted and their advice treated with the respect due to experts.

It is the critics of business who have passed laws which have driven our ships from the seas, who have stopped railway development, and with it the development of the country. Our lawmakers have shown scant appreciation of the momentous situation which confronts our commerce, and no deference to the views of leading business organizations. Therefore Mr. KAHN urges business to organize and impose itself upon the situation, not for the securement of privilege for itself, but for the security of the interests of the country. The confidence of the people should be sought by meeting false or ignorant assertion with plain and truthful explanation, as the railways have begun to do, and with the cohesion and discipline shown by the unionists in a cause open to criticism in some details.

WHO PUTS UP THE MONEY?

Even so docile a Kaiserite as Senator SHERMAN of Illinois has shown himself hitherto, admitted in the Senate yesterday that the organized German bombardment of Congress with substantially identical telegrams was "an "abuse of the right of petition, a men- "ace to the liberty of action in this "body." The origin of this organized German attempt to bulldoze Congress ought to be investigated thoroughly by Congress. The House, for instance, might give to this insolent and dangerous alien plan a little of the zeal which has been used to protect an actively pro-German Representative from standing his trial in New York and to injure the Federal District Attorney for daring to bring him to justice.

Senator HUSTING of Wisconsin, a good American, exhibited the form of a letter sent out by the thousand, the American Embargo Conference furnishing from Chicago the form whereby citizens of Wisconsin were to compel the Wisconsin members of Congress to consent to an embargo on munitions of war. Who is behind, who pays for, the unending German propaganda?

Senator HUSTING declared that there "is a deep-laid plot to poison the minds "of citizens all over the country with "the thought that the President wants "war, when every fact gives the lie to "such an assertion." Who, for instance, poisoned Senator GORE'S mind?

SECTION 56.

According to the latest report of Brig. Gen. A. L. MILLS, Chief of the Militia Division in the General Staff of the Army, a very small proportion of the men available for military duty in the various States belong to the organized militia. Of the 1,616,609 men in New York State last year who, according to the Adjutant General's report, were of military age and fitness and not exempted by law from military service, only 1.03 per cent. were enrolled in the National Guard. In Illinois the percentage was much smaller, for of 1,456,072 only .48 of 1 per cent. were doing military duty. In the State of New Hampshire 3.41 per cent. of the available men were in the National Guard, in the State of Idaho 2.95, while in the Territory of Hawaii the percentage of available men in service was 6.46, and in the District of Columbia it was 2.46. Elsewhere the percentage ranged from about 1.86 in Connecticut to .30 in Mississippi. So it will be seen that the possibilities of National Guard development under the proposed new military law are all that the advocates of that law have asserted.

New York will meet the requirement, for instance, when little more than 2 per cent. of her available men are enrolled in the Guard. There will be plenty of young men left in all the States to make the volunteer force which it is proposed to raise as an additional citizen army under direct Federal control completely successful without encroaching upon the membership of the National Guard or interfering with industrial development. Section 56 should be retained in the bill. It should be battled for as courageously in the conference as it was on the floor of the Senate.

A CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE.

Isn't The Manchester Union a little officious in declaring that "there "are but two courses open to Mr. "HUGHES, with an immediate decision imperative in order to safe- "guard the Supreme Court against "the imputation that a member of "that austere body may remain in "his place on the highest bench in "the land and continue to be a "receptive candidate for the Presi- "dency"? In short, Mr. Justice HUGHES must resign and say yes or say no for good, after the manner of General SHERMAN. Mr. Justice HUGHES is believed to be fully capable of attending to his own business, and probably he knows a little more about "that austere body" than some of the purists who are bent on "smoking him out." He must be familiar with the remarkable, catholic, permanent "receptiveness" of Mr. Justice McLEAN, for instance.

Son of a poor and full-quivered Jerseyman, who finally settled in Ohio, after twenty years in Virginia and Kentucky, JOHN McLEAN served in the House of Representatives from 1813 to 1816. He was then a Democrat. For six years he sat on the Ohio Supreme bench. He was Postmaster General, and a mighty good one, in the last two years of MONROE'S Administration, through J. Q. ADAMS'S, and for a short time in JACKSON'S.

The General tried to make him Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy. He refused both posts, resigned the Postmaster Generalship, and was appointed (1829) an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He acquired the convention habit.

His name was "also considered" for the nomination of President in the anti-Masonic Convention at Baltimore in 1831, which named WILLIAM WIRT of Maryland. The National Republicans (Whigs) held no convention in 1836. Nominations were made by States. Ohio named McLEAN as its candidate for Vice President. In the Whig National Convention of 1840 McLEAN got two votes for President on the final ballot. He was next a candidate in the Free Soil Convention at Buffalo in 1848. In the first Republican National Convention in 1856 he got 196 votes to General FREMONT'S 359.

In the same year he received thirteen votes in the Know-Nothing or American Convention that nominated MILLARD FILLMORE. His dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case should have strengthened him in the North, but in the Republican Convention of 1860 he got twelve votes on the first ballot, eight on the second, five on the third. Earlier in the year he got twenty-two votes in the Constitutional Union Convention that nominated BELL and EVERETT. So one member of "that austere body" was a "receptive" candidate seven times, six for President, one for Vice President. His various experiments, or those of his friends, stretched over nearly a generation. He sat with unimpaired credit in "that austere body" for thirty-two years, dying in 1861, at the age of 76. He was famous for the power of his charges to Grand Juries, and his Dred Scott opinion, like that of Justice CURTIS of Massachusetts, was famous in its day. The yearning of members of so many parties to make him President is pretty well forgotten. With no irreverence to so distinguished a jurist, it may be said that he was Ohio's all-round Favorite Son.

Associate Justice LEVI WOODBURY of New Hampshire, STORY'S worthy successor in 1845, had received two votes for President and 296 for Vice President in the Democratic Convention of 1844; in that of 1848 his highest vote was 56. He had held with distinction some of the highest political offices. His transference to the bench did not cool the ardor of his partisans. Was it his duty to resign or to decline irrevocably? An easy method for the recall of Supreme Court Justices. But the case of Justice McLEAN is the richest, longest, and fullest commentary on the Manchester imperative.

OFFENSE OR DEFENSE?

In a memorandum handed to Ambassador GERARD in Berlin on Oct. 15, 1914, the German Foreign Office said:

> The equipment of British merchant vessels with artillery is for the purpose of making armed resistance against German cruisers. Resistance of this sort is contrary to international law because in a military sense a merchant vessel is not permitted to defend itself against a war vessel.

This was before the beginning of submarine operations and the German memorandum was intended as a protest against our admitting British armed merchant ships to our ports. To the altogether disputable assertion of the memorandum Acting Secretary LANSING replied on Nov. 7 as follows:

> The practice of a majority of nations and the consensus of opinion by the leading authorities on international law, including many German writers, support the proposition that merchant vessels may arm for defense without losing their private character and that they may employ such armament against hostile attack without contravening the principles of international law.

The German Government on Feb. 11, 1916, basing its action upon instructions of the British Admiralty to the commanders of armed merchantmen, of which it declared copies had come into its hands, announced that "enemy merchantmen carrying guns "are not entitled to be regarded as "peaceful merchantmen" and the German naval forces "will receive an "order to treat such vessels as bel- "ligerent," that is, as warships to be sunk unwarned.

One paragraph of the memorandum issued by the Department of State on Wednesday will perhaps be construed as a surrender of the position we previously took in respect to the right of defense of armed merchantmen and as playing directly into the hands of Germany. It is Section 9 of the second subdivision of the memorandum, which runs as follows:

> (9) If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender.

If the question here were only of cruisers and battleships the rule laid down would not provoke dissent in any quarter. An armed merchantman that opened fire on a cruiser, which is altogether inconceivable, would invite its own destruction. But cruisers are in a position to give warning, to fire a shot across the bows of the merchantman, to command it to stop and submit to visit and search. It is only because German submarine commanders have introduced the fashion of sinking ships without summons or warning whatever that questions have been raised as to the justice and applicability of this rule. The British Admiralty, because of the repeated and flagrant infractions of the rules of war and of humanity by German submarines, their general practice of stealthy approach and torpedoing without warning, has taken the position that the commander of a merchantman observing the approach of an enemy submarine is entirely warranted in the conclusion that the enemy commander will destroy him without any chance whatever of escape as soon as he comes within torpedo range. Germany certainly has no reason to complain of that rule of action. It has been dictated by her lawless behavior. The British theory, therefore, is that approach constitutes attack and that a merchantman's gun used to repel the attack is legitimately employed for self-defense.

The reasonableness of this view will doubtless be made clearer by a little study of the British Admiralty's "Instructions Regarding Submarines "Applicable to Vessels Carrying a "Defensive Armament." Section 6 of these instructions is to this effect:

> If a defensively armed vessel is pursued by a submarine the master has two alternatives:
>
> (a) To open fire at long range immediately it is certain that the submarine is really in pursuit.
>
> (b) To retain fire until the submarine has closed to a range of, say, 800 yards, at which fire is likely to be effective.
>
> It is strongly recommended that course (b) should be adopted by all defensively armed ships.

The admonition against opening fire at a range greater than 800 yards is elsewhere repeated in the instructions. Eight hundred yards is less than half a mile. A submarine intending only lawful procedure might easily signal a merchantman to stop from a distance of several miles. Without having given any signal or summons, its approach within half a mile could have no doubtful meaning. At least that is the view taken by the British Admiralty. Candid men can determine in their own minds whether it is a reasonable view. If it be a justified presumption that the submarine is manoeuvring to take a position from which it could discharge a torpedo, then it would be manifestly unreasonable to hold that the use of the merchantman's gun to prevent nearer approach would instantly convert the ship from the status of one of peace to that of a vessel of war. The point is vital to the argument against the German policy of treating all armed merchantmen as ships of war; it is manifestly of less importance in its bearing upon any particular case, since the submarine fired upon would naturally return fire and the merchantman would probably suffer. The use of a merchantman's gun against a submarine approaching within less than half a mile would not give validity to the German contention that all armed merchantmen are ships of war.

Section 9 of our memorandum must be read in connection with all that goes before. It is declared in Section 7 that "the right to capture and the "right to prevent capture are recog- "nized as equally justified"; that when a belligerent warship meets a merchantman known to be enemy owned and attempts to capture it "the "latter may exercise its right of self- "protection either by flight or by re- "sistance." And in another section it is laid down that a belligerent warship must "determine the status of an "armed merchant vessel of an enemy "encountered on the high seas." The status cannot be determined by a submarine that stealthily approaches and sinks the merchantman with a torpedo. We have always insisted that attack without warning is lawless and inhuman, and the practice of German submarine commanders has given only too much warrant for the conclusion that approach within so slight a distance as 800 yards is merely preparation for attack without warning or summons to stop.

THE MEXICAN OUTLOOK.

There are no discouraging features in the Mexican situation at present. The alarmists continue to circulate reports of disorders which cannot be confirmed, which are frequently proved false by a little investigation. The hostilities in which our troops in Mexico have been involved since the Parral incident have been with avowed followers of VILLA, who is now generally believed to be alive, though he is uncommonly silent for a living VILLA. While Washington has as yet given no reply to CARRANZA'S inquiry touching the withdrawal of our troops, he knows perfectly well that they will be withdrawn as soon as the Villa trouble is settled or clearly in the way of settlement. Our newly appointed Ambassador, Mr. FLETCHER, has not yet gone to Mexico, but the delay in his departure has no special significance. CARRANZA can hasten the withdrawal of the punitive expedition by catching VILLA. With the help we have given him he can do that if he tries hard enough.

OBREGON is on his way to Juarez and SCOTT and FUNSTON have left San Antonio to meet him. The day and hour of the meeting have not been announced, but it will probably be held tomorrow. OBREGON is coming northward from Chihuahua through what is supposed to be Villa country, which indicates that he has no fear that the followers of his enemy and ours will attempt to block his train. He should be able to assure General SCOTT on his arrival that the Carranza Government intends to suppress VILLA, to spare no pains to prevent further invasions of our territory. If he can satisfy General SCOTT that the measures taken to secure those results are adequate we may feel sure that General PERSHING will receive orders to move northward next week. To be sure, some of the so-called newspapers in Mexico have been printing amazing yarns about the cruelty and cowardice of Americans, but we ought not to complain of that in view of the falsehoods about the Mexicans so freely circulated in this country. The doings of the Mexican mischief makers just about balance those of our rabid interventionists.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Assuming a Personal Responsibility.

Perhaps the chief significance to be found in the Citizens' Home Defense League which Commissioner WOODS is organizing, or encouraging to organize, as an auxiliary police force, lies in the speed and ease with which an enrollment of 8,000 members has been obtained. That does more than hint the existence of a widespread feeling that serious emergencies are of considerably more than possible occurrence—a feeling that has not existed before, for the metropolitan population has hitherto had no apprehension as to the ability of the regular police, with the assistance on rare occasions of the militia, to give it all the protection from violence of any sort that was likely to be required.

Indeed, it is highly probable that, except for a rather general belief in the existence of conditions wholly new, no such number of private citizens would have made formal profession of readiness to do police work, and, on the other hand, the police themselves would have been more or less resentful of the implication to be drawn from the formation of the league that they were not competent to meet any situation within the domain of reasonable expectation. That New York is alarmed or excited is, of course, not true, but—well, it hasn't observed the progress of events the world around without coming to the conclusion that it is the part of wisdom to get ready for almost anything.

Every man who joins the Home Defense League is very evidently a believer in that best form of preparedness—the preparing of himself to play a more or less effective rôle when the call for his services comes. Herein may lie an incidental benefit from circumstances properly held lamentable. It evidences a needed change from the habit of intrusting all dangerous tasks to small classes highly paid for assuming risks to life—policemen, firemen, professional soldiers. That is the tendency in every high civilization, but it is one that has its perils, as many a once great nation has demonstrated. It is not well that the one thought of too many citizens, on seeing "trouble" of any sort, is to back away from it and to think full duty done when a man in uniform has been called to settle it.

Looking for History in Garrets.

An earnest, almost impassioned, appeal to the people of New Hampshire has been issued by the Historical Society of that State. This is the season of housecleaning, it says, when attics and storerooms get their annual overhauling, and only too often articles in one or another way of value to the historian are condemned to destruction because the owners, in carelessness or ignorance, think them not worth the space they occupy. Hidden away in the sequestered nooks of almost every old New England house, says the Secretary of the Historical Society, are books, pamphlets, maps, old newspapers, manuscripts, engravings, records, letters, diaries, and the like, and in most such chance collections there are treasures more or less precious from the standpoint of the erudite and industrious student of the past.

So the Secretary begs and comes near to commanding that all such material be sent to him, not burned or sold to the junkman. And with some sternness he adds: "Do not try to pick these things over yourself and decide what would be desirable to the Historical Society, but send everything in print or manuscript which you would like to get rid of, and leave the matter of selection to the officers of the library."

Will the people thus addressed quite like the implied denial of their power to discriminate even roughly between the valuable and the worthless, the interesting and the dull? Some of them may be a little irritated, the elderly New Englander usually having a modest but firm belief in his own intelligence. Besides, New England attics are not as rich as they used to be in "treasures" of any kind. Assiduous collectors of antiques have toured that region for years from end to end, and crosswise, and they have educated the once unsophisticated natives into an appreciation not infrequently exaggerated of what their old-time possessions are worth. New Hampshire, with its innumerable Summer boarders, has been especially well lessoned along these lines, and there are not so many unsuspected treasures left there.

It seems a bit rash, therefore, for the Secretary to offer, as he does, to pay the freight on everything that is sent to him in bulk. That is his business, however, not ours, and it is a fairly safe assumption that he knows how to guard his society's funds.

Soldiers Out of the Line.

Whether or not deaf mutes are better qualified to be aviators than other people, as was suggested by one of them in a letter printed on this page yesterday, is a question to be answered only after tests which, so far as known, are yet to be made. The spirit of the communication, however, was admirable, and there is no denying the truth of its contention that there should be more to "preparedness" than the mere selection and training of men able to take the field as soldiers.

That is no longer anything like as nearly the only important form of service it was in other days. In war, of course, it remains the service without which all the others are worthless, but the soldier of the present era is a helpless creature if left to his own resources. He must be supported by efficient workers of many kinds, some performing duties not less dangerous than his, though different, and others who encounter only the ordinary perils of industrial life. It seems at least plausible that a mute would, or could, become an efficient military aviator, and if one of them is eager for his country's sake to take the many risks of flight at the front, others of the same mind could probably be found. It is no more likely, however, that all mutes have the special qualities that aviation demands than that those qualities are found in all who are not similarly afflicted. Their lack of the "spirit level" to which our correspondent refers would not be completely determinative, even if it did confer the immunities claimed by him from fear, dizziness, and the disturbing effects of rarefied air.

A FREE SPEECH TEST

Showing G. B. Shaw Was Wrong In What He Said About America.

Boston, April 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there is nothing too bad for Bernard Shaw to say against England, it is safe to assume that any criticism he may make of Germany is at least free from pro-British prejudice. For that reason his article, "The German Case Against Germany," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, April 16, is interesting.

He actually finds one respect in which England, France, and America are superior to Germany. That is the right to free thought and free speech. To the interference with this right he bases his objection rather upon its stupidity than upon its injustice. To quote: "You may have the best organized and equipped and most numerous universities in the world, but if a professor of history can be ordered on pain of dismissal to write a treatise proving that it was the Kaiser's grandfather, and not Bismarck, who achieved the unity of Germany, the students of that university will not be instructed"; or, "if the University of Berlin appoints the ablest mathematician it can find to its chair of mathematics, and the Kaiser drives him out because he is also a Social Democrat, the mathematical school of Berlin University will become second rate." He goes on to apply the result of such principles upon the army. That part of his article, however, does not interest us so keenly, but what does interest us is that in summing up this effect of repression of free thought and free speech by arbitrary interference he adds: "To the American, the Britisher, the Irishman, and French republican this is not merely barbarism but insanity."

The retention of Professor Münsterberg at Harvard University confirms this statement, but it also emphasizes with great force a recent event connected with the University of Michigan. Some fourteen professors of the University of Michigan recently expressed their sympathies with the Allies' cause in the present war. They did this as individuals, not as representing the university. For this act the President of the university was requested by their Congressman, Mr. Crampton, to discipline these professors for a breach of neutrality. It is stated that the Congressman was obeyed, and that the professors are bound over to silence on this subject while the war lasts. How does this differ from the system which Bernard Shaw considers to be unthinkable to an American?

That fourteen American professors in a great university should be disciplined for the expression of their individual convictions, and that the President of such a university should be expected, through political interference, to enforce such discipline, is a menace to national integrity and a cause of public humiliation. I submit that it is not only a violation of the inalienable rights of free men, but the destruction of the intellectual life of a people.

L. C. R. SEDGWICK.

Doctors for Service at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

St. Francis Xavier's University, Antigonish, N. S., has formed a hospital unit which is now preparing to go to the front. The unit consists of twelve doctors, twenty-seven nurses, and 120 men. About sixty of the rank and file are students, and the roster includes Rhodes scholars, college professors, barristers, men of money, and many fine chaps from more humble walks of life. Lieut. Col. Dr. Roderick C. McLeod, officer commanding the hospital for overseas service, studied medicine at the University of the City of New York (1891). On the staff of doctors are the Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, Hon. Dr. Ellis, and Dr. D. A. Webb of Scranton, Penn., President of the Lackawanna Medical Society. Among the rank and file are J. C. Higgins, a Rhodes scholar, member of the English bar, and H. W. A. Woodley, Professor of Mathematics at King's College. Among the nurses there are three New York girls who originated from maritime provinces: Miss Florence Kelley, Miss Catherine MacDonald, and Miss Christina Chisholm. A unique feature of the hospital unit is a brass band of thirty-five pieces.

The parties concerned expect to make up a general hospital, for which it will be necessary to double their present staff. Canadian doctors who are around New York and American physicians, too, are welcome to join the University Hospital. The fact is that doctors are getting scarce in Canada and in the Empire in general on account of the great demand for them at the front.

Dr. P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., April 25, 1916.

For the City's Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the City Hall this coming Friday at 11 o'clock a public hearing will be given on the proposed ordinance requiring that owners of horses shall see that they are properly shod in Winter to prevent slipping. About all that many of us can do to further this movement is to attend the hearing in person, thus impressing the authorities by the number of those who are interested in preventing the annual suffering of the horses, which is a disgrace to a civilized community. In time something may also be done by the law to alleviate the abuse of the animals under the Summer's heat.

The writer purposes to be present at the City Hall on Friday, influencing as many others as possible, men and women, to do likewise, and hereby calls upon all who are interested in the matter to do the same. The wearing of a touch of blue, suggestive of the British Blue Cross, would be helpful.

M. E. BUHLER.

New York, April 25, 1916.

A FUNERAL ON THE EAST SIDE.

Life looks out of the windows
As Death goes by the door;
And children laugh and exclaim with delight
To see the beautiful black horses,
Holding their heads so proudly erect.
The flowers—oh, the flowers!
There are two carriages full of them!
Some have white, glassy-eyed doves
Hovering stiffly, by means of wires,
Above the roses and lilies.
Many of those children have never seen such flowers before;
It is a gala day for them;
They will talk of it for a week;
They wish that people would die oftener,
So that they might see the flowers.
You are shocked; but the hunger for beauty,
Whetted on litter and garbage-pails,
Seizes strange food—sometimes.
And the poor Body,
On whose coffin the flowers are heaped—
They cost, perhaps, more money
Than he ever owned at one time in his life—
To his spirit.
If it be not yet ascended,
It must seem perfectly natural
To have the curious crowd about him;
He was born in a crowded hospital;
He lived in a crowded tenement-house;
He leaves his earthly home in a crowd.
How lonely the cemetery will seem
To one who has never known solitude!
But no! He will be in a crowd even there—
The crowd of the Dead, who outnumber the crowd of the Living!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

VALOROUS TRADITIONS OF MERCHANTMEN

How They Have Employed Their Guns in the Past and With What Effect Upon Their Own Status as Vessels of Commerce.

By L. T. FIELD.

New York, April 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time immemorial merchant and passenger vessels have been armed with the presumption—but only the presumption—that their armament was to be used for defensive purposes. As a matter of fact, our own naval history, as well as that of England and France, shows many instances where an armed merchantman actually engaged and defeated a regular naval vessel of the enemy. When the naval vessel won, the captured vessel was treated as though it had offered neither defense nor offense, and never in such a manner as to prejudice the right of merchant vessels similarly armed or to cause them to subscribe to the rules governing warships when entering a neutral port to discharge or to receive a cargo.

Mr. Lansing is the first statesman to draw a distinction between merchantmen armed for defense and those armed for offense. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to make a distinction in the manner suggested by the Secretary of State. A merchant vessel, for example, clears from a neutral port carrying guns pledged and acknowledged to be solely for defense. She encounters a submarine. The natural presumption of the Captain of the merchantman is that his vessel is to be attacked without warning. He engages the submarine. His act in the light of his own Government would be purely defensive—in the light of naval precedent and in the light of German submarine methods. Yet Germany would certainly regard it as an offensive act. How would the neutral Government, which had given the vessel permission to proceed to sea as a merchantman armed only for defense, regard it?

Another complication is that, while the British Admiralty insists that all British merchantmen now armed are armed only for defensive purposes and has laid down explicit rules as to what constitute defensive measures, the German Government brings up an alleged former Admiralty order which shows that such vessels are armed for the destruction of submarines, and has expressed its intention to regard all armed merchantmen as armed for offensive purposes.

As early as 1672 a British Royal Proclamation instructed all British merchant ships to carry arms. Not only that, but it instructed them "to assist and to defend each other against any enemy if attacked," to which end they were to be "well provided with muskets, small shot, hand grenades, and other ammunition."

A classical instance of merchant vessels using their armaments in a manner presumably regarded as offensive by Germany was the case of sixteen East Indiamen, under the command of Commodore Nathaniel Dace of the company's service and a French squadron composed of one line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and a brig, under Admiral Linois, on Feb. 14, 1804, off Pulo Auro. The merchantmen were ordered to lie to, a preliminary to surrender. Instead they gave battle and caused the French squadron to withdraw.

In August, 1800, the Exeter, an East Indiaman, ranged up alongside the Medee, a thirty-six-gun frigate, and demanded her surrender. It being dusk, the French Captain believed his vessel to be under the guns of a line-of-battle ship, and, considering defense fruitless, complied with the demand of the trader.

William Richardson, whose experiences afloat from 1788 to 1819 were published under the title of "A Mariner of England," gives several accounts of engagements between armed merchantmen and regularly commissioned naval craft. His father commanded a small vessel trading between the Tyne and the Thames. She mounted six guns and had loopholes through the coamings of the hatchways to fire small arms through. On one voyage, when off Flamborough Head, a cutter privateer hove in sight, and he relates what followed:

> It being war time, we immediately cleared away for action, so that we could fight, steer, and trim the sails below without a man on the upper decks. Thus prepared, we waited boldly for her; and she soon came, and passed so close ahead that we thought she would have carried away our jibboom. So my father hailed, and said if they did not keep further off he would fire into them. Their answer was, "Fire and be damned!" Whether it was that a fleet of light colliers was coming up astern or seeing our resolution, I don't know, for she kept on her course toward the land and left us. She mounted ten guns and her decks were full of men.

Richardson also mentions that when he was at Falmouth in 1803 the Kitty, Captain Musgrave, an outward-bound South Sea whaler, arrived with a Spanish privateer of superior force, which she had captured in the Bay of Biscay after an hour's action.

In the war of 1812 many merchant ships owned at Boston carried dummy guns. But the ships of the Endicotts and Crowninshields of Salem used no such devices; they were armed with six-pounders and usually swung a "Long Tom" in the bow—hardly by location or character to be considered a defensive weapon. And they brought in prizes, too, which had been taken after "defensive" action, which merely meant that the merchantman had declined to surrender and had fought it out.

The Mount Vernon, Captain Darby, one of these American armed merchantmen sailing from Salem to Gibraltar in 1799, had several engagements with French and Spanish privateers, and in every case beat them off, the actions generally beginning by the trader opening fire before her assailants made any show of summoning her to stop. Captain Darby never hesitated, but realizing that it was a case of successful defense or capture, he attacked on sight. Did he use his guns for defensive or for offensive purposes?

In 1812 the Atlas, an American privateer from the Delaware, met two English merchant ships, and was attacked by them as soon as she showed her colors.

Nothing can be clearer, from a perusal of the annals of the American naval and merchant marine, than that our armed merchantmen, as well as the armed merchantmen of France and England, seldom waited to be summoned by any ship once her hostile intent was perceived or even suspected.

Now the requirements of international law prescribe one method only for warships to deal with merchant craft—that of detention, visit, and search—but the merchant craft's status has been determined not only by these requirements but also by precedent formed by many instances similar to the foregoing.

What, therefore, is the status of a merchant vessel as determined by the customs of the seas practiced by England, France, and the United States? Merely this: She was expected to defend herself on all occasions and to defeat the enemy, if possible. Occasionally she took the initiative. In either case she never lost her character as a merchantman, whether she brought a prize to her home port or was herself conveyed as a prize to a port of the enemy.

It has remained for the Germans, who have no naval history and who have contributed nothing to the laws or customs of the seas, to turn her into a warship. But Secretary Lansing should hesitate long, in the light of American precedents, before he attempts to define the character of her armament as defensive or offensive. L. T. FIELD

ART NOTES.

Four Groups of Artists Exhibit at the MacDowell Club.

The closing exhibition of the season at the MacDowell Club has much to recommend it. Four groups of artists, eleven to each group, have filled the gallery with drawings, water colors, and pastels. Some of the work shown is significant of little more than the following of well-worn paths by rather languid pedestrians, but there is a good deal that has the freshness and energy of original "first thoughts." The fourth group is perhaps the wittiest and most expressive. Ben All Haggin has a couple of decorative designs, little nude figures, rosy against masses of varnished black, that are like Japanese drawings of Spring blossoms and entirely free from the archaistic tendency of modern decoration. John Sloan makes his usual remorseless criticism of modern civilization; over the caption "Half a Million for a Madonna" he shows a man of the tenements looking across from his newspaper headline with appraising eyes at his haggard wife, with a haggard child in her arms, an obvious gibe, but drawn with the keenest insight into human physiognomy.

Robert Henri's clever drawings are also in this group, and those of his pupil, Louis Burt, a boy of 15, who does credit to his schooling. Marjorie Organ's gay, incisive comments on the people who are very literally given the freedom of the city in New York are excellent reading; Amy Londoner is mild and bland in her contribution of circus observations; Ethel Plummer is ornamental in the latest magazine cover manner. Frank Osborn has a good deal to say about his types. His work is done in the rather splashy, languishing way of a draftsman laboring overhard to conceal his labor, but it grows into your consciousness as a peculiarly fine brand of irony. His "Croquet" is a good fat volume on pleasures that make no great demand on the pocketbook. A field of wide, crookedly set wickets, clumsy women in sprawling attitudes, a narrow porch with a hammock, no standard to live up to anywhere—it could hardly have been more cleverly hinted at.

Group III. contains several excellent things by Carl Springhorn, Hilda Ward, Florence Dreyfous, Edith Paddock, and others, but the most informing little exhibit in this group is by Helen Watkinson, who shows a number of what she calls "Absolute Paintings" with one that she calls a "Programme Charcoal Painting." Obviously she has chosen these musical terms to make clearer to her public the relation between pictures composed of abstract harmonies of color and pictures that have a definitely representative function. Her "Programme Painting" is so good in what would now be considered an academic fashion that it makes the case for the very charming "Absolute Paintings" all the stronger.

In the second group Tolles Chamberlain works with a clean, true line, F. K. Detwiller gets the depth of color in Paris architecture, Charles Farley character without caricature in pronounced human types, Harriet M. Olcott picturesqueness in a serious form, and F. H. Marvin the individuality of place in France and Italy. The first group is made up chiefly of portraits of landscape and portraits of people, with stress placed on the likeness. Taken altogether, the exhibition goes far toward supporting the club's ideal of self-judgment and self-organization. It ends May 7.

Spanish Paintings.

At the Arlington Galleries the paintings of Señor Don Ernesto Valls are on exhibition. Señor Valls is a Valencian and began to exhibit at the age of 16 in the company of Sorolla, Sala, and other well-known artists. His painting is full of color and his palette has a wider range than that of Sorolla, whom he more or less resembles. Such beach scenes as "Giving the Dog a Bath," "A Symphony in Blue," "Looking for Sea Shells," and, on through a long list, show Sorolla's love of sunlight effects, but they show also a delicate personal observation sustained by sturdy draftsmanship.

Exhibition of Industrial Art.

At the Municipal Art Gallery is an exhibition of the work of the students of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art. The entire field of the school's activities is represented. Designs for interior decoration, jewelry, stained glass, posters, textiles, also modeling, illustration, and mural decoration are shown. The school for reasons of economy has been deprived of its full number of sessions, hence a considerable number of the exhibits are marked unfinished. The exhibition is free to the public and will remain open until May 6.

Public Employes Included.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubt as to the disposition of the bill to amend the workmen's compensation law having been removed by passage in the closing hours of the session of the Legislature, permit me to supplement my previous letter on the subject with the information that under the terms of an amendment to an amendment municipal employes in hazardous employments and all other public employes in such employments are to be subject to the provisions of the law on and after June 1.

As explained heretofore, the strict application of the "pecuniary gain" clause of the definition of "employment" had defeated a previous effort to provide for accident compensation in public employments. Following the direction of attention to the restriction, in order to avoid the application of the clause to public employments, the amendment for a special group in hazardous employments was amended in committee to read:

> Group 43. Any employment enumerated in the foregoing groups and carried on by the State or a municipal corporation or other subdivision thereof, notwithstanding the definition of the term "employment" in Subdivision 5 of Section 3 of this chapter.

Thus advocacy for the benefit of workmen injured in the course of employment in public service accom

THRONG AT WEDDING OF MISS I. L. GIBSON

Illustrator's Daughter Is Married to George B. Post, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's Church.

HER BRIDESMAIDS IN BLUE

Bride Wears a Plaque of Diamonds, the Gift of Bridegroom—Bridal Trip to Honolulu.

St. Bartholomew's Church was filled with guests yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the wedding of George B. Post, Jr., and Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. The edifice was simply decorated with growing palms and ferns and white flowering shrubs about the chancel and a few standards of white Spring flowers on the nave pews. The Rev. Dr. M. Stires, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith and the Rev. Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's School, officiated.

Miss Gibson walked with her father and wore a trailing robe of soft white satin, veiled with tulle, and having a long satin court train. The full tulle veil completely enveloped her frock and fell from a crown of white wheat ears, set an inch or so apart on a shirred white tulle foundation. She wore a plaque of diamonds on her corsage, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried an armful of white lilacs and pink moss roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Nancy Perkins of Virginia, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Harriette A. Post, a sister of the bridegroom; Nathalie Wood, Helen Crocker, Evelyn Preston, Ruth Hapgood, and Margot Scull of Philadelphia. They were gowned alike, save in trifling details. They wore low-necked, sleeveless frocks of palest blue tulle over pale pink charmeuse. The skirts were short, straight, and full, and the corsages were drawn in close folds to the figure, the necks being cut square. Narrow pale blue ribbons outlined the pale pink bretelles, and from the ends of the bretelles was suspended a wide scarf drapery of pink tulle that formed deep loops from waist to hem of the pink skirts, forming a novel and effective drapery.

The hose and slippers were silver, and their very large white crinoline hats had crowns of black tulle, under which were set in scattered fashion small pink cinnamon roses. The wide brims were covered with knife-plaitings of white tulle and bands and bows of pale pink ribbon joined the head of the plaiting and base of the tulle crown. They carried large clusters of dull blue delphineum.

Mr. Post's best man was Chalmers Wood, Jr., and the ushers were Reginald B. Rives, Quincy Adams Shaw Mc-Kean of Boston, Thomas H. Frothingham, C. Suydam Cutting, Grafton H. Pyne, Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., Richard Van Nest Gambrill, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., and Langhorne Gibson, a brother of the bride; all of New York, and C. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

A small reception followed at the Gibson residence, 127 East Seventy-third Street, which was decorated with Spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Post will go to Honolulu on their wedding journey, and on their return will live at 116 East Sixty-fifth Street, the former home of Mrs. John W. Alexander, which they have leased.

Among the guests at the church were Lord Neville, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and her daughter, Mrs. George Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Larocque, Mrs. Langhorne Brooks, and the Misses Theodora Larocque, Mabel Gerry, Alice G. Drexel, Flora Whitney, Miriam Harriman, and La Brun Parsons.

Mrs. Post is the first of the last Whitney's girls to marry. Her father, Charles Dana Gibson, is the noted artist and illustrator. She is a niece of Mrs. Waldorf Astor of Cliveden, England, Mrs. Paul Phipps of London, and Mrs. Phylis Langhorne Brooks, and Mrs. Robert Shaw of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Post are of William S. Post, A. Wright Post, and Mrs. Arthur Turnbull, and he is a grandson of the late George B. Post, one of the most famous American architects, who designed the New York Stock Exchange, the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence at Fifty-seventh Street, and that of the late Collis P. Huntington. The engagement was announced last February.

BROWN-DICKINSON WEDDING.

Rev. Dr. Stires Officiates at Ceremony in Chantry of St. Thomas's.

The wedding of Miss Helen Brown, daughter of Mrs. Walter Wood Brown of the New Weston, Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to William H. Dickinson of Columbus, Ohio, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, Paul Loving, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white silk and cloth of silver. Her tulle veil was held to her coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. R. Gilmore Hanford was the bride's only attendant. She wore a pink gown topped with a large pink picture hat and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Oley Speakes, the composer, was Mr. Dickinson's best man.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the St. Regis. The couple left later for their honeymoon and will afterward make their home in Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Kavanaugh Weds Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Leonora Haberle Kavanaugh, daughter of Colonel George W. Kavanaugh and Mrs. Kavanaugh of 667 Madison Avenue, to Charles J. Werner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther M. Werner of Brooklyn, will take place at 3:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Townley of St. Bartholomew's, Brooklyn, will officiate. Mrs. Burns Lyman Smith of Syracuse, sister of the bride-to-be, will be the matron of honor, and Burns Lyman Smith will act as best man. Only the immediate families will attend the ceremony.

Oppenheim-Braude Wedding.

Miss Pauline Mae Braude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Braude of 450 West End Avenue, was married to Louis J. Oppenheim of this city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris officiated. The bride wore a gown of satin and duchesse lace and her tulle veil was held with a lace cap. She carried a bouquet of orchids. She was attended by the Misses Rose I. and Otillie D. Braude, who wore gowns of silver lace and orchid tulle. Little Miss Virginia C. Brown acted as flower girl. John Braude, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Arthur Cowen and Joseph Snellenburg.

Aiguier-Sweeney Wedding.

The marriage of Bertram Le Roy Aiguier of Arlington, N. J., and Miss Martha Willis Sweeney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vaiden Brooker Sweeney, took place last evening at the home of the bride, 253 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan officiated. The bride wore brocaded satin with Chantilly lace. Miss Margaret L. Sweeney, the bride's sister, in yellow marquisette, was her only attendant. James E. Aiguier was his brother's best man. Herman Welton and Stephen B. Sweeney were the ushers. Morgan Genge, a nephew of the bride, and Jack Hurst Fulton held the ribbons for the bridal party. After a short trip Mr. and Mrs. Aiguier will live in Brooklyn.

O. S. Straus to Address Scientists.

"International Reconstruction—Its Legal and Political Aspects," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, before the National Institute of Social Science at four o'clock this afternoon in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Institute will preside.

MISS RUTH DOUGLAS WEDS.

The Bride of Howard A. Plummer in St. Thomas's—The Attendants.

The marriage of Howard A. Plummer, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, and Miss Ruth Thorne Douglas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris Douglas, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, performing the ceremony. The church was decorated with a profusion of shaded pink rambler roses about the chancel and altar, with masses of Spring flowers tied to the pews on the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown embroidered in silver, with a court train of silver brocade lined with chiffon. The low corsage was filled in with tulle and had ruched long tulle sleeves. Her voluminous tulle veil fell from a crown shaped cap of old point lace set with orange blossoms and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and pearl pendant, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Jean B. Douglas, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Her light blue chiffon frock was short and full and draped with tulle of the same shade caught up at the sides with silver and mauve roses. Her leghorn hat was trimmed with blue ribbons and a mauve rose, and her flowers were mauve sweet peas. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edna Moberly, Grace de Vinne, Edythe E. Milliken and Gladys Pollion, who were gowned in light blue taffeta over silver lace petticoats, with silver lace on the corsages, and silver lace hats trimmed with sprays of mauve wheat ears. They also carried mauve sweet peas.

Mr. Plummer's best man was his brother Franklin A. Plummer, and the ten ushers were W. Erskine Douglas, a brother of the bride; Josiah O. Low, Theodore P. Dixon, Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Clive L. Du Val, Reeve Schley, Frederick C. Inman, George W. Carpenter and John F. Plummer and Seney Plummer, brother and cousin of the bridegroom.

The wedding reception was held at the St. Regis, the entire second floor being reserved for it. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer received against a background of growing plants and Spring flowers in the Marie Antoinette room, the breakfast being served in the marble ballroom. Later there was dancing.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Plummer will live at 129 East Sixty-ninth Street.

MISS ASHWELL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. William C. Ashwell Weds Dudley H. Barrows.

The wedding of Dudley Hammond Barrows of Plainfield, N. J., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot T. Barrows, and Miss Madeline Ashwell, a daughter of Mrs. William Cawley Ashwell and the late Mr. Ashwell, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The church was decorated with palms and pink rambler roses, and there was a full choral service. The bride walked with her brother, Thomas W. Ashwell, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white charmeuse gown trimmed with old lace, and a lace veil fell from a crown of orange blossoms, which was held in place by a cap showing a single spray of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and pearl brooch.

Miss Muriel Waterman Ashwell was her sister's only attendant. She was robed in cream net over yellow satin. The gown had a blue sash, and her leghorn hat was trimmed with blue and yellow ribbons and a single yellow rose on its brim. Her flowers were blue larkspur and yellow roses.

The best man was Henry Brower, and the ushers were Ames Brooks, Ernst Akhurst, Elliott Laidlaw, Leonard Thomas, Charles King, and Rushmore Wood.

The reception followed at the Gotham in the ballroom, which was decorated with palms, bay trees, and Spring flowers.

Mrs. Barrows's father, the late William Cawley Ashwell, spent several years when a young man in South Africa. He shot much big game, and was among the first who reached the Kimberley diamond fields, and was later associated with Cecil Rhodes. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Ashwell & Co., bankers and brokers of this city. Mr. Barrows is a Princeton graduate, class of 1907. The engagement was announced in November, 1914. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Barrows will live in Plainfield, N. J.

MARRIED IN HOLLAND.

Alice Bullwinkel Weds Henri Wysman in Old Groote Kerk.

Miss Alice Bullwinkel, a daughter of Mrs. John E. Bullwinkel of 270 Riverside Drive, New York, was married yesterday in Haarlem, Holland, to Henri Wysman of that city, a son of J. H. Wysman, President of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, and Mrs. Wysman, of Houl Park, Haarlem. They are to spend their honeymoon at The House and Scheveningen, and in September intend coming here to remain until next March. They plan to spend six months of every year here, where they first met, and the other six in Holland.

The wedding was celebrated in the famous old Groote Kerk, on whose ancient organ Chopin played at the age of 12.

Mrs. Wysman is a sister of Mrs. Harold C. Penfield and Edward J. Bullwinkel of Brooklyn and New York. Mr. Wysman is a member of the Dutch banking firm of Jarman & Voonan.

Miss Francis Coggeshall Weds.

The wedding of Miss Francis Coggeshall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Coggeshall of 40 East Fifty-eighth Street, to Wilfred Wallace, 2d, of Ludlow, Mass., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Entertains Her Bridal Attendants.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, whose marriage to J. C. Distler, Jr., is set for Saturday, gave a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday, the guests including her attendants. They were Mrs. Warner Orvis, Mrs. Frank Cabot-Paine, and the Misses Ruth Riker, Virginia Keyes, Charlotte Denison, Mildred Brewster, Kate Hayes, and Florence Lewis.

Miss Dunton to Wed D. S. Ward.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Kathryn Dunton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Dunton of Hollis, N. Y., to David S. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willis Ward of Cottage Gardens, Queens, N. Y. Mr. Ward is a graduate of Cornell.

Alfred K. Beer Weds Miss Heller.

The marriage of Alfred K. Beer and Miss Fannye F. Heller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Heller of 801 West End Avenue, took place yesterday at noon at the Plaza. Miss Mildred V. Heller was the maid of honor and Sylvan Wilfstein was the best man. A wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Beer started for a bridal tour of the Middle West.

Miss Leary Gives a Theatre Party.

Miss Leary was the hostess last night at a theatre party, followed by supper and dancing at Sherry's, for Miss Grace Bristed. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Maria de Barril, and the Misses Naomi G. Townsend, Adrienne Iselin, Gretchen Damrosch, Helen Flake, Eleanor Green, Sylvia Holt, Audrey Hoffman, Angeline Krech, Maud Kahn, Margaret Luce, Margaret Schroeder, Lilian Talmage, Anna Alexandre, Helen Alexander, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Madeleine Carey; also Marshall Kernochan, Murray Hoffman, Richard S. Emmet, A. H. Ely, Jr., and John Farr, Jr.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Orduna were:

P. Alexander, R. D. Anderson, Orville G. Bennett, Mrs. A. M. Benton, Miss M. Benton, Mrs. W. Carruthers, Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Mrs. Margaret Clendenin, Dr. A. F. Cornelius, G. C. Delmar, Mrs. Marie Desmore, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dodge, D. B. Doyle, Miss W. Durant, Louis Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ince, Mrs. M. Keeling, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Langmuir, C. Mackay, Miss F. R. Nettell, A. D. Park, Alexander Reid, Paul Riviere, Frederick Robinson, J. H. Panneton, Mrs. A. Scott, J. W. Stull, Dr. J. S. Tyrer, E. J. Preston, E. A. B. Willmer, H. Walker, Mrs. J. P. Wood, J. W. Spridgeon, and C. C. Church.

COGGESHALL SALE BRINGS IN $61,048

First Edition of "Vanity Fair," with a Thackeray Letter, Sells for $1,225.

HIGH PRICE FOR POE LETTER

Volume Presented by Longfellow to James Russell Lowell Is Auctioned.

The sale of rare books and autographs from the library of Edwin W. Coggeshall of this city was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The day's receipts were $11,035.85. The grand total was $61,048.85.

A first edition of "Vanity Fair," with a letter from W. M. Thackeray to his friend Eyre Crowe inserted, catalogue number 525, brought the highest price of the day, $1,225. It was bought by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Other items, with catalogue numbers and prices, sold as follows:

428—H. W. Longfellow's "Outre Mer," first edition, presented by him to James Russell Lowell on the latter's marriage to Maria White; George D. Smith.....$140
460—An autograph letter of William Penn to the Queen of Great Britain, July 6, 1703; George D. Smith..... 200
464—"The Raven," first edition, with autograph of Poe inserted; George D. Smith..... 106
465—Poe's "Tales," with a letter of Poe, signed "Thomas W. White," inserted; George D. Smith..... 210
471—Set of the Works of Charles Reade, all first editions; George D. Smith.... 270
490—The Edinburgh University Magazine, Nos. 1-4, with seven articles by Robert L. Stevenson; Mr. Coggeshall paid Mr. Smith $150 for this; George D. Smith..... 845
491—"The Graver and the Pen," by R. L. Stevenson, first edition; Mr. Coggeshall paid Mr. Smith $100 for this; E. P. Dutton & Co..... 320
499—"Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," by R. S. Surtees, first edition; George D. Smith..... 110
503—Alfred Lord Tennyson's "Poeme by Two Brothers," first edition, with note by Lord Tennyson inserted; George D. Smith..... 145
507—Lord Tennyson's "The Princess," first edition; George D. Smith..... 110
518—"The Second Funeral of Napoleon," by Thackeray, first edition; Gabriel Wells..... 660
524—"Mrs. Perkins's Ball," first edition, presentation copy from Thackeray, with pencil drawing of him on fly leaf, sold for $610; Walter M. Hill..... 740
542—"The Luck of Barry Lyndon," New York, 1853, Thackeray's copy, with his autograph; George D. Smith..... 150
543—"The English Humorists," first edition, presentation copy from Thackeray to Mrs. Stoddard; George D. Smith... 350
547—"Homes of American Authors," with seven original pencil sketches of Thackeray on the last blank leaves; F. E. Gunnison..... 410
578—Original pen and ink drawing by Thackeray of his daughters seated in a garden; E. P. Dutton & Co..... 250
579—Original pen and ink drawing by Thackeray, colored, and a note by him; F. E. Gunnison..... 310
584—Autograph letter from Thackeray to Miss Lioby Strong; George D. Smith.. 200
591—Autograph letter from Thackeray to Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in which he declines to publish one of her poems. This was sold to Mr. Coggeshall by Robert H. Dodd for $750; William T. Wallace..... 680
805—"The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," presentation copy to Dean Liddell, with inscription: "To the Dean of Christ Church, in recollection of the great and good Prince, from his broken-hearted widow, Victoria. Osborne, Jan. 3, 1863."; F. E. Gunnison..... 185

SALE AT COLLECTORS' CLUB.

"Pictures from Italy" Is Disposed of for Highest Price of Auction.

A sale of rare books, drawings and autographs by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, 30 East 42d Street, yesterday, realized $3,109.80.

The highest price was $712.50, paid by George D. Smith for catalogue number 43, a first edition of "Pictures from Italy," a presentation copy from Charles Dickens to Count D'Orsay. "The Last of the Dandies," dated May 19, 1846.

Other items with catalogue numbers and prices sold as follows:

17—An uncut copy of the first edition of William Cullen Bryant's "The White-Footed Deer and Other Poems"; George D. Smith..... $80.00
21—"Past and Present," rare first edition, uncut, in the original cloth, presentation copy from Thomas Carlyle to Lady Harriet M. Baring; George D. Smith..... 70.00
41—Charles Dickens's "Master Humphrey's Clock," first edition, bound by Riviere, with a fine portrait of "Phiz" by Pailthorpe on India paper; Mr. Copley..... 50.00
42—A complete set of "The Christmas Books," by Charles Dickens, handsomely bound by Riviere; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 92.50
64—Twenty-one original pen drawings by F. W. Kemble for Joel Chandler Harris's "Daddy Jake, the Runaway"; George D. Smith..... 55.50
160—Thirty-eight pen-and-ink-drawings by C. M. Relyea, for James Whitcomb Riley's "The Rubáiyát of Doc. Sifers"; P. F. Madigan..... 52.50
165—First edition of "Edmund Gosse About William Shakespeare"; George D. Smith..... 76.00
193—First edition of "Leaves of Grass," by Walt Whitman; George D. Smith.. 59.00

VIEWS OF OLD NEW YORK SOLD

L. E. Ellis Pays $515 for a Scene in Broadway—Day's Total $5,988.

Rare views of old New York were sold at the American Art Galleries last evening. The total was $5,988.50. L. E. Ellis paid the highest price, $515, for catalogue No. 254, "Broadway, Looking North from Canal Street," colored aquatint drawn and etched by T. Horner, acquainted by J. Hill, a view of the city in 1835.

Other views, with catalogue numbers and prices, were as follows:

248—"Birdseye View of New York City," drawn by J. Bachmann, lithographed by Weingarten; Robert Friedenburg..... $185.00
292—"From the Bay Near Bedloes Island," painted by Chapman, aquatinted in colors by J. W. Bennett, 1836; Kennedy & Co..... 375.00
293—"Fulton Street and Market," painted and aquatinted in colors by J. W. Bennett; C. E. Brown..... 110.00
306—"A Looking South from Forty-second Street (1825) Taken from the Latting Observatory," from a drawing by R. E. Smith, engraved by Weilland; Kennedy & Co..... 126.00
322—"New York from Brooklyn Heights," colored aquatint engrossed by J. Hill from a painting by W. G. Wall, 1823; Charles Mann..... 127.50
326—"New York from Staten Island," colored lithograph, drawn on stone by Bennett; Charles Scribner's Sons 270.00
348—"Panoramic View of New York from the North River," colored aquatint, made in 1844 by Robert Havell; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 105.00
349—"Panoramic View of New York from the East River," by Havell, 1844; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 115.00
361—"Southeast View of the City of New York, in North America," colored line engraving, drawn by Captain Thomas Hurdell, engraved by P. Ganot in 1768; Kennedy & Co.... 360.00
363—"South Street, Looking Towards the Battery, in 1800," colored aquatint, by William J. Bennett; Kennedy & Co..... 135.00
376—"Vue de New York, Prise de Weahawk," colored aquatint, painted by Gurneray, engraved by Himely, 1825; Kennedy & Co..... 305.00

The sale will be concluded today.

MISS FRANCKE'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Reginald M. Banks on June 6.

The wedding of Miss Elise Huntington Francke, a daughter of Mrs. Lindsley S. Tappin and Reginald Marsh Banks, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Banks, will take place on Tuesday, June 6, in the chantry of St Thomas's Church at 3:30 P. M., and will be followed by a small reception at the Colony Club.

Miss Francke will have Mary Irvington Francke and Eleanor Francke as her attendants. Mr. Banks's brother, Harold P. Banks, will be his best man, and the four ushers selected are Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Leonard J. Wyeth, who married Miss Priscilla Mullens Bull; James T. Kemp, and Philip Crevat.

MAY WITHDRAW WAGNER.

President Has Not Decided Yet on New Choice for Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Wilson had taken no action today on the declination of Robert F. Wagner to accept the nomination for Postmaster of New York, but there were indications that the nomination would be withdrawn.

There was no indication who would be chosen.

COL. WM. J. YOUNGS DIES.

Ex-U. S. District Attorney and Former Secretary to Roosevelt.

Colonel William J. Youngs, for twelve years United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt when Governor of this State, died yesterday morning from heart disease at his home on Cathedral Avenue, Garden City, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year.

He retired from the office of District Attorney on Jan. 25, 1915, at the request of the Attorney General, and since that time had edited The Hempstead Inquirer, which he published as a Republican paper after it had been an organ of the Democratic Party for many years.

Colonel Youngs was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., and was a neighbor of Colonel Roosevelt, whose friend he became when both were young men. After receiving his early education at the Huntington High School, he attended Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1872. A year later Colonel Youngs was admitted to the bar, and following that was elected to the Assembly from Queens County in 1878, being re-elected the following year. Colonel Youngs was then elected District Attorney for Queens, and held office during the trials of Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorne for the Guidensuppe murder. He prosecuted the murderers and Thorne was put to death, while his accomplice received a long prison sentence.

He resigned from the District Attorneyship to become private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, who later appointed him Deputy Superintendent of Banking. In 1903 Colonel Roosevelt, the Vice President, had him appointed United States District Attorney, later reappointing him at the expiration of his term. Colonel Youngs was appointed for a third term as District Attorney by President Taft. At the time of his death, in addition to his newspaper work, he held the office of United States Commissioner of the Eastern District.

He received the title of "Colonel" while serving on the staff of Governor Roosevelt. He was a Mason and a member of the fraternity of Chi Psi. His wife and two daughters survive him. Colonel Youngs's funeral will take place at 11 A. M. on Saturday, in the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, and will be followed by interment in the family plot at Oyster Bay.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD CONDON, 69 years old, former manager and organizer of the Leo Baseball Club, which thirty years ago was the champion nine of the Eastern States, died suddenly of heart disease in his room at the White House Hotel, 150 Canal Street, last night. Recently he had been chief watchman in the New York Life Insurance Company Building.

JOHN F. RUNCIMAN, author of "Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas," and "Old Scores and New Readings," and for years one of the best known writers on musical topics, died recently in England, where he was the musical critic of The Saturday Review of London.

SOLOMON CLOSE, a civil war veteran who served thirty years as a locomotive engineer for the New Haven Railroad, retiring in 1906, died in Stamford, Conn.

EDMUND S. SAYER, father of Henry D. Sayer, Secretary to the State Industrial Commission, and formerly a merchant in Pennsylvania and Goshen, N. Y., is dead at his home, 684 St. Nicholas Avenue. His wife, five sons, and two daughters survive him.

JOHN S. LINTON, Secretary of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, died Monday at his home in Otsego, Mich., in his sixty-second year.

JOHN M. ROGERS, formerly a ship chandler and said to have been the agent of the first American vessel to enter a Japanese port, died on Wednesday at his home in Bayshore, L. I. After the Civil War he engaged in the guano and fish oil business and owned a large fleet of ships. During the seventies Mr. Rogers built the Prospect House and cottages at Bayshore.

Mrs. EVA JANE HAMILTON, an active member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Brooklyn, formerly President of the Ladies Aid Society and a teacher in the Sunday school, died on Tuesday at her home, 583 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in her 52d year. She is survived by her husband, Allen J. Hamilton, and a son, Allen W. Hamilton.

DAVID K. P. BAUMANN died in the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill on Monday, following the burial of his father, Julius P. Baumann, who fought under Farragut during the civil war and who died last week. Mr. Baumann was associated in business with his father under the firm name of J. P. Baumann & Sons, manufacturers of women's garments. He was a director of the Jewish Hospital and of the Hebrew Federation of Charities, and a member of the Unity Club. He was born in Brooklyn forty-seven years ago and is survived by two children, Amalie and Julian Baumann.

Mrs. CORNELIA K. HOOD, a lawyer and noted as a lecturer at the Brooklyn Institute, died on Wednesday at her home, 26 Sidney Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Akron, O., and was a graduate of the New York University Law School. Mrs. Hood had been a lecturer at the Brooklyn Institute for many years, confining her subjects largely to matters of interest to women. In 1911 she was a delegate for Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in Brooklyn. She was the widow of Daniel C. Hood.

JOHN B. TREDENICK, a civil war veteran and for thirty years a druggist in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 421 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his 74th year. He was a Freemason and a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH ROSS, widow of James R. Ross, a civil war veteran, died at her home, 1629 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 67 years. She was born in Middle Village, L. I., a daughter of John R. and Mary Elizabeth Hendrickson Morris, and was the last of a family that originally settled in that village about 1710.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ADAMS, a member of Platt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M.; Brooklyn Council, No. 21, Junior O. U. A. M., and the Independent Council, No. 13, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 161 Forbell Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. ISABELLA BRIEDEN SCOTT, 83 years old, widow of William Scott and one of the oldest members of the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, died at her home, 488 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She had been a resident of the Cypress Hills section for more than half a century and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

FRANK VAN NESS, Secretary of the Smith Gun Club of Newark, died on Wednesday at his home in Caldwell, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year.

JOSEPH MARTIN, a hotel owner of Wharton (N. J.), died there on Wednesday in his fifty-eighth year, leaving his wife and a daughter and son.

GEORGE GORMERLY of Butler, N. J., died at his home there on Wednesday in his seventieth year.

ELLIS NEWMAN, a civil war veteran, died on Wednesday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

EDWARD M. SCHREINER, connected with Cross & Beguelin of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Summit, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, a retired business man, died on Wednesday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

WILLIAM B. STILES, a lumberman of Grand Rapids, Mich., died suddenly on Wednesday. He was 68 years old.

Colonel JOHN WATERS, a pioneer builder of Baltimore, Md., died suddenly on Wednesday at his home, Dumbarton, near Pikesville, Md., in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss EMILY BETTS, daughter of the late Judge Samuel R. Betts of this city, died on Wednesday at her home in New Haven, Conn., in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY DAVIS, a resident of this city for many years, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, George D. Davis, at 2,588 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx. She was born in Ireland eighty-four years ago.

OSCAR G. LEGGETT of Fort Wayne, Ind., a vaudeville musician, dropped dead on Wednesday in Utica, N. Y., while performing as a member of "The Old Soldier Fiddlers" at a military dinner. He was 73 years old.

Captain SAMUEL A. WAKEFIELD, a blockade runner during the civil war, when he carried beef to the Confederates from this port to New Orleans, La., died on Tuesday night at his home in Malden, Mass., in his eighty-seventh year. He had followed the sea for seventy-five years.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, who instructed the late King Edward in swordsmanship, and who was recently in the contracting business, died on Wednesday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his eighty-sixth year. As a young man he was in the English Army.

JOHN CLAY, a chemist of wide reputation, and recently associated with Merck & Co. of this city, is dead at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

BERI-BERI EXHAUSTS ALL TIFTON'S CREW

Too Weak to Furl Sails, Let Them Blow Away on Trip Home from Africa.

CAT UNABLE TO EAT FISH

American Four-Masted Schooner Sailed a Month with Only Skipper and Cook on Duty.

The American four-master schooner Tifton arrived in the harbor yesterday, eighty-three days out from the west coast of Africa, with her crew all suffering from beri-beri. The men were not strong enough to furl the sails when the Tifton anchored for the night off Stapleton, S. I.

Captain Emil Carlson, a middle-aged mariner who hails from Boston, said he had been pursued by bad luck the whole trip and never wanted to hear the word Africa again. The crew, which had been shipped in New York last October, were chiefly German refugees out of work, and if their countrymen on the battlefields of Europe were no better than they were, then the Allies would make short work of them, the skipper said.

For one month there were only himself and Fred Dreden, the cook, who were able to work the ship, as the others were all down with a mysterious sickness which he did not know was beriberi until the Tifton reached quarantine yesterday and the doctor came on board.

"It was a peculiar sickness," Skipper Carlson continued, "and we did not know how to treat it. Half of my head seemed to have broken off from the other half and the sensation was strange. I felt as if I was two separate beings and had to think over everything twice.

"All we had to eat was salt beef, split peas and beans, and the only medicine which seemed to do the crew any good was quinine, and that was eaten in spoonfuls until all our teeth turned black as jet. I thought the men were trying to kill me, and if the schooner had remained out another week we should all have gone to Davy Jones's locker down below."

In describing the voyage of the Tifton in his cabin to the reporters, Captain Carlson said he had a crew of nine men all told, and made the voyage out from New York to Liberia in seventy-two days. They loaded at the Cess River with palm oil, coffee, and twenty elephant tusks for New York, and Carl Schneider, 23 years old, who had been the agent at that port for the Woermann Line before the war, shipped as cabin boy. No fresh water, and no vegetables except the tops of sweet potatoes, could be obtained at Cess River, and the crew became ill, one by one, on the voyage home and were too weak to work.

"When only I and the cook were left," the skipper said, "we lashed the helm and ran before the wind when it was free. Sometimes the cabin boy felt well enough to take a trick at the wheel, if the weather was fine, and then we trimmed sails. Off the Virginia Capes on April 15 we struck a gale and had to run before it for 200 miles back to the Gulf Stream, and I thought we never would see New York again. We had all sails set at the time, except the topsails, and had to let them blow away because there was no crew to stow them."

When the Tifton arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday and a tugboat took her in tow Tom Merry, the mate, a Bluenose from Nova Scotia, fell on the deck in a faint from weakness. Leaving New York the mate weighed 190 pounds, the skipper said, and was reduced to 100 pounds when he returned. The skipper said he had lost forty pounds in weight himself and even Boko, the schooner's pet black cat, was so weak from beriberi that he had not the strength to eat the flying fish when they flopped down on the deck alongside of him in the night when the vessel was lazily wallowing in the doldrums.

The doctor at Quarantine said last night that the crew of the Tifton would all recover and that the liberal use of quinine had probably kept them alive until they reached port.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR G. A. R.

Hold Exercises to Commemorate Semi-Centennial.

Patriotic exercises were held yesterday afternoon in Grant's Tomb to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the organizing of the Grand Army of the Republic and General Grant's birthday.

Four divisions of Boy Scouts escorted veterans of the G. A. R. along Riverside Drive and into the tomb. Public school children also took part in the program, as did Capt. John Shay, the last survivor of the crew of the Merrimac; Andrew J. Ward of Alexander Hamilton Post, and others.

The program opened with the singing of "America," followed by the Lord's Prayer, the "Pledge to the Flag," the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Boy Scouts salute.

At the conclusion the Scouts formed in columns of twos and were reviewed by the G. A. R. veterans, who returned their salute.

GEN. WOOD TALKS TO WOMEN

Loses His Bearings and Gets to Meeting an Hour Late.

General Leonard Wood talked preparedness to the College Women's Club yesterday in the rooms of the Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway. the club had sent for the reporters in advance, but General Wood would not speak if he was to be reported.

That was some time after 5 o'clock, and the meeting had been announced for 4 sharp. For more than an hour Richard Welling, the Chairman of the day, had been marking time waiting for General Wood. The General had given a practical illustration of the evils of not being prepared. He did not know where he was to speak, so he called at the President's house, 58 East Sixty-seventh Street, on the other side of the Park. He was traced now and again as he and the College Women alternately telephoned at his office and finally he arrived at the club.

William B. Bradford.

William B. Bradford, formerly a member of the firm of Fisk, Bradford & Co. of Wall Street and later one of the founders of the old Black Diamond Canning Company on the Pacific Coast, died a week ago in San Francisco, Cal., according to advices received here. He was in his seventy-third year, and was born in Sheffield, Mass. During the fifties he went with his family to live in Portland, Ore., then a camp, where they barely escaped with their lives during the Indian massacres of 1856. Later Mr. Bradford came East and became a member of his late Wall Street firm, from which he resigned to enter the salmon canning business in the West. He was one of the first to organize an expedition to develop the Alaska fisheries, and was the first Secretary of the Alaska Packers' Association.

Edward Farrer, Journalist.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 27.—Edward Farrer, one of Canada's most distinguished journalists, died here today from heart disease, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in England of Irish parents and came to Canada in 1870. Joining the editorial staff of the old Daily Telegraph of Toronto. Later he became connected with various other publications in this country and the United States, and at one time was editor of The Toronto Mail. In 1897 Mr. Farrer retired from active newspaper work, and since 1905 had devoted his time to magazine writing and acting as Canadian correspondent for The London Economist.

STEPHEN FISKE.

Dramatist, Author, and Former War Correspondent Dies at 75.

Stephen Fiske, author, dramatist, and formerly widely known as a journalist and war correspondent, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. D. W. Van Dyke, 151 West Ninety-third Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and after being graduated from Rutgers College in 1862, was admitted to the Bar of this State two years later. Mr. F

BOSTON BRAVES DEFEAT THE GIANTS WITH JEFF TESREAU ON THE MOUND

GIANTS LACK PUNCH AGAINST BRAVES

Early Rally Gives Way to Indifference and Umpire Baiting.

KLEM CLEARS THE BENCH

Fifteen Substitutes Banished and Finally McGraw Is Sent Off Coacher's Line at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Even big Jeff Tesreau was unable to start the Giants going right against the Braves today, McGraw's players making a close fight of it against George Tyler, but finishing at the short end of a 3 to 2 score. The Braves bunched three hits in the first inning, an inexcusable error by McKechnie helping to produce a brace of runs, while in the fourth a cluster of three safe ones gave another point to the home club—a point that eventually came in handy.

The Giants did not show a great deal of fight in their playing. Early in the game, when Collins threw Burns out at the plate, the effort to rally fizzled out, and after that the Giants almost invariably hit at the first ball pitched and looked mighty weak on the attack.

The players, however, had plenty of pepper on the bench, so much of it, in fact, that, in the fifth inning, Umpire Bill Klem, who had the proverbial chip on his shoulder all day, banished McGraw's fifteen substitutes to regions under the grandstand, and a little later waved McGraw away from the coaching lines for the second time in the two games played here.

Boston had all its runs home before New York got busy to stop a shut out. A wild throw by Gowdy presented the visitors with their first run. In the ninth what looked like a possible rally started when Burns opened with a right field triple, but the Braves allowed Burns to come in unmolested, and paid strict attention to the next three batters, who went out in order. Seven hits were enough to put the game away for Boston, as six of them came in the two scoring sessions.

The Giants made only five hits against Tyler, but to no good effect. The club surely made no great headway in its effort to start up from the bottom of the pile, and played as if it were waiting for a share of the breaks that never came.

In the first inning for the Braves, Maranville and Evers opened with fine singles, after which Merkle ran Wilhoit out and Maranville was caught trying to score on Collins's foozle in front of the plate. Konetchy, however, brought Evers home with a clean hit to right, and Collins followed when Smith's easiest of rollers dribbled through McKechnie's hands.

The Giants went out in order for the first three innings, in which Tyler fanned Kauff, Merkle, Kelly, and McKechnie in succession. In the fourth Compton singled, only to be caught by Burns trying to stretch his hit, but, with two out, Gowdy singled to centre, and romped all the way around on a left-field double by Tyler.

Burns opened the Giants' fifth with a hit, and Doyle advanced him. Fletcher then hit safely over Maranville's head, but Collins made a beautiful throw home and nipped Burns by a hair. In the next inning a pass to Merkle, McKechnie's dump hit, on which Gowdy threw wild to first, and Rariden's sacrifice boost to centre netted the Giants a run. They went out in order for the next two innings, Rariden's hit being wasted in the eighth, and then Burns's triple and Doyle's out, Evers to Konetchy, provided the final run in the ninth.

Except in the innings in which they scored the Braves reached third base only once, and made one stray hit against Tesreau.

Kauff's attempt to hit wild pitches today served to stir the crowd to laughter, and the ex-Federal League star again failed to impress Boston fans as a wonder. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	4	0	1	1	1
Evers, 2b.	2	1	1	3	0
Wilh't, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Collins, lf.	4	1	0	1	1
K'thy, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Smith, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Cpton, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Gowdy, c.	3	1	1	7	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	29	3	7	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	1	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Fl'her, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'kle, 1b.	2	1	0	10	0
Kelley, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
McK'e, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
R'riden, c.	2	0	1	4	1
Tesre'u, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	29	2	5	24	12

Errors: McKechie 2, Gowdy.

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Tyler. Three-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Wilhoit. Sacrifice fly—Rariden. Double play—Maranville, Evers and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—off Tesreau, 2; off Tyler, 1. Earned runs—off Tesreau, 2; off Tyler, 1. Struck out—by Tesreau, 3; by Tyler, 5. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CUBS DASHING ALONG.

Rout Cardinals and Take Sixth Consecutive Victory.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Chicago Cubs won their sixth straight game today when they defeated St. Louis 9 to 5 in the first game of the series. The locals bunched hits off Jasper and forced his retirement in the fourth, and then continued their attack against R. Williams, a recruit obtained from the American Association. Vaughn had little trouble holding the visitors after the second inning, but he eased up in the ninth and St. Louis bunched hits for three runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schulte, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Flack, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
F. Wil's, cf.	2	2	0	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	13	2
Doolan, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Fischer, c.	3	1	1	7	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	2	2	1	4
Vaug'n, p.	4	2	2	1	5
Jasper, p.					
Total.	33	9	12	27	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beso'r, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Beck, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	8	1
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Brottom, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Long, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Betzel, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
H'rn'y, ss.	2	1	0	8	5
S'y'r, c.	1	b.	4	1	1	2	2
Jasper, p.	2	0	1	0	3
R. Wil's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Corhan	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	5	9	24	14

*Batted for R. Williams in ninth inning.

Errors—Betzel, Saier, Yerkes.

Chicago	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Snyder, Schulte, (2,) Zimmerman, Yerkes, Flack. Three-base hit—Vaughn. Stolen bases—Miller, Betzel, Corhan. Double play—Smith and Snyder. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Jasper, 3; off Vaughn, 2; off Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jasper, 6 hits and 6 runs in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; by Jasper, 1; by Williams, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	1
Richmond	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3	8	3

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Verbout and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	6	5
Providence	1 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 1—8	8	0

Batteries—Huenicke and Casey; Schultz, Billiard and Yelle.

AT NEWARK.

Newark—Toronto, postponed; wet grounds.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore—Montreal, postponed; rain.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York,
(Wet grounds.)
Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia,
(Wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh,
(Wet grounds.)
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Providence, 8; Rochester, 1.
Toronto at Newark,
(Wet grounds.)
Montreal at Baltimore,
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	8	5	.616
New York	6	4	.600
Detroit	7	5	.583
Cleveland	6	6	.500
Washington	6	6	.500
Chicago	7	8	.467
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	3	8	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	6	2	.750
Chicago	7	4	.636
Boston	5	3	.625
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
St. Louis	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	4	7	.364
New York	1	7	.125

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Richmond	2	0	1.000
Providence	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Rochester	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000
Newark	0	0	.000
Toronto	0	0	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

COLUMBIA STAR FOR MACK.

Report That Captain Watt, Second Baseman, Will Go to Athletics.

A report circulated about the Columbia University campus yesterday that Captain Robert W. Watt, second baseman on the baseball team, had practically accepted Connie Mack's offer to sign with the Athletics after completing his college course in June.

Watt first drew the attention of the big league scouts last Spring when he went through the Columbia baseball season of twenty games with a perfect fielding average and batted .389. He turned down offers from the American and Federal Leagues, preferring to finish his course at Columbia.

This season Watt has maintained his high batting average with a percentage fluctuating, thus far, between .350 and .400.

N. Y. U. DEFEATS HAMILTON.

Wolf in Fine Form in Box and Local Men Pound the Ball.

The New York University nine experienced little difficulty in connecting with the ball in yesterday's game against Hamilton College, and defeated the up-State team by a score of 8 to 5. Three Hamilton twirlers were used in the effort to check the New Yorkers. Rudie Wolf, who pitched the entire game for the Violet, was in better form than in any previous contest this year, and fanned eight of the visitors.

At the outset things looked gloomy for the Violet, when Miller was walked and later scored the first run for the Hamilton nine, on a single by M. Gow. The latter player scored as the result of Higgins's infield drive, coupled with Egan's errors.

The local players in the same inning, through well-placed hits by Tetelman, Draper, and Keating, scored four runs, registered by Tetelman, Pfau, Egan, and Keating.

Two-baggers in the third inning by Draper and Freitag gave the New Yorkers two more runs. The sixth and seventh sessions resulted in one tally each for the winners. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'man, ss.	3	2	1	2	3
Mend'n, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Pfau, c.	3	1	1	9	3
Egan, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0
Keat'g, 2b.	5	1	1	1	1
Draper, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Frei't'g, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
M'C'gh, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wolf, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	34	8	8	27	11

HAMILTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, c.	2	2	0	3	1
Peck, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Behan, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
W. Gow, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
M. Gow, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Higins, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Griff'h, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Cav'gh, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
M'L'h, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Schw'z, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Whit'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Root, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Paige	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	5	24	10

*Batted for Whitman in seventh inning.

Errors—Egan, (4,) Schwartz, Higgins, M. Gow, Root, McCullough.

New York Univ.	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	—8
Hamilton College	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Draper, Freitag, Pfau. Sacrifice hit—Mendelsohn. Stolen bases—Tetelman, (2,) Draper, Pfau, (3,) Freitag, Griffith, Cavanaugh. First base on errors—New York, 4; Hamilton, 3. Left on bases—Hamilton, 3; New York, 10. Double play—Tetelman, Pfau, and Mendelsohn. Struck out—By Wolf, 7; by Schwartz, 3; by Whitman, 2; by Root, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wolf, 5; off Schwartz, 3; off Whitman, 2; off Root, 1. Wild pitch—Schwartz. Passed ball—Pfau. Hits—Off Wolf, 6 in nine innings; off Schwartz, 5 in two and one-third innings; off Whitman, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Root, 1 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swanson.

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

	R.	H.	E.
Virginia	2 2 0 3 6 8 0 5 —21	15	1
Trinity	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3	8	6

Batteries—Brickley, Ferris and Kenny; Lambert, McCall and White.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard	0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—4	5	2
Colby	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	1

Batteries—Whitney and Harte; Gately and Ashworth.

Scores of Other Games.

At State College, Penn.—Penn State, 13; Lafayette, 3.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 6; North Carolina, 3.

At College Park, Md.—West Virginia, 9; Maryland Aggies, 0.

At Rochester.—Rochester, 13; Buffalo, 2.

At Annapolis.—Fordham—Navy game cancelled; rain.

At Middlebury—Middlebury, 21; Hobart, 0.

STADIUM A. C., MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, TO-NIGHT—FRED FULTON vs. AL REICH.—Advt.

PEACE PAYMENTS TO FEDS HELD UP

Organized Baseball Contends That Baltimore's Suit Nullifies Compact.

Another phase of the Cincinnati peace agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League has come to light in the hitch over the payment of indemnity by the American and National Leagues to the Brooklyn, Newark, and Pittsburgh Clubs of the independent organization. The attorneys for organized baseball have recommended that this money be not paid, because of Baltimore's repudiation of the terms of peace.

It is understood that organized ball was to pay $350,000 to the Ward interests for Washington Park in Brooklyn, while Harry F. Sinclair was to receive about $75,000 for the Federal League establishment in Harrison, N. J., just outside of Newark. Edward W. Gwinner of the Pittsburgh Feds was to be reimbursed to the amount of $50,000 for his losses in the Smoky City. The time is past when the first payments should be paid, and the reason for the delay is the action of the Baltimore Club in refusing to agree to the terms of peace, and also in bringing a suit in the Federal courts against organized ball.

In speaking about the situation yesterday, President John K. Tener of the National League said: "Each league understood that each of its clubs would carry out the terms of the agreement. The Baltimore Club was at that time one of the eight parts of the Federal League. In making the peace agreement the Federal League spoke for it and undertook to see to it that Baltimore should comply with the terms of the peace agreement.

"As is now well known," continued President Tener, "the Baltimore Federal League Club has not only refused to carry out the peace agreement, but has gone further and brought an action in the United States courts charging that the Federal League, by signing the peace agreement, conspired with organized ball to injure and destroy the Federal Baltimore Club.

"It is apparent that the Federal League has not carried out the obligation it took in the peace agreement. The National and American Leagues naturally decline to pay for something that they have not received. Until the Federal League keeps its promises and secures from its constituent clubs an acceptance of the peace agreement, no payment will be made under the agreement.

"Is organized ball," asked President Tener, "obligated to pay for peace with the Federal League if one of the parts of the Federal League not only continues the fighting, but also attacks the peace agreement itself?"

While the Yankees have made no direct offer for the services of Eddie Mahan, the Harvard pitcher, the club officials stated yesterday that they were in the market for him and would make him an offer just as soon as he decides whether he expects to play professional baseball. The New York Club is so much interested in Mahan that Scout Joe Kelley went down to Washington last Thursday and watched Harvard star pitch against the Catholic University nine. Kelley didn't see Mahan do much, for he was greeted with a home run, a three-bagger, and a double among the thirteen hits which were made off his delivery. As it happened, the Yankee scout saw Mahan pitch one of the worst games of his college career, and his judgment of his performance naturally was not very high.

Manager Bill Donovan, Lee Magee, and Frank Gilhooley, who have all been suffering from tonsil trouble and the grip, have recovered sufficiently so that all three may be back in uniform today.

McGRAW AFTER GETZ?

Boston Rumor Has It That Giants Want Brooklyn Third Baseman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—It was reported here tonight that Manager McGraw of the Giants has gone to New York to make a deal for Infielder Getz of the Brooklyn team to play third base for the Giants.

McKechnie, who has been playing the base since Hans Lobert was injured in an exhibition game, has made such a poor showing that it is said McGraw realizes that he must strengthen the team at that corner.

RUSSELL STOPS A RALLY.

Chicago Pitcher Relieves Faber in Time to Save Game.

CLEVELAND, April 27. — Chicago bunched its hits off Mitchell today and won 5 to 3. Faber was hit hard, but his support saved him from being scored on until the sixth inning, when Cleveland made its three runs on a hit, two passes, an error, and a sacrifice fly. Faber again wavered in the eighth, but Russell came to the rescue and stopped a rally. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. C'ns, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
M'M'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
E. C'ns, 2b.	5	2	3	2	2
F'nier, 1b.	5	1	2	9	0
J'kson, lf.	4	0	3	1	0
Felsch, cf.	5	0	0	3	1
W'ver, ss.	3	1	0	2	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	5	11	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'aney, lf.	4	0	3	1	0
O'Neill, rf.	3	b.	4	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Smith, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
G'ndil, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
How'd, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
W'bs's, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	6	2
Mitch'l, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Klepfer, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Roth	1	0	0	0	0
†Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	9	27	17

*Batted for O'Neill in sixth inning.

†Batted for Klepfer in ninth inning.

Errors—Turner, Fournier.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Fournier. Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Weaver. Sacrifice hit—McMullen. Sacrifice fly—Wambsganss. Double plays—Fournier, (unassisted;) Wambsgans, Howard, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Faber, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings, none out in the fifth; off Klepfer, 4 hits, no runs in 5 innings; off Faber, 9 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings, none out in eighth; off Russell, no hits, no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Klepfer, 3; by Faber, 3; by Russell, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Catholic A. C. Road Race on Sunday

At a special meeting of the newly organized Catholic Athletic League, held last night at the Holy Cross Lyceum, plans were adopted for the holding of a road race next Sunday. The race will start from the St. Vincent Ferrer's clubhouse, 140 East Sixty-fifth Street, and will take the contestants over a course measuring about four and a half miles. Three new clubs were admitted to the league, which now brings the total up to 24. They are Victorian Lyceum, St. Aloysius Club, and St. Aloysius Lyceum.

American Association.

At Columbus.—St. Paul, 3; Columbus, 0.
At Louisville.—Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 1.
At Indianapolis.—Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 2.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 1.
At Memphis—Nashville, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 10; Mobile, 1.
At Little Rock—Chattanooga, 8; Little Rock, 3.

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TIGERS SWAMP BROWNS.

St. Louis Employs Seventeen Men to Check Detroit's Drive.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Detroit early routed Wellman. Davenport, who displaced him in the fourth inning with two on bases, was hit for a double and Detroit won today's game 7 to 2. Five errors by the locals figured in the scoring. St. Louis's two runs came in the first as a result of singles by Shotton and Tobin, Veach's error, and Marsans's sacrifice fly. Cunningham pitched well to the seventh, when two passes and a single filled the bases. He was relieved by Dauss, who retired the side without a run. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
K'y'gh, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	5	2	3	2	0
H'l'an, 2b.	4	1	3	0	3
Dalton, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Young, ss.	3	0	0	6	1
St'nage, c.	4	1	1	6	2
C'ham, *p.	3	1	1	0	3
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	7	11	*26	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'tton, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sisler, 1b.	4	0	1	6	0
M'sans, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Deal, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Se'rald, ss.	2	0	1	3	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
W'man, p.	1	0	0	2	0
D'v'p't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Groom, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Park, p.	0	0	0	0	0
**Miller	1	0	0	0	0
†Borton	0	0	0	0	0
††C'ndall	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hartley	0	0	0	0	0
§Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	7	27	8

*Borton out; hit by Shotton's batted ball.

**Batted for Davenport in fifth inning.

†Batted for Groom in seventh inning.

††Batted for Lavan in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Crandall in ninth inning.

§Batted for Park in ninth inning.

Errors—Veach, Young, Tobin, Pratt, Severeid, Lavan, (2.)

Detroit	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0—7
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Heilman. Three-base hit—Cunningham. Stolen base—Veach. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice flies—Vitt, Marsans. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 5; off Dauss, 1; off Wellman, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 5 hits and 1 run in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Dauss, 2 hits and no run in three innings; off Wellman, 5 hits and 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Davenport, 1 hit and 2 run in one and one-third innings; off Groom, 5 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Park, no hit and no run in two innings. Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by Dauss, 1; by Wellman, 2; by Davenport, 2; by Groom, 1; by Park, 3. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SENATORS WIN IN EIGHTH.

Light Batting Marks Game with Athletics at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Washington defeated Philadelphia today, 4 to 2. With the score tied in the seventh, Myers relieved Bressler with two on bases, and although an infield hit filled the bases, the locals could not score. In the eighth, however, a pass, two singles, a hit batsman, and a sacrifice fly accounted for two runs. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shanks, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Foster, 3b.	3	1	0	1	5
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Rond'n, lf.	1	1	0	5	0
Judge, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
Morgan, 2b.	3	1	0	2	3
Will'ms, c.	3	1	1	2	0
M'Bee, ss.	3	1	0	0	4
Harper, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	27	4	6	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss.	3	0	1	1	4
Walsh, rf.	4	0	0	2	2
Strunk, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Old'ng, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1
Pick, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Meyer, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Bress'r, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Myers, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Thomp'n	0	0	0	0	0
†Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	3	18	11

*Ran for Meyer in ninth inning.

†Batted for Myers in ninth inning.

Errors—Witt, Lajoie, Pick.

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Bressler. Stolen bases—Judge, Pick, Witt. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice fly—McBride. Double plays—McInnis to Witt; Lajoie, Meyer to McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bressler, 5; off Harper, 4; off Myers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bressler, 3 hits, 2 runs in six innings, none out in and two on bases in seventh; off Myers, 3 hits, 2 runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—Myers, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Bressler, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

BASEBALL NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Harry Moran, left-hand pitcher, has been purchased by the Louisville American Association club from the Pittsburgh Nationals, according to an announcement made here today. Moran last year was a member of the Newark Federal League team.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—Shortstop Ray Chapman of the Cleveland American League baseball team was found to be badly injured today as the result of twisting his knee in a play at second base in the last inning of yesterday's game. He will be out of the line-up for several days. Turner will be shifted from third to short, and Evans will play third.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—Manager Eberfeld of the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association announced today the release of six players, two of whom, Catcher Powers and Shortstop Smykal, will be returned to the Ottawa club of the Canadian League.

Hamilton College is scheduled to play the City College baseball team at the C. C. N. Y. Stadium at 3:15 P. M. today. As the up-State college has a good team in the field this year a close contest is expected.

Bronx Church House Road Run.

The Bronx Church House announces its annual handicap road run, to be held on Decoration Day over a course of six miles from the clubhouse, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue, Bronx, to its Summer camp at Silver Beach, Throgs Neck, Westchester. Prizes will be awarded by the Church House, a special A. A. U. sanction being required in order to award the first and fast time prizes. It will be opening day at the B. C. H. Camp, and the athletes and officials will be entertained. Automobiles will carry the clothes of the runners from the start to the finish.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Stadium A. C.—Fred Fulton vs. Al Reich; ten rounds.

Harlem S. C.—Willie Langford vs. Nero Chink; Battling Gans vs. Battling Marshall; both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. C.—Joe Malone vs. Eddie McEntee; Willie Papke vs. Johnnie (Kid) Baker; both ten-round bouts. One six and three four round bouts also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy Regan vs. Harry Pierce; ten rounds.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy Pearson vs. Vic Moran; ten rounds.

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JIMMY CARROLL IS DEAD.

Blood Poisoning Kills Noted Pugilist of 25 Years Ago.

Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll, who was one of the most prominent middleweight fighters of about twenty-five years ago, died suddenly last night. Carroll was 50 years old. His death was due to blood poisoning, caused by cutting too deeply into a corn on his left foot. Yesterday afternoon he was rushed from his home, at 116 West Forty-fourth Street, to a private sanitarium, where the physicians declared that it was necessary to amputate his leg to save his life. Before the operation could be performed, however, Carroll died.

As a middleweight boxer Carroll never lost a fight. At one time he was matched against Rob Fitzsimmons for the middleweight title, and was backed by a prominent sporting man for $10,000, but the latter died before negotiations

GOLF SEASON OPENS AT LAKEWOOD WITH PLAY IN QUALIFYING ROUND

SHARWOOD TAKES LAKEWOOD MEDAL

Quaker City Golfer Leads Fred Herreshoff by One Stroke in Qualifying Round.

LATTER SHOWS OLD FORM

Misfortunes on Water Hazard Keep Him from Winning—Cook and Steiner Tied for Third.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 27.—Tossing his castor into the metropolitan golfing ring for the first time, Sidney Sharwood of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, this afternoon won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the Lakewood Country Club's Spring tournament. In so doing he nosed out Fred Herreshoff of New York by a single stroke. The youthful Sharwood has been prominent in his home district for three or four seasons, during which he has come to be considered brilliant in streaks, but often erratic. He was extremely steady today, however, seeming not at all disturbed by the chilling wind that swept the usually protected stretches among the pines. Indeed, the Fall tournament here, Thanksgiving week, has seldom brought more trying conditions.

Except on the long sixteenth and seventeenth holes, where he found it so difficult to gain distance that he tallied two 6's, and at the long eighth, which, by coincidence, is exactly the same length as the sixteenth, where he needed another 6, it would be hypercritical to have expected more of any one than Sharwood accomplished. His friends think that the fettle in which he has kept himself through the Winter on indoor courses is largely responsible for the showing he made against a field which did not today appear very formidable. His card was as follows:

Out .....5 5 5 4 4 4 4 6 5—42
In .....3 4 4 4 3 4 6 6 4—38—80

Fred Herreshoff, who was almost the only member of the old guard of the first flight to start, made what was practically his first appearance in competitive golf since his breakdown last year. After a Winter's rest on the Pacific Coast he seemed quite the Herreshoff of yore in every respect. It is certainly a long time since he has been in such good trim. Only twice did he falter, and but for putting his ball a couple of times into the brook on the second of the pond holes he would at least have tied for low score. He hit a high spot on the sixth hole, only 310 yards, taking six strokes there against par 4, which Sharwood equaled. However, he quickly steadied himself and after an indifferent 5 on the seventh took the next three each in bogey. Then at the eleventh he miscalculated and, clearly bothered, repeated his mistake. Nevertheless he came back in 38, the same total as the winner.

Waldo Paul of Charlotte, N. C., entered from the Mecklenburg Club, is considered, perhaps, the most promising dark horse in the running. Southern tourists returning tell of his consistent play the past season in his home district.

Another short but dramatic chapter was added to the series of Lakewood links dog tales this afternoon, when a dog belonging to a cottager made off with the perfectly new sphere impelled by Charles A. Spofford of Garden City. The tragedy took place on the thirteenth hole—fateful number. The remarkable thing about it was that the canine carried his trophy home and no one is able to identify the thief, inasmuch as all Airedales look alike to members of the dog watch, which will be increased during the remaining days of the fixture.

Mr. Spofford forgot the experience George H. Barnes had with a Garden City Fido, during the tournament there three years ago. The principle was then laid down that such an unpleasant episode is always to be interpreted as a rub o' the green. Instead, Spofford treated it as a lost ball and so ran up a juicy 7. As his score wasn't a good one otherwise the assistance of the committee was not called in to rule in favor of altering the card.

The draw brings Sharwood against Tiffany Richardson, erstwhile college crack, and yokes Herreshoff with Harry Kaiser of Scarsdale. The remainder of the first set bracketing is Van Vechten vs. Sprague, Allsopp vs. de Forest, Gaines vs. Batterson, Case vs. Steiner, Paul vs. Cook, and Manson vs. Longley.

The second set pairings are: Kimball vs. Danforth, Kelly vs. R. C. Maxwell, Fralich vs. Graham, Proal vs. Gillett, Howell vs. Haight, Bagby vs. McClure, Dixon vs. Chester Maxwell, Hudson vs. Lima. The summaries:

Sidney Sherwood, Merion, 42, 38—80; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 43, 38—81; Horace T. Cook, Trenton, 45, 39—84; Harold A. Steiner, Inwood, 45, 39—84; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 44, 41—85; T. W. Case, Auburn, 46, 39—85; E. E. Allsopp, Baltusrol, 49, 40—89; Schuyler Van Vechten, Baltusrol, 45, 41—86; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, 48, 39—87; Henry C. Kayser, Scarsdale, 48, 39—87; D. L. Manson, Englewood, 48, 40—88; James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 49, 39—88; W. M. Paul, Mecklenburg, 43, 45—88; S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, 49, 40—89; Victor Longley, Providence, 48, 41—89; N. E. Sprague, Inwood, 49, 40—89.

Second Sixteen.—F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 90; C. G. Dixon, Philadelphia Country, 90; Charles C. Lima, Mahopac, 92; Pierre Proal, Deal, 93; Dr. W. G. Fralick, Manhattan, 93; Chester L. Maxwell, Trenton, 94; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 94; R. D. Graham, Baltusrol, 94; E. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 94; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 95; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 96; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 96; W. F. Barr, Shelter Island, 97; E. H. Wiswell, Montclair, 97; J. C. Davies, Arcola, 97; W. A. Bagley, Trenton, 97.

Third Sixteen—Charles A. Spofford, Garden City, 98; G. L. Kingsland, Lenox, 98; John T. Gillespie, Morris County, 98; W. H. La Massina, Glen Ridge, 98; J. F. McFadden, Forest Hill, 99; H. M. Messenger, Spring Lake, 99; E. F. Allsopp, Forest Hill, 99; Paul Coburn, Lakewood, 100; Charles L. Tappin, Garden City, 100; G. W. Van Vlack, Scarsdale, 100; Ray Twyeffort, Bridgehampton, 100; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 100; P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 101; H. Hunzerford, Deal, 101; A. J. Charters, Lakewood, 101; W. R. Hochster, Deal, 102.

Fourth Sixteen—H. S. Jennings, Kingston, 102; R. F. Decker, Baltusrol, 102; Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 103; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 104; Thomas S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 105; R. B. Osterhoudt, Kingston, 105; E. G. Fraser, Deal, 105; W. L. Einstein, Century, 105; Fred A. Potts, Lakewood, 105; Philip N. Knapp, Wee Burn, 106; James Barber, Englewood, 106; George A. Allsopp, Baltusrol, 106; H. A. Sherman, Apawamis, 106; H. W. Sykes, Wykagyl, 107; Fred Dunderdale, Crescent, 108; J. F. Matthews, Ardsley, 108.

A HUNTER BRINGS $3,600.

Sir Adam Beck Sells Show and Cross-Country Horses Here.

High class show horses and hunters, the property of Sir Adam Beck of Ontario, Canada, were sold at auction, in Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring yesterday afternoon. Besides this consignment, which was the feature of the sale, there were a number of thoroughbreds, owned by A. J. A. Devereux of Philadelphia disposed of. Included in this lot was the fine jumper, Conqueror.

Sir Adam Beck attended the sale, and watched the bidding from the auctioneer's rostrum, occasionally making a few remarks about the horses and enlightening the prospective buyers on their good qualities. The nine head brought a total of $12,625, or an average of a little over $1,400 each. Among the consignment were animals which had won ribbons in Madison Square Garden, at the International show at Olympia, at London, and also at The Hague.

The first to go was Hampton, a big rangy gelding, which has been regularly hunted in the Shires, with the Meynell and Lord Harrington's hounds for two seasons. He was knocked down to W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, M. F. H. of the Pickering Hounds and former international lawn tennis player, for $1,700. Sir Edward, a bay gelding, who had been regularly hunted in England and had won the middleweight championship in the hunter classes, in New York, London, and Canada, brought the top price, at $1,900. He was purchased by Alfred Claire, a Canadian. Members of the Long Island hunting set, who were bidding, tried to get the animal, but the best bid they offered was $3,500.

Hydro, a seventeen hands high brown gelding, a prize winner at the National Horse Show, was sold to Allan Pinkerton for $2,000. Marshall E. Ward of New York obtained a bargain when he purchased Monarch for $800, who was also a prize winner, and had been hunted regularly in Canada. The gelding had wonderful conformation and showed fine bone and substance.

The sale of the Devereux horses was disappointing, as only one of them, Conqueror, brought anything like a respectable figure. Conqueror was shown lame, having been hurt coming over from Philadelphia. The big gelding was bought by J. J. Carson for $1,950.

Conqueror, in eleven starts, has only once been outside the money and he is entered for the United Hunts, Grand National, New York, Meadow Brook, and Whitney Memorial steeplechases. The best sales follow:

PROPERTY OF SIR ADAM BECK.

Hampton, b. g., 16.1½, 7 years; W. J. Clothier	$1,700
Zanetta, b. m., 16, 7 years; L. C. Clark, Jr.	900
Sir Edward, b. g., 16.1, 8 years; Alfred Claire	3,600
Hydro, br. g., 17, 9 years; Allan Pinkerton	2,000
Monarch, br. g., 17, 6 years; Marshall E. Ward	800
Sheila, ch. m., 15.3½, 7 years; Richard Whitney	775
Londesborough, ch. g., 16, 5 years; Walter C. White	1,150
Harkaway, ch. g., 16, 5 years; M. E. Ward	1,250
Melton, b. g., 15.2½, 5 years; Franklin Baker	450
Sparkler, blk. m., 14.3, 5 years; Justus Ruperti	650

PROPERTY OF A. J. A. DEVEREUX.

Conqueror, ch. g., 17.1½, 7 years; J. J. Carson	1,950

LADY DILHAM WINS BLUE.

Miss Vauclain's $25,000 Horse Shows Well in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 27.—Miss Constance Vauclain's new show horse, the famous Lady Dilham, which she purchased from Edward B. McLean of Washington only a week ago for a sum believed to be about $25,000, was the sensation at the opening of the Horse Show today at the Third Regiment Armory. Driving the beautiful animal in the gig class for horses over 15 hands and not over 15 hands 2 inches, Miss Vauclain won the blue ribbon, while her Princess Shila, driven by the head groom of her stables at Rosemont, carried off second prize. Among the other contestants in the class was Miss Amy E. Dupont's Glenaven Lady, Miss Ella F. Ivers's Honeysuckle, Miss Jean Scott's Snow Flake. (Miss Scott is the diminutive daughter of Congressman John R. K. Scott;) Miss Jean L. Austin's Warwick Princess, William White's Oxford, who won third prize, and Charles R. Hamilton's Senator.

Lady Dilham was purchased by Mr. McLean several years ago from the stables of the late E. H. Hartman, and has a long list of blue ribbons to her credit at shows around Philadelphia and throughout the East.

Miss Jane Gerdon Coxe, daughter of Charles E. Coxe, carried off the first blue ribbon of the show with her cleanlimbed little pony Mondel Fire, which won the class for ponies in harness.

After the youngsters there came a rather pathetic feature, the class for veteran work horses more than twenty years of age. The veterans pranced around on their workworn limbs, however, as well as the youngsters that had preceded them and showed plenty of life when the band began to play. The class was won by Edward L. Welsh's Legare, twenty-five years old.

GATHER FOR RELAY MEET.

Orton Expects Franklin Field to be In Condition Today.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Despite the cold, damp weather that prevailed here today, Franklin Field was crowded with visiting athletes limbering up and taking their final workouts in preparation for the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival tomorrow and Saturday. The cinder path was in fair condition, but the field was somewhat muddy. A brisk northwest wind set in at nightfall, and Coach Orton of Pennsylvania, in charge of the meet, said that if no more rain fell both field and track would be in excellent condition by noon tomorrow.

Among the early arrivals was the squad from Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa, which included Sol Butler, the negro sprinter, who is a star in the sixty-yard dash and is also a broad jumper of ability. The Missouri team headed by Simpson the great hurdler, and the Pennsylvania State College men also came in today, but they did not practice owing to the cold weather. The University of Chicago one-mile relay team arrived late in the afternoon and went directly to Franklin Field to inspect the track, but did not don running togs. Scores of others are expected during the night.

Tomorrow's program includes the pentathlon, sprint medley and the distance medley championships, in addition to several school championships.

Entries for the two days' meet include 2,400 athletes from 130 colleges and many high schools and academies. Fifty-eight relay races are scheduled, in addition to numerous special events.

MISS COLE DRIVES PAIR TO VICTORY

John L. Bushnell's Gipsy Girl and Gipsy Maid Capture Blue Ribbon at Durland's.

A large number of well-filled and interesting classes, with repetitions of the vocal selections and period equestrian pageant that proved so attractive on the opening evening, were the features at the second night's exhibition of the New York Spring Horse Show, which is being held at Durland's Riding Academy. Some of the classes were so large that they had to be divided between men and women riders. This was the case in the event for saddle horses over 14.2 hands, to be ridden by amateurs.

There were twenty entries in this class, with the women predominating. The officials decided to judge it in two sections, the women naturally having the first call. The first judging resulted in another clear-cut victory for Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's mare Supreme, ridden by her owner. The red went to Miss Helen S. Leeming, daughter of the President of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, mounted on Remigia, the mare which Miss Leeming recently bought, and with which she won in several classes at the Brooklyn show. Another Brooklyn girl took third prize, Miss Laura Hulst Murr, riding Beverly.

The men's division of the same class afforded some close competition, and for a while the judges were undecided whether to give the blue to Myron Oppenheim's chestnut mare, Fairy Queen, or O. J. Gude's Tommy Dodd. After several conferences the award was made in favor of the former. Mrs. Robert E. Tod's Sceptre was a close third.

One of the most stylish classes of the evening was for pairs suitable for a lady's phaeton, to be driven by ladies. There were six smart turnouts, all spic and span, every one being handled by a horsewoman who had won blues at the National Horse Show. The showing made was most impressive and brought round after round of applause. The blue was awarded to John L. Bushnell's pair, the bay mares Gipsy Girl and Gipsy Maid, driven by Miss Pauline Cole.

Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, owned by J. Campbell Thompson, and driven by Miss Clemence Craft, received the red in this class. The other drivers to receive ribbons were Mrs. John Gerken and Miss Louise Beaver-Wezbb, in the order named.

Patsy Newman, a chestnut mare, shown for the second time, carried off the honors in the class for ponies under saddle, 13 hands up to and not exceeding 14.2. The newcomer was ridden by Miss Lillian Krauss. This mare made a creditable showing on the opening night, when she was placed second to Mrs. Robert E. Tod's Sceptre in an event for saddle horses. Little Miss Frances Roker, on Gold Cup, carried off the red.

An intermission of twenty minutes was taken to repeat the pageant, which is a series of mounted tableaux vivants, illustrating in a costume cavalcade the riding attire and customs of different epochs and places in New York from the time when the metropolis was known as Nieuw Amsterdam, in the period from 1609 to 1647 to the present day. The various tableaux will be repeated again tonight, the final evening of the exhibition.

J. Campbell Thompson scored impressively in the class for park fours. The team was handled very ably by Charles Berry. The other competitors were entered by John L. Bushnell, A. W. Atkinson, and the Knickerbocker Stables, the last named team being driven by Maurice Howlett, well known as a whip. The chief awards follow:

Single Horses, to be driven to a runabout.—Won by Fred Wettach's blk. m. Peg o' My Heart; John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gipsy Maid, second; A. S. Colgate's b. g. Billiken, third.

Single Harness Ponies, under 13.2 hands.—Won by Cartl Tucker's b. g. Dash; Thomas L. Wall's br. g. Mel Valley Cinder, second; Halcyon Farm's b. g. Irvington Bouncer, third; Halcyon Farm's ch. s. Irvington Nipper, third.

Amateur Class, saddle horses over 14.2 hands, ladies' division.—Won by Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. — Supreme; Miss Helen S. Leeming's ch. m. Remigia, second; Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly, third; Miss Maud O'Brien's br. g. Demosthenes, fourth.

Amateur Class, saddle horses over 14.2, gentlemen's division.—Won by M. Oppenheim's ch. m. Fairy Queen; O. J. Gude's ch. g. Tommy Dodd, second; Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Septre, third; Richard Aldrich's blk. g. Watercolor, fourth.

Pairs, Suitable for a Lady's Phaeton, Driven by a Lady.—Won by John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gipsy Girl and b. m. Gipsy Maid; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Blazer and b. g. Nestledown Blazes, second; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno and br. m. Fairythread, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Maud Muller and ch. g. Meteor, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle, 13 Hands.—Won by W. E. Baker's ch. m. Patsy Newman; Miss Frances Riker's gr. g. Gold Cup, second; F. G. Lloyd's ch. m. Peep o' Dawn, third; John McE. Bowman's b. g. Yellow Jacket, fourth.

Park Fours, Wheelers to be Over 15.2, to be Shown Before a Park Drag or a Coach. Horses Only to Count.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's four, b. g. Nestledown Counsellor, b. g. Nestledown Chancellor, b. g. Nestledown Barrister, and b. g. Rob Roy, driven by Charles Berry; John L. Bushnell's four, second; Knickerbocker Stable's four, third; A. Watkinson's four, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2.—Won by S. T. Harbison & Co.'s ch. m. Miss Fannie Frances; Mrs. A. J. Lindsay's ch. m. Nancy Bright, second; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g. Supreme, third; N. C. Kingsley's ch. g. Elegant, fourth.

Single Harness Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, second; Hamilton Farm's br. g. Hamilton Starlight, third; John L. Bushnell's b. g. Gipsy Boy, fourth.

Branded Ponies, any height.—Won by Miss Vira Cornell's gr. g. Sterling; Mrs. A. Ottman's ch. m. O. Augusta, second; Fred Wettach's b. m. Kitty, third.

Pony Tandems, 14.2 hands or under.—Won by Hamilton Farm's br. g. Berkley King and br. m. Irvington Pegaway; Hamilton Farm's r. m. Sequel and r. m. Sequence, second; Halcyon Farm's b. m. Canterbury Dilham's Pride and b. g. Irvington Bouncer, third; Carll Tucker's ch. s. Llewyn King and ch. s. Llewyn Emperor, fourth.

Pair of Saddle Horses, to be ridden by ladies and gentlemen, ladies to ride on side saddle. — Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle and ch. g. Sandy McDonald; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g. Supreme and L. J. Ladinski's My Firefly, second; H. B. Hess's gr. g. Tango and Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g. Crusader, third.

Pairs of Horses, exceeding 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3.—Won by Knickerbocker Stables' br. g. Cambridge King and br. g. Cambridge Court; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor and b. g. The Prince, second; G. P. Taylor's ch. g. Bronx and ch. m. Martini, third; George Watson's ch. g. Yankee Boy and ch. g. Uncle Sam, fourth.

NO DECISION ON BOY BOXER.

Court Asks for Briefs and Will Give Verdict Tomorrow.

Judge Folwell, sitting in the 6th District Court at Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision in the case against the Broadway Sporting Club brought by the Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and based on the charge that Irving Wolkow boxed at the club at the illegal age of 14. Timothy J. Shea, who conducted the case for the society, had plenty of expert medical testimony on hand to testify with regard to the physical dangers of boxing at an early age, but Judge Folwell requested that the arguments be based on the question of the impairing of public morals by the exhibition.

Dr. Richard J. Kenna, official physician of the club, was put on the stand and admitted that he heard filthy language at the boxing exhibitions, but he refused to admit when questioned by Judge Folwell that he could tell the difference between a boy of 14 and a boy of 18. This testimony provoked a discussion during which the judge said that any layman without medical knowledge was competent to make such a distinction. Mr. Shea, for the society, contended that the breaking of the law with regard to the public boxing exhibitions of minors was in itself an impairment of public morals. Judge Folwell requested both parties to hand in briefs on the question and said he would give his decision tomorrow.

FULTON IN ACTION TONIGHT.

Minnesota Giant Will Box Reich in Stadium A. C. Ring.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota boxer, whose huge bulk and unrestrained ambition have made him an aspirant for Jess Willard's heavyweight honors, will take his first step in that direction—or the opposite one—tonight at the Stadium A. C., when he will box ten rounds against Al Reich, the local heavyweight. It will be Fulton's first appearance here, and boxing fans are skeptical about the big plasterers' ability as a fighter. In his training work he has shown that he knows how to box, and possibly his capacity to stand punishment will be revealed when he gets into the ring tonight with the former amateur heavyweight champion.

Max Blumenthal, Reich's manager, said yesterday: "Fulton's long knockout record doesn't frighten Reich in the least. Outside of Sam Langford, Reich has knocked out more boxers in less than three rounds than any man in the ring. If Flynn could knock Fulton down twice, as he did in New Orleans, and if Al was able to knock Flynn down twice in the first round recently, why, in the name of all the logic and dope, shouldn't Reich plaster Fulton long before the final bell?"

Reich is a fast first-round boxer, and Fulton's greatest danger is likely to come early in the bout. If he can weather Reich's smashes in the early part of the contest, the ring sharps figure that the Minnesota giant will have an excellent chance of beating the former amateur.

Bill Brown will referee the bout tonight, and at the Stadium A. C. it was stated that the advance sale of tickets indicated a big house.

The Stadium A. C. is trying to coax Mike Gibbons of St. Paul to box Jeff Smith, the Bayonne middleweight, here. Smith has already accepted the club's terms, and the offer to Gibbons is said to be $6,000. Gibbons has not boxed here since the McFarland-Gibbons draw at Brighton Beach last Summer.

Benny McCoy and Pal Moore have been matched to box at the Pioneer A. C. on Monday night. The two clashed at this club a few weeks ago, and fought a fast bout. The winner will be matched with Frankie Burns of Jersey City.

GOLDSTEIN WHIPS TWO CHAMPIONS

Etcell and Darcy Vanquished in Crescent Athletic Club Amateur Bouts.

"Abe Attell" Goldstein of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. was the star of the intercity amateur boxing bouts held at the Crescent Athletic Club last night. In six rounds of boxing he defeated the metropolitan, New York State, national, and Canadian champions. What made his work a trifle easier than it would otherwise have been was the fact that these four titles were held by two men, George Etcell of the Union Settlement, who owns both the New York titles, and Tom Darcy of Boston, who rejoices in the national and Canadian championships. Goldstein had as little respect for the titles as he did for the holders of them, and although he battered his opponents around the ring last night he is still "Abe Attell" Goldstein, while they are still the titleholders.

The Ninety-second Street fighter met Darcy in the semi-finals of the 110-pound class, and to the surprise of everybody present, including himself and, most of all, Darcy, Goldstein proceeded to flatten out the Bostonian in the first round. It was such a vicious blow that Darcy could not recover his lost equilibrium, and struggled through the next two rounds badly in need of a gyroscope. For good measure and to clear the judges from any reproach of local prejudice the New Yorker floored Darcy again in the third round, and the national titleholder was overjoyed that the bell allowed him to return to the Hub still sound in wind and limb.

The final bout with Etcell was almost a repetition of the semi-final mixup. Once again Goldstein won his battle by flooring his opponent in the first round. His right-hand swing to the jaw put a summary end to the first session and also extinguished whatever confidence Etcell had in his ability to dispose of Goldstein. Etcell came back in the second round, but the steam was taken out of his punches, and Goldstein won easily on points.

Tony Vatlan, the port-sided fighter from the Lincoln A. C. of Boston, holder of the New England and Canadian titles, lost a hard-fought battle against Willie Morris of New York, the national titleholder in the 118-pound class. The decision of the judges in awarding the bout to Morris did not meet with the approval of everybody present. Vatlan carried the fight to Morris all the way, and it was his own eagerness that led him into trouble most of the time. He packed the harder punch in his left hand, but a bloody nose that he got in the first round made him look as if he were badly injured all through the bout. The judges disagreed at the end of the third round, and an extra session was ordered, in which Morris was awarded the victory. The summary:

INTER-CITY CONTESTS.

Semi-Finals, 118-Pound Class.—W. Morris, East Side House, New York, defeated H. James, Philadelphia; T. Vatlan, Lincoln A. C., Boston, defeated C. E. Rogers, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh.

Semi-Finals, 145-Pound Class.—J. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, New York, defeated M. Tauber, Union Settlement, New York; A. Collanni, Pittsburgh A. A., Pitteburgh, defeated M. Barwitz, Union Settlement, New York.

Semi-Finals, 110-Pound Class.—G. Etcell, Union Settlement, New York, defeated R. O'Malley, Delaware Boys' Club, Philadelphia; A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New York, defeated T. Darcy, Boston Y. M. C. U.

Finals, 118-Pound Class.—Morris, New York, defeated Vatlan Boston, extra round.

Finals, 145-Pound Class.—Gleason, New York, defeated Collanni, Pittsburgh.

Finals, 110-Pound Class.—Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New York, defeated Etcell, Union Settlement, New York.

Finals, 160-Pound Class.—J. Gaelch, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York, defeated W. L. Casey, Boston A. A., Boston.

OPEN CONTESTS.

Finals, 110-Pound Class.—Hugh Burke, St. Anselm's Club, defeated T. McGuigan, St. Jerome's Catholic Club.

Finals, 130-Pound Class.—J. O'Brien, Bronx Church House, defeated W. Baneller, East Side House, stopped in first round.

Widener Buys Stock Farm.

George D. Widener of Philadelphia, prominent as an amateur horseman, has closed negotiations for the Erdenheim Stock Farm at Chestnut Hill, Penn., and work will begin at once to transform this birthplace of many of America's most famous horses into a modern breeding establishment.

WORLD'S RECORD SWIM.

Illinois A. C. Wins 400-Yard Relay, Defeating N. Y. A. C., in 3:42 2-5.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—The Illinois A. C's relay team won the National A. A. U. 400-yard relay championship event in the Illinois Athletic Club pool tonight and established a new world's record of 3:42 2-5 for the distance. The old mark of 3:43 3-5 was held by the same team. Those who swam for the tri-color were Raithel, Vosburgh, Hebner, and McGillivray.

Although the event was the most exciting seen in the tank in a long while, the I. A. C. won it by a ten-yard margin. The New York A. C.'s first and second teams finished after the I. A. C., with the Hamilton Club in the rear.

Raithel, the first man, gave the I. A. C. a four-yard advantage when he covered his distance in 0:55 1-5. Vosburgh added two yards with his time of 0:57 3-5; Hebner helped along with a 0:54 4-5 performance, and McGillivray made the championship safe by traveling the final lap in 0:55 2-5.

The New York A. C. team, with Cann, Wheatley, Ramme, and Vollmer swimming in the order named, proved a strong combination, but superior condition and class won.

Harry Hebner, I. A. C., won the 150-yard National A. A. U. backstroke championship, with Ritter, N. Y. A. C., second, and Scoles, Northwestern University, third.

FUND TO SEND CREW EAST.

Stanford Students to Raise $7,000 for Track Team and Oarsmen.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 27.—A campaign to raise $7,000 to send the 'Varsity crew and track team east this year was begun today by Leland Stanford University student officials. Each of the approximately 2,000 students will be asked for $2, and the alumni will probably contribute the remainder.

The fund is to defray the expenses of the oarsmen at the Poughkeepsie regatta in June and to finance the trip of the track team to the intercollegiate meet to be held in the Harvard Stadium.

TIGER CREW SUFFERS LOSS.

Ingersoll Ordered by Physicians to Discontinue Rowing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—Princeton's rowing prospects received a severe jolt today when it became known that Jerry Ingersoll, a member of the 'Varsity crew, would have to discontinue rowing as a result of the orders of his physicians.

McCann has been moved up from bow in the second boat and placed at 3 on the 'Varsity, while Otis goes from 3 to 5. A shakeup has also occurred in the junior boat, Schullinger and Dunphy being moved up from the third boat.

RED CROSS TENNIS BENEFIT.

Leading Players Will Meet on the Courts of West Side T. C.

For the benefit of the American Red Cross some of the leading tennis players of this section of the country are arranging to meet in a series of matches at Forest Hills, L. I., on Saturday afternoon of next week. The West Side Tennis Club is giving the use of its courts, and a special committee of the club has been appointed to conduct the events.

Karl H. Behr, Frederick B. Alexander, George M. Church, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Watson M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, and Walter Merrill Hall have promised to be on hand to play, some of them in singles and others in doubles. An invitation has also been sent to William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, asking him to participate. One mixed doubles match is on the program, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the national women's championship, has been asked to take part in this.

The admission fee will be $1. Tickets may be obtained from Theodore Hetzler, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, 530 Fifth Avenue, who is serving as Treasurer, or from the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street. They will also be on sale at the gate on the day of the matches.

Levy Wins at 18.2 Billiards.

In the fourth game of the Manhattan handicap 18.2 billiard tournament, played last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, F. Levy, playing 180, defeated C. McGowan, playing 160, by a score of 180 to 122, in 33 innings.

WHITNEY MEMORIAL RACE.

Forty-five Nominations for Steeplechase to be Run at Piping Rock.

Entries for the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, to be run at the Spring meeting of the Piping Rock Racing Association, closed yesterday with Frank J. Bryan, the Racing Secretary of the organization. Forty-five nominations have been made this year, against thirty-two last season and twenty-eight in 1914.

The race is for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25 each, starters to pay $100 additional, with $3,000 added by Harry Payne Whitney. The entries follow:

J. E. Davis's White and White Metal; Herbert L. Pratt's Razzano and Superhuman; Harry La Montagne's Swish and Traditional; F. Ambrose Clark's Lysander; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Distance; F. H. Prince's Fattauta; James Park's Duke of Duluth; A. J. A. Devereux's Conqueror.

H. W. Sage's Martian, Brotherstone, Febeto, and Ambrosian; Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte, (Imp.) Ben Wyvis, (Imp.) Nenuphar, and Syosset 2d; R. L. Gerry's Footlights; Archibald Barlile's Royal and Blankenburg; August Belmont's Mission and Top Hat; Raf Parr's Emerald Gem and Shannon River; H. T. Oxnard's Falmouth.

A. P. Humphrey, Jr.'s, Belle of Bryn Mawr and Coureur De Bois; M. L. Schwartz's M. J. Shannon and Archdale; A. C. Schwartz's Pay Streak; Louis Garth's Robert Oliver and Rhomb; Edward McLean's Bonnie Laddie, Exton, and (Imp.) Lough Foyle; J. E. Widener's Compliment, Relluf, and Skibbereen; E. M. Weld's Weldship; J. T. Gwathmey's Rupica; Thomas Hitchcock's Brentwood, Hustler, and Sorrento.

Ferguson Wins at Heights Casino.

F. B. Ferguson defeated A. D. Marks in the final round of the Class B tennis tournament at the Heights Casino at 13—11, 7—5.

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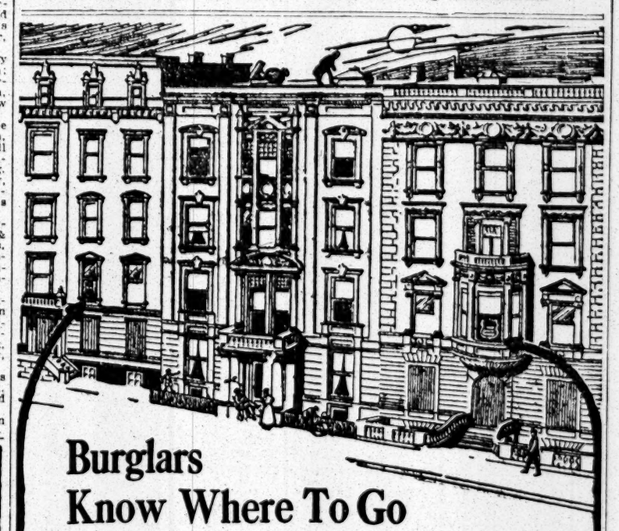

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise Resumed with Much Vigor —Railroad Shares Assume Great Prominence.

Prices were carried forward vigorously yesterday in trading which at first was no more active than the previous day, but which later expanded considerably in volume. The formal pronouncement of this country, outlining its position in respect to armed merchant ships, and the news from Berlin, were interpreted as favorable to an agreement between this country and Germany in respect to the latter's submarine warfare, and herein lay one of the chief reasons for the further show of strength.

Having felt some hesitancy on Wednesday after the very sharp advance of the previous two days, traders resumed that movement yesterday, apparently confident that there was no longer any reasonable doubt that a break with Germany would be avoided. Whether or not the circumstances of the situation properly lend themselves to so decided a decision on this score is doubtful, but it has been clear that the market was restrictive under the restraint imposed by the international crisis and was disposed upon the least encouragement to shake off the shackles of a serious international controversy.

For the explanation of this attitude we have again to fall back upon the fact that business conditions in this country are and promise to remain indefinitely very favorable. Special point was given to these home influences yesterday by the more mature consideration which came to be given to the highly favorable and significant earnings statement issued Tuesday by the Steel Corporation and by the increased and special dividends declared by the Norfolk & Western Directors. This latter was a factor of special force in yesterday's trading. Supplemented as it was by some strikingly favorable railroad reports for March, notably the Union Pacific's showing an increase of more than $1,500,000 in net for that month, it turned the attention of traders to the railroad group, with more pronounced effect upon prices than had been shown in a long time.

The strength of the railroad stocks was indeed the distinctive feature of yesterday's trading. The suggestion was not lacking that the broad forward movement in these stocks was stimulated by organized operations intended to develop a wider trading interest in these securities, but even if the movement was largely due to that sort of encouragement the fact remains that it was successful yesterday, whereas it had not been on several previous occasions. The actual news bearing on the railroads was accompanied by renewed suggestions of a plan for a Reading readjustment which would carry important benefits for the stockholders in that road. Intimations of this sort are peculiarly to the liking of stock market traders, and it was Reading which showed the largest net gain of the day among the railroad issues. The advance in this stock, amounting to over four points, and the gains of upward of a point in most of the other active railroad issues, furnished a striking contrast to the lagging and uncertain movement in these shares which have so often been seen in recent trading.

At the high prices of yesterday's session, and the close was not much below the best, the market was back to the level at which it stood on Tuesday of last week. It had thus recovered all but one and a quarter points of the five and a quarter points loss which it suffered during that week on the fear of a break with Germany.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3
New York	3	3	3	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3	3
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	4½	4
San Francisco	4½	3½	4	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Bankers.	Commercial.
Sixty days	2¼	2¼
Ninety days	2¼	2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2½@3
4 months	3 @3½
5 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3@3½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Cables	4.77	4.76¾	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.93	5.93½	5.93½	+.00¼
Cables	5.92½	5.92½	5.92½	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	74.87½	74.62½	74.87½	+.25
Cables	74.68½	74.68¾	74.93¾	+.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1825 Paris	5.93½	5.92½
95.28 Berlin	74.87½	74.93¾
20.20 Austria	12.05	13.00
20.70 Scandinavia	20.10	20.20
19.20 Spain	19.62	19.67
5.1826 Switzerland	5.17½	5.16½
19.225 Greece	18.37	19.88
40.19 Holland	40.00	42.12½
5.1826 Italy	6.40¾	6.40
51.45 Russia	31.50	....
China—		
.... Hongkong	53.00	53.15
.... Shanghai	73.00	73.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.37	42.48
32.40 Rio	23.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $470,586,027; balance, $26,831,997; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,197,968.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 33d, up 15-16d; New York, 69c, up 1⅞c; Mexican dollars, 53@55c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	95,851,000
Silver in hand decreased	706,000
Notes in circulation increased	88,576,000
Treasury deposits decreased	34,868,000
General deposits increased	55,318,000
Bills discounted decreased	15,768,000
Advances decreased	5,075,000

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£888,000
Circulation increased	71,000
Bullion increased	950,404
Other securities increased	491,000
Other deposits decreased	1,174,000
Public deposits increased	2,543,000
Notes reserve increased	883,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 29.40 per cent.; last week it was 29.10 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	709,188
Same day last year	955,042
Year to date	54,687,642
Same period last year	37,406,783
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.64 + 1.78
Same day last year	72.57 + .52

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.26	Apr. 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	17	1,000	Advance Rumely	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
20¾	21	7,000	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅝	21⅛	19⅝	21⅛	+1⅝
0	0¼	1,000	Alaska Juneau	9	9½	9	9¼	..
26	26¾	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26⅝	25⅞	26	+1
74½	75	5,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74⅝	73½	74¼	..
66	67⅜	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	+1
97	97½	220	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	97½	97⅝	97	97	..
68¼	68½	900	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68⅝	68	68⅜	+⅛
56⅜	56⅝	4,400	Am. Can	55¼	57⅜	55¼	56⅝	+1⅝
151¼	152	5,800	Am. Car & F'dry	57	58⅞	57	58⅞	+1⅝
115	116	1,150	Am. Coal Products	148	151⅝	148	151½	+5
122	123	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115	115	115	115	..
9¾	10	200	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	..
51¼	51½	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
27¼	27½	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51½	52⅜	51	51½	+⅝
23¾	24	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+⅛
23⅝	23¾	900	Am. Linseed	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
50¾	51⅞	13,400	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+⅜
101	102	300	Am. Locomotive	97½	98¾	97½	98¼	+⅝
7⅛	8	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	101½	101½	+1½
94¾	94½	9,300	Am. Malt	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..
40¾	47	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¾	94⅝	92¾	94⅝	+2⅝
107	107½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	47	47	47	47	..
63	128	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref	107	107½	107	107½	+⅝
103¼	103⅝	7,400	Am. Tel. & Cable	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
100¾	101	200	Do., odd lot	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	−2⅜
108½	109	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅞	128¾	127⅞	128¾	+⅝
45½	46¾	800	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	106	+⅝
87½	88¼	800	Am. Woolen	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+1¼
17⅜	18¾	400	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅞
91¼	91⅞	9,300	Am. Writing P. pf	18	18	18	18	+⅜
84	84⅝	24,100	Am. Zinc Lt. & P	80¼	82	80¼	81¼	+2¼
63	65	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	82	84½	82	83½	+2½
103¼	103⅝	7,400	Associated Oil	83¼	83¾	82	84	+2½
100¾	101	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	103⅝	102⅜	103¼	+1⅜
108½	110	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
87⅝	88	48,100	Atlantic Coast Line	107⅝	108¼	107⅜	108¼	..
86	86¼	10,800	Baldwin Loco	85½	88⅝	85¼	87⅜	+2⅝
..	..	10	Baltimore & Ohio	84½	86	84¼	86	+1⅜
2	2¼	400	Bank of Commerce	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
445	449	1,000	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
84½	85	800	Bethlehem Steel	435	449	435	449	+10
54	54½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84½	84⅜	84½	+⅛
92¾	93	4,100	Brown Shoe	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
21	21⅜	100	Butte & Superior	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	+1
167	168	1,000	California Petrol	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+⅝
53½	53⅞	8,000	Canadian Pacific	166¾	168¾	165¾	168¾	+1¾
109¾	110¾	200	Central Leather Co	52¾	54	52¾	53½	+⅞
320	325	25	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	−¾
89¾	90¼	200	Cent. R. of N. J.	300	300	300	300	..
61¾	62¼	4,100	Chandler Motor	90	90	89¾	89¾	+¼
123¾	124¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¾	61¾	60¾	61⅝	+⅝
84½	84⅞	8,400	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
93⅜	94	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅝	+1
128½	129	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	92⅝	94¼	92⅝	94¼	+2⅛
126½	127	500	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	129	128¾	128¾	..
174	174½	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	125¾	126⅝	125¾	126⅝	+⅛
21¾	21⅞	700	Chile Copper	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
53⅝	53⅞	1,000	Chino Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+⅛
35	40	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+⅛
41¾	41¾	8,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	+⅛
48⅝	49⅝	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	40¾	42	40¾	41¾	+⅝
155⅞	156	1,500	Consolidated Gas	49	49	49	49	..
84⅞	85⅜	900	Continental Can	133½	134¾	133½	134¼	+1¼
119¾	120	1,500	Corn Products Ref	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	+2
125⅜	126	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	..
81	81¼	35,000	Crucible Steel	93	93	93	93	..
113	116	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
230	240	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	23	23	23	23	..
105	109	300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105	105	105	105	..
102	103½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21	21	21	21	+1⅛
98¼	100	60	Detroit Edison Co	132	132	132	132	..
..	..	300	Detroit United Ry	98	98	98	98	..
488¾	..	12,300	Distillers' Secur	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	..
25	25¼	200	Dome Mines	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	..
357⅜	361	30	Erie	25	25	25	25	..
43¾	44	4,280	Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	+⅛
325	330	300	Erie 2d pf	40¾	42¾	40¾	42¾	+2¼
160½	164	25	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	..
113¾	114	500	General Electric	162¾	163	162¾	163	+1⅝
103¾	104	1,100	General Motors pf	163	163	163	163	+1⅝
114	114¾	4,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	112	113	112	113	+1⅝
120	120¾	400	Goodrich pf	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+⅝
40	40¾	3,500	Great Northern pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+⅛
501¾	502	1,980	Greene Cananea	119⅝	120¾	119⅝	120¾	+1¼
101¾	101¾	5,580	Gt. Northern Ore	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅛
100¾	101¼	600	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	−1
135	135¼	8,000	Inspiration Copper	44¼	45¼	44¼	45¼	+⅝
73	74	100	Interboro Consol	40	40	40	40	−⅛
13¾	14	500	Interboro Con. pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
132¾	133	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	73½	73½	73½	73½	−⅜
81¾	81¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	111¾	113	111¾	113	+1⅜
100¾	101	36,000	Int. Mer. Mar.	27¾	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
100¾	101	4,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	81⅝	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+1⅛
100¾	101	1,800	Int. Nickel	47⅜	48¾	47⅜	48¾	+⅝
85	85	200	Kansas City South	47	47	47	47	−⅛
84½	85	200	Kan. City South. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+⅛
50	50	200	Jewel Tea	50	50	50	50	..
84½	85	200	Kelly Spring Tire	84½	84½	84½	84½	+⅛
80¾	80¾	80,300	Kennecott Copper	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	−⅛
69¾	70	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+⅝
50¾	51	6,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	50¾	51	50¾	51	+⅛
77	78	1,100	Lehigh Valley	77¾	78	77¾	78	+⅛
23¾	24	1,300	Long Island	23¾	24	23¾	24	+⅛
66¾	66¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
120	120	100	Manhattan Elev	120	120	120	120	..
7,600	7,700	100	Maxwell Motors	53	53	53	53	..
84	84	400	Max Motors, 1st pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
383	389	200	Max Motors 2d pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
21,300	21,900	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	97⅞	98¾	97⅞	98¾	+⅝
2,000	2,100	100	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
180	180	100	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	..
1,700	1,800	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	10	10	10	10	..
1,500	1,600	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	110¾	117¾	110¾	117¾	+6¾
1,100	1,200	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	..
1,800	1,900	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1,000	1,100	100	Missouri Pacific	4	4	4	4	..
13,500	13,600	100	Mo. Pacific 1st pf	77	77	77	77	..
100	100	100	Montana Power	112	112	112	112	..
3,000	3,100	100	Montana Power pf	120	120	120	120	..
8,700	8,800	100	Nat. Acid Co	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
4,800	4,900	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	22	23	22	23	−⅝
400	500	100	Nat. Enamg. & Stg.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
30	40	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
800	900	100	Nevada Con. Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
82	85	12,300	N.Y. Air Brake	128	128	128	128	..
105	106	2,000	N.Y. Central	101¾	104¾	101¾	104¾	+2¾
3,000	3,100	100	N.Y., Chi. & St. L.	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
5,000	5,100	100	N.Y., N.H. & H.	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+1
8,700	8,800	100	N.Y. Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
4,800	4,900	200	Norfolk & Western	120¾	123¾	120¾	123¾	+2¾
30	40	2,700	Northern Pacific	110⅝	112¾	110⅝	112¾	+1⅝
800	900	200	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
400	500	1,000	Pan-Am. Petrol. & T.	85	85	85	85	..
600	700	8,700	Pan-Am. Brewing pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
12,300	12,400	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	..
800	900	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
400	500	200	Penn. R. R.	57	57	57	57	..
3,800	3,900	100	Philadelphia Co	40	41	40	41	..
17,400	17,500	2,900	P., C., C. & St. L.	80	80	80	80	..
4,900	5,000	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	92	92	92	..
3,800	3,900	200	Do. sold lot	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
200	300	100	Pittsburgh Coal	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+⅝
2,700	2,800	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
200	300	100	Pressed Steel Car	46	47	46	47	+1
100	200	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	..
17,400	17,500	200	Public Service N. J.	120	121	120	121	+1¾
3,800	3,900	200	Pullman Co	101¼	101¼	101	101	+¼
200	300	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
400	500	200	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	..
2,900	3,000	44,900	Railway Steel Sp	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	+⅛
44,900	45,000	100	Ray Con Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
100	200	100	Reading	88	89¾	88	89¾	+1¾
100	200	100	Reading 1st pf	42	42	42	42	..
8,700	8,800	200	Reading 2d pf	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1
12,300	12,400	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	45¾	47	45¾	46	+1¼
800	900	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103¾	107¾	103¾	107¾	+3¼
2,000	2,100	100	Do., s 30 f	107¾	108	107¾	108	+⅛
200	300	2,900	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	+⅝
180	181	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1⅛
2,400	2,500	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	182¾	177	181	−5
100	100	100	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32¾	32	32¾	+⅛
10,200	10,300	100	Sloss. S. & I. Co	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅛
600	700	200	Southern Pacific	96¾	97⅝	96¾	97⅝	+⅝
6,900	7,000	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	205	210	205	210	+4¾
1,800	1,900	100	Southern Railway	19¼	21⅝	19¼	21¼	+2¼
113	114	100	Southern Ry. pf	58¾	60¾	58¾	60¾	+2¼
11,000	11,100	100	Standard Milling pf	80	80	80	80	−3¾
100	100	100	Studebaker Co	125¾	128¾	125¾	128¾	+2¾
1,500	1,600	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	..
1,700	1,800	100	Tennessee Copper	40¾	48¾	40¾	48¾	+7¾
6,700	6,800	100	Texas Co	182¼	185	181¾	185	+1¾
700	800	100	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	..
800	900	100	Third Avenue	61	61¾	61	61¾	+¾
100	400	100	Underwood Typew	61	61	61	61	−1
24,500	24,600	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	90	90	90	90	−3½
200	300	100	Union Pacific	81	81	81	81	..
200	300	100	Union Pacific pf	131	134	130¾	134	+2¾
2,500	2,600	100	United Clear Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
1,100	1,200	100	United Fruit Co	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	−⅜
1,300	1,400	100	United Rys. Inv.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
6,500	6,600	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
100	100	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	24½	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+⅝
100	100	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	144½	147	144	147	+2¾
1,000	1,100	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	40	40	40	40	..
200	300	100	U. S. Rubber	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
8,400	8,500	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	52½	53	52½	52¾	..
200	300	100	U. S. Smelt. & M.	108¾	109	108¾	109	+⅝
44,600	44,700	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	70¾	72¼	70¾	72	+1⅝
3,000	3,100	100	U. S. Steel	52	52	52	52	..
2,200	2,300	100	U. S. Steel pf	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¼	+⅛
600	700	100	Utah Copper	116¾	118¾	116¾	118¾	+1¾
1,300	1,400	100	Utah Securities	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
300	400	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17	17	17	..
3,100	3,200	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¼	+⅝
1,100	1,200	100	Wabash	48	48	48	48	+1
3,100	3,200	100	Wabash pf	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	+1
2,700	2,800	100	Wabash pf. A	43¼	44¾	43¼	44¾	+1½
200	300

AMERICAN BANK NOTE
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AMER. LIGHT & TRAC.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
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INGERSOLL-RAND
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GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.

8,270,000,000 Marks Paid on the Fourth War Loan.

BERLIN, April 27, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank, issued today, shows the following, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve, 2,461,000,000 marks, an increase of 4,000,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills, 4,717,000,000 marks, a decrease of 508,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,479,000,000 marks, a decrease of 54,000,000 marks; private deposits, 1,049,000,000 marks, a decrease of 208,000,000 marks.

Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes increased to 38 per cent. from 37.7 per cent.

The fourth war loan installments paid in cash up to April 22 amounted to 8,270,000,000 marks, or 77.2 per cent. of the total subscription, while money borrowed by loan banks on collateral amounted to 396,000,000 marks. Money borrowed by loan banks for all the war loans increased from 171,000,000 marks to 2,200,000,000 marks.

COPPER OUTPUT ALL SOLD.

Tennessee Co. Gets 28 Cents—Expects Increased Production.

Stockholders of the Tennessee Copper Company were informed at the annual meeting yesterday that the corporation's output of copper was sold for several months ahead at a price between 27 and 28 cents a pound. A new sulphuric acid plant will be completed about July 1, according to President Utley Wedge, and acid production thereafter is expected to be 300,000 tons a year instead of about 210,000 tons, the present capacity.

Mr. Wedge added that the copper output would be increased during the third quarter of 1916 more than 25 per cent. over last year's average rate of production. A fire which occurred at the company's trinitrotoluol plant several months ago caused a loss of about $500,000, said the President, which was largely offset by insurance.

Seeks to Buy Our Securities.

LONDON, April 27.—The Treasury announced today that henceforth daily it would offer a price for American bonds and other securities it is willing to purchase under the securities mobilization scheme.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.21	73.81	76.98	+1.64
25 industrials	92.61	90.41	92.31	+1.93
50 stocks	84.91	83.11	84.64	+1.78

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 27	84.91	83.11	84.64	+1.78
April 26	83.39	82.54	82.86	—.49
April 25	83.97	82.58	83.35	+.90
April 24	82.72	81.21	82.45	+1.34
April 22	82.95	80.91	81.11	—2.00
April 21—Exchange closed				
April 20	83.89	82.85	83.11	—.03
April 19	84.24	82.97	83.14	—1.97
April 18	85.62	84.74	85.11	—.48
April 17	86.16	84.41	85.59	—.41
April 15	86.24	85.80	86.00	+.05

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	80.91	22	84.64
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	67.24
1913	62.51	4	56.44	30	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.64
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was the advance in the railroad shares that more than anything else stimulated bullish sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The railroad issues led the market, with the increase in the Norfolk & Western dividend on Wednesday still a beneficial influence. Further impetus was given the upward movement by the Union Pacific's March statement of earnings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Alaska Gold	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
110	Allis-Chalmers	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
110	Am. Beet Sug.	68⅜	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞
110	Am. Can	56⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
270	Am. Car & Fy.	57⅛	59	57⅛	58⅝
25	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
1,690	Am. Loco.	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛
1,410	Am. Smelting	92⅜	94⅜	92⅜	94⅛
120	Am. Zinc	90⅜	92	90⅛	91⅝
1,560	Anac. Copper	82⅛	84	82⅛	83⅝
70	A., T. & S. F.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
4,770	Baldwin Loco.	86⅛	88⅛	86⅛	87⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	84⅛	85⅞	84⅛	85⅞
90	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞
70	Cal. Petroleum	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
210	Cent. Leather	53	54	53	53⅞
10	Ches. & Ohio	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
20	Chi. Gt. W.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
220	C., M. & St. P.	92⅜	94	92⅜	93⅞
180	Chino Copper	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛
210	Col. F. & I.	41⅜	42	41⅛	42
40	Corn Products	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
11,960	Crucible Steel	79½	82⅝	79⅜	81⅛
10	D. & R. G. pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
610	Dist. Sec.	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1,130	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
150	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39½	40⅛	39½	40⅛
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅛	120⅛
170	Goodrich Co.	76⅛	76⅝	75⅛	75⅞
170	Insp. Copper	44½	46	44½	45⅛
830	Int. M. Mar.	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛
2,710	Int. M. M. pf.	81⅛	82⅝	81	81⅛
80	Kan. City So.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
470	Kennec. Cop.	55⅜	56⅝	55⅛	56⅛
50	Lack. Steel	68⅞	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛
10	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½
180	Max. Mot.	70⅛	73	70⅛	73
4,790	Mex. Pet.	94½	97¼	94½	96⅞
70	Miami Copper	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜	88⅛
10	Mo. Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
480	N. Y. Central	102⅜	104	102⅜	103⅝
210	N.Y., N.H.& H.	59⅛	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛
30	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½
50	Ont. Mining	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛
40	Pacific Mail	26	26⅝	26	26⅛
20	Pennsylvania	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57
20	Pr. Steel Car	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜	46⅛
6,900	Reading	83	86⅜	83	86⅛
110	Rep. Iron & S.	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
170	Southern Pac.	95⅜	97⅛	95⅜	97⅛
50	Southern Ry.	19⅝	21⅞	19⅝	21⅛
360	Studebaker	125	128½	126	128½
20	Tenn. Copper	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛
3,430	Union Pacific	131	133⅝	131	133⅝
150	United Fr'it	145½	146	145⅛	146
100	Un. Rys. Inv.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅝
170	U. S. Ind. Alc.	144⅜	146⅜	144⅜	145⅛
190	U. S. Rubber	62⅜	63	62⅜	63
10	U.S.Sm.R.& M.	71⅛	71½	71⅛	71⅛
8,490	U. S. Steel	82⅝	83⅜	82⅝	83⅛
30	Utah Copper	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	Western Md.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
640	Wtinghouse E. & M.	56⅝	58⅜	56½	58⅛
55,945					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,200	Cash Boy	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
1,000	Elkton	.28	.28	.28	.28
700	Goldf. Flor.	.44	.44	.44	.44
500	Goldf. Merger.	.12⅛	.12½	.12⅛	.12½
500	Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
1,000	Leadville	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Midway	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,800	Rescue Eula.	.46¼	.48	.46¼	.48
400	Tonopah Ext.	.5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
600	Union Cons.	.51	.52	.51	.52
9,300					

Greene-Cananea's $2 Dividend.

Directors of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, which was double the payment ordered three months ago. The increase was made possible by the $1 dividend declared by the Greene Consolidated Mining Company on Tuesday. Greene-Cananea owns approximately all the Consolidated's stock. The dividend will be paid May 29 to stockholders of record May 12.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
3,575	Alaska Gold	19⅜	21¼	19¾	20⅜
35	Algomah	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
75	Allouez	67	68	67	68
3,280	Am. Zinc	89¾	93	89¾	91⅞
855	Anaconda	82⅝	84	81⅝	84
1,705	Ariz. Coml.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
1,405	Butte & Bal.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
745	Butte & Sup.	91½	93¾	91½	92¾
280	Cal. & Ariz.	72½	73	72½	72⅝
10	Cal. & Hecla	556	556	555	555
20	Chino	53	53	53	53
875	Copper Range	63	63¾	63	63⅜
100	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
15	Franklin	9	9	9	9
95	Granby	84½	85¼	84½	85
849	Greene-Can.	49½	51	49	51
10	Inspiration	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
135	Island Creek	49½	49½	49½	49½
10	Isl. Creek pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
755	Isle Royale	29	29⅝	29	29
253	Kerr Lake	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼
410	Keweenaw	6	6⅞	6	6⅞
40	Lake	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
110	Mason Valley	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
155	Mass. Con.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
25	Miami	38	38	38	38
100	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
270	Mohawk	96½	98	96½	98
10	Nevada Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	New Arcadian	7½	7½	7½	7½
240	New Idria	14½	15½	14½	15½
585	North Butte	26½	27½	26½	27½
285	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
210	Old Dom.	69	69	68½	69
65	Osceola	93	95½	93	93½
750	Pond Creek	15	15	15	15
251	Quincy	93¼	95	93½	94
25	Ray Con.	23	23	23	23
450	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Shannon	9	9⅛	9	9
50	Shattuck	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼
60	South Lake	8	8	8	8
70	St. Mary's L'd	71	71	71	71
550	Sup. & Bos.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
165	Superior	17	17½	17	17¼
920	Tamarack	55	57½	55	55
620	Trinity	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½
4,900	Tuolumne	320	330	320	330
5,015	U. S. Smelter	70⅝	72¼	70⅝	72½
442	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	52	51½	51⅝
2,835	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛
5	Utah Copper	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,095	Utah Metals	9¼	9¼	9	9
10	Victoria	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
105	Winona	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
45	Wolverine	57	57½	57	57½
100	Wyandot	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

19	Bos. & Alb.	187½	187½	187½	187½
141	Boston Elev.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
48	Bos. & Lowell.	137½	137½	137½	137½
286	Boston & Me.	44½	44½	44	44½
110	Bos. & Me. pf.	65½	65½	64½	64½
34	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	102½	103	102½	102½
161	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	75¾	75¾
4	Mass. Elec.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Mass. El. pf.	34	34	34	34
407	New Haven	58½	60	58½	59⅝
1	No. N. Hamp.	103	103	103	103
11	Old Colony	151½	151½	151	151
25	West End	60	60	60	60
6	West End pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chm.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
105	A. A. Chm. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
20	Am. Pn. Serv.	3	3	3	3
10	A. P. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
52	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	116	115½	116
848	Am. T. & T.	127½	128	127½	128
285	A. G. & W. I.	32	32⅝	32	32½
520	A.G.&W.I. pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾
80	Cuban Cement	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
60	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	10	10
13	Edison	236	236	234	236
45	Mass. Gas.	81	81	81	81
50	Mass. Gas pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
5	McElwain pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
8	N. E. Cot Yarn	25	25	25	25
65	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
15	Pullman	160½	161	160¾	161
55	Swift	128	128	127⅞	128
840	Torrington	47⅛	48¾	47⅛	48
110	United Fruit.	146	146	146	146
214	United Shoe.	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57⅛
20	Un. Shoe pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
610	U. S. Steel	82⅝	85⅝	82⅝	85⅛
5	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
2,240	Ventura Oil	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
280	West. Union.	89⅝	92	89⅝	92

BONDS.

$4,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Swift 5s.	100	100	100	100
29,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	109¼	110	109¼	110
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Radiator	393	393	393	393
50	Am. Ship.	44	44	44	44
100	Booth Fish'es.	32⅝	32½	32½	32¼
25	Both Fish. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
225	Chi. Pn. Tool.	70	73	70	73
14	Chi. Ry., Ser.	1 70	70	70	70
225	Chi. Ry. Ser.	2 14	15⅝	14	15⅝
32	Chi. Title & T.	225	225	225	225
55	Com. Edison.	140	140	140	140
80	Diam'd Match.	107	107	107	107
19	Illinois Brick.	79	79	79	79
1,075	Lindsay Lt.	11½	12	11½	12⅜
20	Linde'y Lt. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Maxw. Motors.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Nat. Carbon pf.	122	122	122	122
110	People's Gas.	102¼	103	102¼	103
35	Pub. Serv. pf.	100	100	100	100
4,321	Pub. Serv. 1%	1⅝	1⅝	1	1
50	Quaker Oats.	320	320	320	320
12	Quak. Oats pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½
465	Sears Roeb'k.	177	182	177	180⅜
393	Stew. Warner.	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85
50	Swift & Co.	128	128	127⅞	127⅞
50	Union Carbide.	177	177¼	176	177¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Chi.Ry. Inc. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	Com. Edison.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
9,000	Pub. Serv. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Swift	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Baltim. Tube.	114	114½	114	114½
10	Balt. Tube pf.	95	95	95	95
25	Bank of Com.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5	Bank of Balt.	153½	153½	153½	153½
10	Con. Power.	109	109	109	109
1	Con. Power pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3,575	Cosden Ref.	22½	23⅛	22½	22⅝
2,890	Cosden O. & G.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
2,270	Cos. O. & G.pf.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
50	Davison Chem.	58½	59	58½	59
5	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
500	Houston Oil.	18½	19	18¼	18¼
100	Houston Oil pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60¼
30	Maryland Cas.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Mer. & M. Fire.	28	28	28	28
100	Oklahoma Ref.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
60	Penn. W. & P.	73¾	74	73¾	74
10	Sapulpa Ref.	11½	11½	11½	11½
25	Unit. Ry. & El.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	U. S. Fidelity.	219	219	219	219
135	Wayl. O. & G.	6½	6½	6½	6½

BONDS.

$5,000	City of Balto. 3½s. 1928	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
18,000	Cosden 6s.	125	125	124	124
5,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Fla. South. 4s.	90	90	90	90
2,000	H'ston Oil dfv. certificates	79	79	79	79
1,000	Mobile 4½s, '89.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	M'tgomery 4½s, 1928	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
9,000	United Ry. & Electric 4s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Gas	121	121	121	121
4	Am. Rys	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2	Baldwin Loco. pf.	109	109	109	109
15	Buff. & Susq.	48	48	48	48
85	Brill	34	34	34	34
100	Elec. Storage	58½	58½	58½	58½
80	Gen. Asphalt	34	34	34	34
118	Ins. of N. A.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝
2,145	Lake Sup. Corp.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½
54	Lehigh Nav	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
100	Lehigh Val. Tran.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
80	Northern Cent.	87	87	87	87
826	Pennsylvania	56⅜	57	56⅜	56⅞
165	Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	100¼	100	100⅛
15	Phila. Co	40¼	40½	40¼	40½
180	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	42
405	Phila. Elec	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½
1,050	Phila. R. T.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
945	Reading	83½	86⅛	83½	86⅛
1,236	Tono. Belmont.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
800	Tono. Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20	Union Traction	43	43	43	43
43	Unit. Gas Imp.	87½	88	87½	88
5	Unit. Cos., N.J.	227	227	227	227
125	W. N.Y.& Penn.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	Westmorel'd Coal	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
105	Wm. Cramp	81	82	81	81⅜
25	York Ry	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$300	Am. Gas & El. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Elec. & Peo. Tr. 4s	79⅞	80	79⅞	80
1,000	Equit. Ill. Gas 5s.	106	106	106	106
3,000	Keyst'eTel. 1st 5s	98	98	98	98
5,000	Leh. N. con. 4½s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	Leh. Val. gen. 4s	92¼	92¼	92⅜	92¼
2,000	Leh. V. gen. 4½s.	107	107	107	107
200	Phila. Elec. 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	Reading Term. 5s.	112	112	112	112
4,000	Reading gen. 4s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
9,000	Std. Gas & El. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Unit. Rys. Inv. 5s	71	71	71	71

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
778	Am. W. G. M.	52	52⅜	52	52⅛
100	Am. W.G.M. pf.	138⅜	138⅝	138	138⅝
15	Ann. W. G. pf.	101	101	101	101
100	Caney River.	37⅛	37½	37½	37½
480	Columbia Gas.	15	15	15	15
10	Lone Star	91	91	91	91
208	Mfrs. L. & H.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
100	Nat. Fireproof	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½
100	Nat. Fire. pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
60	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	40
450	Ohio Fuel Oil	17	17	16⅞	17
40	Oklahoma Gas	70½	70½	70	70
75	Pitts. Brewing	5	5	5	5
25	Pitts.-Brew. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
35	Pitts. O. & G.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,310	Pure Oil	102	102½	101¾	102½
75	Pitts. Coal	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
65	Pitts. P. G.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
3,400	Ross Mining.	11	13	11	13
800	San Toy	16	16	16	16
60	Un. Sw. & Stg.	110	110	110	110
65	U. S. Glass.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
260	West. A. B.	133	135¼	133	135¼
85	Westing. Elec.	56⅞	58⅝	56⅞	58⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. S. P. 1st 6s	91	91	91	91
1,000	W P. Ry. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1½	Jer Verde	1⅝	1⅞
B S Gas.	.15	.17	La Rose	.62	.66
Bingham	11⅜	12	Majestic	.70	.75
Bohemia	2¾	2⅞	Mex-Dar	.55	.60
Begole	.80	.81	Mex Met	.36	.42
But & L.	.82	.85	M of Am.	2⅞	3⅛
But & NY.	2¼	2⅜	New Balt.	2⅜	3
Bos Ely	.52	.60	N C'mella.	14⅜	15
Bos Cork	.54	.56	N U Bing.	2¾	3
Bos Mont.	.93	.95	Nev Doug.	.88	.92
Calav's	4¼	4⅝	Old D rcts.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
Cortez	.65	.75	Oneco	1	1⅞
C Cop	1⅞	2	Onondaga	2	2⅛
Cons Ariz.	1⅜	1⅞	Pilot But.	11¼	
Cr Reserv.	.56	.60	S W Miami.	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin.	5	6	Stew Min.	.30	.34
Dav-Daly	1⅜	1⅞	Truro	2	3
Eagle BB.	1⅞	2	Ton-Bel	4⅜

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America.
100 Bronx National Bank
50 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
100 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
10 German Alliance Insurance.
25 Harriman National Bank.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
10 Home Insurance.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 National Surety.
50 New Jersey Zinc.
10 Victor Talking Machine.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms.
500 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
50 Aluminum Co. of America.
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
40 Continental Insurance.
50 Chatham & Phenix Bank.
200 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel (all Issues.)
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 German American Insurance.
50 North River Insurance.
25 Niagara Insurance.
50 O'Bannon Corp. Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries.
7 Winchester Repeating Arms.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Are Narrow and Irregular on Active Trading—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 469,132 shares of stocks and $110,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 84,110; oil, 76,172, and mining, 308,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
480	‡Aeolian-W. ..	*24	*25	*24	*25
5,100	‡Aetna Exp...	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
500	Ajax R. Ino..	68	68½	68	68½
2,000	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
1,060	Am. Int. Corp.	20⅝	22	20⅝	21
100	A., G. & W. I.	32	32	32	32
600	‡Butler Chem.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
900	Can. Nat Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
420	‡Car. L. & P.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
1,935	Chev. Motor...	188	*190	187	189
550	Consol. Ord....	25½	*26	25½	25⅝
100	‡Cramp S'bldg.	81	81	81	81
10,510	‡Cuba C. Sug..	60⅜	62⅞	60⅜	62¼
5,290	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	94⅝	96¼	94⅝	96¼
75	Davidson Ch.				
	v. t. ctfs....	58	58	58	58
800	Driggs-Seab...	136	136	134	135
100	Elmenhor Tob.	54	54	54	54
700	‡G., W. & W.	62⅜	63½	62⅜	63½
800	Grant M. Car.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
200	Guant. Sugar..	80	82	80	80
215	Holly Sugar...	44½	*46	*44½	46
600	Intercon. Rub.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
500	Kath. B'ze pf.	22	23	22	22
2,800	Ken. Zinc Cor.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14¾
400	‡S.S.Kresge pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Lake Tor. Boat	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,125	Lynn Phono....	11	11⅞	10⅝	10½
2,575	Man. Transit..	1⅝	*1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
100	Marconi of A..	3	3	3	3
6,100	‡Maxim Muni.	5⅝	7¼	5⅝	7¼
14,800	‡Midvale Steel	59⅝	61⅝	59⅝	61⅝
300	N. Y. Transp..	15	15	15	15
1,200	‡Perlman Rim.	116	117	116	117
280	‡Poole E. & M.	100	106	100	106
1,725	Stand. Motors.	8	8	8	8¼
290	Sp'f'd Body Co.	57½	58	57½	58
1,000	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
5,400	Submarine Boat				
	v. t. ctfs....	35⅝	37¼	35⅝	37¾
500	‡Tobacco Prod.	42	42	41	41½
2,800	Triangle Film				
	v. t. ctfs....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,800	World Film...	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	1	1	1	1
700	‡U. S. Cor.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
300	U. S. S'ship Co..	6	6	4	4
200	White Motors.	48¼	48¼	48	48
3,000	‡Zinc Concent.	5¼	5¼	4¾	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
290	Ohio Oil.....	230	236	230	236	+4
400	Pierce Oil.....	13⅛	12⅝	13¼	13¼	+1⅛
225	St. Oil of Cal..	248	243	243	243	+3
107	St. Oil of Ind..	546	541	546	541	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Oil & Gas	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
700	‡B'nett O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
2,400	‡Calif. Oil....	17	17	17	17
800	‡Calif. Oil pf.	77	77	77	77
4,100	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).....	22½	23½	22½	23
1,500	‡Cosden O.& G.	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
700	‡Cos. O.& G.pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Empire Petrol.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
6,350	‡Federal Oil...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1,100	‡Houston Oil...	19	19	18½	18⅝
300	‡Inter. Pet. ..	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜
15,000	Met. Pet.	17½	19¼	17½	19¼
7,500	‡‡Midwest Oil.	46	50	46	49
3,000	‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	80	85	80	85
800	Midwest Ref.	65	66	65	66
1,800	‡Muskogee Ref	3	3¼	3	3¼
5,000	‡‡Okla. Oil ..	12½	15	12½	14½
200	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,900	‡U. W. Oil....	75	76	75	76
1,200	‡Ven. Con. Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,800	‡‡Vac. G. & O. (a prospect)..	50	50	45	50
15,000	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2
2,400	Way. O. & G.	6	6½	6	6⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
36,000	‡‡Adanac Sil..	58	60	58	60
8,700	‡Al.-B. C. M..	73	75	73	75
6,000	‡‡Atlanta	18	18	18	18
500	Bingham Min.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
6,000	‡Bally Cobalt.	8	9	8	9
6,500	‡‡Booth	18½	18½	17	18
26,700	‡Bos. & Mon.	91	95	91	94
1,400	Buffalo Mines.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,050	‡Calaveras C..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1,000	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	‡Cashboy	8	8	8	8
900	Cerro de P. C.	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	‡‡Com'k Tun.	7	7	7	7
19,500	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3,000	‡Dome Ext....	36	37	36	37
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	‡Dupont Cop..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,000	‡‡Emma Cop..	48	50	48	50
100	First Nat. Cop.	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,800	‡Fortuna Mins	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
2,800	‡Goldfld. Cons.	88	88	87	87
3,000	‡‡Goldfld. Mrg.	12	13	12	12½
2,500	‡‡Granite G.M.	70	73	70	73
1,000	Hecla Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7,300	Green Monster.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	‡Inter. Mines.	15½	18	15½	18
200	‡Iron Blossom.	2	2	2	2
5,000	‡Jerome Verde.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡‡Jim Butler..	94	98	94	98
8,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	78	79	77	78
500	‡‡Kewanas	18	18	18	18
17,150	‡‡La Jara G..	59	62	59	60
*2,000	xLa Rose C....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Magma Cop....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1,500	Maj. Mines....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,800	‡‡Marsh. Min..	22	22	19	19
6,000	‡McK.-Dar....	58	59	51	59
100	Mines of Am..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,350	‡Mojave Tung.	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,100	‡Monitor Sil..	1	1	1	1
18,000	‡‡Moth. Lode..	35	38	32	32½
1,200	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,050	Oat. Big Jim..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡‡Oat. So.....	46	48	46	47
200	Peabody C. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7,000	‡Peterson L...	27	28	27	28
2,400	‡Ray Hercules.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	16	17	16	17
2,200	‡Rochester M..	63	64	62	64
100	‡Round Moun.	70	70	70	70
400	‡Ruby Silver.	57	57	57	57
300	‡San Toy.....	17	17	17	17
1,500	‡Santa Fe M..	2½	3	2½	*3
2,000	‡S. G. G. M...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	‡‡Silver Pick..	11	11½	11	11½
4,200	Standard S.L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	‡‡Success Min.	76	76	74	75
11,000	‡‡Temiskaming	69	70	69	70
300	Tintic Copper..	1	1	1	1
300	‡Tonopah Bel..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,495	Tonopah Ext..	6	6½	6	6½
1,100	‡Ton. J. Butler	93	95	93	95
6,050	‡Tonopah R.E.	46	49	46	49
100	Tonopah Min..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,360	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	‡‡U. S. Continental Min'g	11	11	11	11
8,750	‡ U. Verde Ext.	26½	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
600	‡Unit. West'n, (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,500	Unity G. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡W. E. Cons..	85	85	83	85
1,060	‡W. Oaks Min.	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	‡Yuscaran Con	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$4,000	‡Chi. Union Station 4½s.	100	100	100	100
47,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelt'g 5s..	43	45	42½	44
15,000	Cub. Mtg.B 6s.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
25,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97¼
19,000	St. L. & S. F. Series A 4s.	69½	69¾	69½	69⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

Note—April 20 10 Driggs-Seabury sold at 143, and on April 22 5 sold at 141.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I. pf....	47	49	47	49
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. B.	15	17	15	17
Haskell & B. Car....	39	40	38½	40
Holly Sugar pf.....	94	96	94	96
Lima Locom., new..	39	42	39	42
Int. Arms & Fuse..	14	16	14	16
Marlin Arms ctfs. pf.	..	80	..	80

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil.....	13½	13⅝	12¾	13
Savoy Oil	10¾	12	10	12
Pan-American Pet....	48	49	48	49

MINING STOCKS.

Int. & Inter. M. & R.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	76	81
American Brass	268	274	268	274
Atlas Powder	200	208	200	208
Atlas Powder pf.....	101	105	101	106
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	120	127
Bliss (E. W.) Co....	380	395	380	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	100	180	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	800	775	800
Du Pont Powder, new.	320	330	320	335
Du Pont Powder pf...	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	360	375	370	380
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Fond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	540	550	585	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1800	1900	1775	1900

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	122	125	120	125
American Cigar pf...	100	100¼	100	100¼
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young.....	150	160	155	160
Johnson Tin F. & M..	150	150	135	150
MacAndrews & F....	158	163	160	163
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	460	480	470	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week April.....	$261,769	$23,879
July 1-April 21.....	12,793,053	950,643
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
3d week April.....	198,322	11,180
July 1-April 23.....	8,824,728	419,208
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
3d week April.....	1,417,640	213,769
July 1-April 21.....	56,106,308	5,183,127
Alabama Great Southern:		
3d week April.....	104,694	18,050
July 1-April 21.....	4,403,221	676,267
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
3d week April.....	231,635	53,813
July 1-April 21.....	6,797,494	1,287,695
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
3d week April.....	45,933	4,828
July 1-April 21.....	2,000,051	160,454
Mobile & Ohio:		
3d week April.....	242,977	22,582
July 1-April 21.....	9,378,770	525,577
Virginia & Southwestern:		
3d week April.....	36,788	4,088
July 1-April 21.....	1,588,882	99,645
Toledo, Peoria & Western—		
3d week April.....	18,148	*414
July 1-April 21.....	1,013,520	20,875

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$9,269,711	$7,889,832	$8,098,899
Net	2,187,544	2,623,743	2,346,828
9 mos. gross..	82,079,479	67,446,586	75,594,244
Net	24,375,061	19,084,665	19,063,973

DEL., LACK. & WEST. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Mileage	955.06	958.63	*3.57
Freight rev...	3,208,297	2,207,627	1,000,670
Passenger rev.	597,878	586,773	11,105
Total op. rev..	4,234,294	3,149,484	1,084,810
Mt. way & str.	261,754	177,558	*25,803
Mt. of equip..	617,969	592,294	25,675
Traffic exp...	71,259	76,083	*4,824
Total op. exp..	2,485,248	2,151,927	333,321
Taxes	202,506	186,600	15,900
Operating inc.	1,545,265	810,793	734,472
Nine months:			
Freight rev....	26,907,090	22,287,957	4,619,133
Passenger rev.	6,326,198	6,268,121	57,076
Total op. revs.	36,737,921	31,735,272	5,002,648
Mt. way & str.	3,181,032	3,344,135	*163,103
Mt. of equip..	5,886,726	5,249,054	137,672
Transp. exp....	11,518,008	10,359,276	1,158,732
Total op. exp..	21,692,722	20,334,483	1,358,238
Taxes	1,603,233	1,545,599	57,634
Operating inc.	13,439,907	9,853,692	3,585,914

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	7,334	7,306	7,651
Freight rev...	6,515,210	4,145,778	4,722,940
Passenger rev.	1,454,193	1,441,786	1,501,559
Total op. rev..	8,717,186	6,259,937	6,893,467
Maint. of way.	1,086,150	701,219	819,341
Mt. of equip..	1,068,033	1,044,024	1,041,066
Trans. exp....	2,255,632	1,828,534	2,049,259
Total op. exp..	4,931,943	4,090,852	4,436,007
Taxes	437,278	407,336	408,194
Op. income....	3,347,045	1,765,437	2,049,263
Nine months:			
Freight rev....	58,157,065	46,191,784	48,708,949
Passenger rev..	14,961,246	13,971,599	15,710,914
Total op. rev..	78,153,591	66,752,825	71,188,262
Maint. of way.	9,841,840	7,868,022	7,996,778
Mt. of equip..	9,471,144	9,213,106	9,527,071
Transp. exp....	19,388,231	17,865,035	19,862,745
Total op. exp..	43,628,558	38,512,922	42,315,707
Taxes	3,999,769	3,572,285	3,880,962
Op. income....	30,525,280	23,817,416	24,991,591

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	172,419	137,818	34,601
Net after taxes	35,850	10,932	24,919
9 mos. gross..	1,474,662	1,385,986	88,676
Net after taxes	394,045	297,646	96,399

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MONTANA POWER CO. for three months ended March 31—

Gross	1,426,319	933,775	492,544
Net after taxes	1,080,104	652,047	430,757
Sur. aft. chgs.	747,577	389,616	357,961
12 mos. gross.	4,800,282	3,733,805	1,126,387
Net after taxes	3,606,799	2,598,517	1,008,282
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,344,841	1,557,697	787,144

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.15
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.20
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.48	4.20
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½	5.75	4.75
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.40	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.25	4.00
Erie Railroad....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.48	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.10
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Norf. & West.....	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.20
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.35	4.65
St. L. & San F....	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L....	1916-'28	5	4.65	4.35
So. Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.10
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.25

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	79	83
Adirondack Electric Power.....	21	28
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	145	148
*American Gas & Electric pf....	50	53
American Light & Traction.....	370	380
American Light & Traction pf....	111	†113½
American Power & Light.....	65	66
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	44	47
American Public Utilities pf....	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric.	6½	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	48	53
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	55	65
Atlantic P. & L., pf.....	92	96
Carolina Power & Light.....	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	95	99
Cities Service	179½	181¼
Cities Service pf.....	82	83
Colorado Power	25	26½
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers P. 5s, 1929.....	104½	105¼
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	180	210
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	90	..
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	88	..
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	60½	61
Northern States Power pf.....	96½	97½
Ozark Power & Water.....	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	59½	60
Pacific Gas & Electric, original...	92	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	72	76
Southern California Edison.....	92	94½
Southern California Edison pf....	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	12	12½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	36½	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	11¾	12½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	52	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power....	80	83
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	82	85
United Light & Railways	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	77	79
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	60	61

*Par Value, $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	49.25	49.75	49.00	50.00
Lead	7.30	7.55	7.37½	7.57½
Spelter	18.25	nom.	18.62½	nom.
Antimony	37.50	38.50	38.00	39.00
Quicksilver ...	$120.00	nom.	$120.00	nom.
Aluminium ...	*55.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dy,	20.25	21.25	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 28¾@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot.....	132	0 0	132	0 0
Copper, futures.....	125	0 0	125	0 0
Tin, spot.....	196	15 0	198	5 0
Tin, futures.....	196	0 0	195	0 0
Spelter	103	0 0	106	0 0
Lead	34	15 0	34	10 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket Con.....	.14
Con	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con....

COAL CONFERENCES ARE TAKEN UP AGAIN

Operators and Miners Will Try to Reach an Agreement Before May 2.

20,000 MEN RESUME WORK

Settlement of a Soft Coal Dispute in the Pittsburgh District Is Reached in Three Hours.

The general committees of the anthracite miners and operators held a joint conference in the Engineers' Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday and decided to continue their negotiations with the hope of reaching some kind of a settlement before May 2. Whatever this settlement may be the operators insist it will not include a concession to the miners' demand for a complete recognition of their union.

The reports of the subcommittees, which had failed to agree, were read. The miners made it clear that they would no longer insist on the "check off." They stood pat on their demand for a "closed shop," however. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, told of the crises which miners and operators were facing in the event of a disagreement and pleaded for further negotiations. President Dempsey of District No. 1 then proposed that each side consider fully before breaking of negotiations completely.

His motion was seconded by S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, who suggested that each side hold an informal session of a few minutes to consider the next step. Meeting in separate caucus, the miners and the operators decided to refer the whole matter back to the sub committees with instructions to try to reach some agreement before May 2, when the union delegates hold their convention at Pottsville, Penn.

With this decision made unanimous, the general conference came to an end. None of the demands of the miners and none of the counter proposals of the operators were discussed. The sub committees will confer again at 10 o'clock today in the Union League Club. It was clearly intimated that every effort would be made to avoid a strike of 170,000 miners in the anthracite region. The operators were very hopeful of reaching an agreement without conceding a complete recognition of the union.

President White succeeded yesterday in reaching an agreement with W. K. Fields, who represents the soft coal operators, and after a three hours' conference in the Continental Hotel it was decided that all the 20,000 soft coal miners, who are out on strike in District No. 5 of Pittsburgh, will be ordered back to work today.

$925 FOR CHINESE CARPET.

Sale of Oshima Oriental Art Yields $12,342 to Date.

An old Chinese palace carpet, 15.8 feet by 15.9 feet, No. 402, brought the highest price of the afternoon at the Oshima sale at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms yesterday, going to E. H. Hubbard for $925. A pair of slender ovoid cinnabar lacquer vases, Nos. 294 and 295, went to Mrs. Herman Frasch for $305, and another pair, slightly smaller, but important specimens of the art, landscape and figures in high relief and surrounded by an all-over design of lotus flowers, Nos. 298 and 299, went to the same buyer for $310.

A tripod incense burner, with green glaze, Han dynasty, No. 242, went to S. S. White for $35; No. 252, a tall globular vase, with rudimentary ring and head handles, Han dynasty, went to Myer-Reifstal for $42.50; Clapp & Graham paid $75 for No. 300, a large cake-box of cinnabar lacquer; a silvery white rug, No. 343, went to Costikyan for $55; No. 355, an unusual rug, flowers and sprays in colors on a gray ground, went to Kersey for $50, and No. 390, a larger rug, with fish and geometrical designs on a gold ground, to the same buyer for $80. No. 403, a buff rug, with the hundred antiques, went to Chadurjian for $68.

The returns of the afternoon were $6,928, and to date $12,342. At the concluding sale today there will be sold snuff bottles, decorated and single-color potteries, Tang pottery figures, carved rhinoceros horns, cabinets, &c. Henry A. Hartman is auctioneer.

FINDS TASK FOR MALTBIE.

Whitney Says He Can Advise Mayor on Service Board Suit.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney discussed yesterday the appointment by the Mayor of ex-Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie as City Chamberlain to succeed Henry Bruere. Mr. Whitney said:

"The Mayor will need an adviser on utility matters. The first matter upon which Mr. Maltbie can give the Mayor expert advice is the suit brought by direction of the Mayor to set aside the 'prior determination' under Contract 3 with the Interborough. The determination authorized the charging of nearly $9,000,000 to 'cost of construction,' of which $345,000 was for company expenditures and the remainder city expenditures. The suit is against the Public Service Commission and its chief engineer, and charges fraud in the making of the determination.

"None of the present Commissioners was on the commission at the time of the alleged fraud. Mr. Maltbie was on the commission at the time and gave close personal attention to the company items entering into the determination. His advice should therefore be of peculiar value as to whether there really was fraud and therefore any ground for the suit."

Lacombe to Head Law Institute.

The New York Law Institute will meet in the library rooms at 120 Broadway on May 26 and elect these officers: E. Henry Lacombe, President; George L. Ingraham, Alton B. Parker, and William H. Harris, Vice Presidents; Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Treasurer; Alfred E. Hinrichs, Secretary; Robert E. Deyo, and John G. Milburn, members of the Executive Committee, and Daniel S. Remsen, John H. Parsons, and Allan McCulloh, Auditing Committee. Henry W. Taft, George W. Wingate, Thomas Thacher, and S. Mallet-Prevost, made up the Nominating Committee which selected the ticket.

Reporter Gets Service Board Job.

The Public Service Commission yesterday appointed Frank N. Robinson, a newspaper man, to succeed Matthew J. Harrington as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Harrington resigned to go into business. Mr. Robinson will take up his duties on May 1. He began his newspaper work in New York in 1900 as a reporter on the staff of the Church News Association. For several years he has been political writer and Albany correspondent for The Evening Mail.

Ex-Customs Examiner Sentenced.

Harry Morant of 160 West Seventy-ninth Street, for twenty years a Customs Examiner in the Appraisers Stores, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Howe in the Federal District Court to three months' imprisonment in the New York County Penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having solicited a bribe from an importer to lower his estimate as to the valuation of goods at a hearing before the General Appraisers.

BIG AUSTRALIA WAR BURDEN.

More Than $165,000,000 a Year Will Be Paid for the Army.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 26.—It is estimated that Australia, with a population of 5,000,000, will be paying her soldiers in June at the rate of more than $165,000,000 per annum, plus the cost of maintenance, transport, equipment, and waste.

This is exclusive of liberal pensions and allowances. The calculation is based on a force of 275,000.

FIRST STRIKE IN A CENTURY.

Workers in Thomas Oakes & Co. Mill Demand Wage Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 27.—For the first time in the history of the Thomas Oakes & Co. woolen mills of Bloomfield, which have been controlled by the Oakes family for more than 100 years, a strike was declared at that plant today. One hundred cloth weavers went on strike when the firm refused to increase their pay 20 per cent. for piecework. An increase of 12 per cent. was offered to the men, but although a majority were in favor of accepting it, the others persuaded them to hold out. Thomas Oakes, President of the First National Bank and a former President of the Bloomfield Board of Education, declared today that if the men do not return within a few days he will be forced to close the entire mill, which will throw 1,500 persons out of work.

No attempt has been made to create a general strike, although pickets have been posted at all approaches to the mill. A large force of policemen under Chief of Police Lewis M. Collins is stationed at the plant to protect the employes that are not on strike.

SAVES A MILLION IN STEEL.

City Revives Elevated Railway Contract Made Before Rise.

The Public Service Commission approved yesterday, with modifications, the contract for the elevated extension of the Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. The contract was awarded a few months ago to Lawrence C. Manuell at $2,063,877.50, with the approval of President Mathewson of the Bronx and the Corporation Counsel. The modified agreements will be sent to the Board of Estimate today.

Through this contract the city will save nearly $1,000,000 that it would have to pay under a new contract because of the rise in the price of steel. Bids were obtained in November, 1915, and Mr. Manuell, the lowest bidder, had options from the American Bridge Company for steel at $51.60 a ton, which today sells for $83 a ton. The job will take about 30,000 tons.

The Pelham Bay Park branch leaves the main Lexington Avenue subway at 138th Street and Park Avenue, and runs through 138th Street to Southern Boulevard, to Whitlock Avenue, over Bronx River, and out Westchester Avenue to the park. It is an elevated as far north as Whitlock Avenue.

There was some delay over the question of ducts to carry the power cables. The Board of Estimate held that such ducts were equipment rather than construction, and deducted their cost from the contract, and appropriated only $1,651,102. Mr. Manuell objected to the omission, and on April 7, 1916, formally rejected the contract, as did the next lowest bidder.

After twenty days' negotiation with Mr. Manuell the commission agreed not to omit the duct work and to modify the contract to provide that within thirty days after the delivery of steel the commission shall pay $51.60 per ton for it, as required by the American Bridge Company's agreement with Mr. Manuell.

LACE MAKERS COMPLAIN.

Germans Say Soldiers Buy Belgian Product in Preference to Theirs.

Representatives of the German lace industry are complaining bitterly against what they term the turning over of the home market to the product of Belgian lacemakers, and they are writing to the press in an effort to discourage the alleged practice of German officers and soldiers stationed in Belgium of buying large quantities of lace and sending it home, to the detriment of the German workers and dealers.

One of these letters appearing in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt reads, in part, as follows:

"Now it is not generally known that the German lace industry is the only mean. of livelihood of thousands of German women and girls, and the conduct of officials and private individuals is probably due to this lack of knowledge, which makes it all the more to be hoped that this hint will suffice to cause the German lace industry to receive the support it needs in preference to the Belgian.

"The German lace trade is a victim of the present unfavorable situation in two ways. The purchasing power of the German people is weakened at present and the foreign market is closed, while the Belgian lace, on the contrary, may now count on a lively demand in foreign lands, especially in the United States. The lace-makers are dependent upon their wearisome trade, as any other work would permanently ruin their hands."

AUTHORS SEEK COPYRIGHT.

League Committee to Work for Adequate Protective Law.

The council of the Authors' League of America at the annual meeting yesterday in the City Club authorized a special committee to begin work for the passage of an adequate and practical protective copyright law.

A plan whereby artists may obtain a share in the increased value of their paintings when resold will be taken under consideration, and the results of this study are to be reported to the league. French art societies had the same subject under consideration for three years when the war put an end to the work. This subject has arisen from the case of the painter Ralph A. Blakelock.

Winston Churchill was re-elected President of the league and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Vice President. Other elections were: Honorary Vice Presidents, Reginald de Koven, Augustus Thomas, Hamlin Garland, John Burroughs, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, and Brander Matthews; Secretary and Treasurer, Eric Schuler; Executive Committee, Ellis Parker Butler, Thompson Buchanan, Louis Joseph Vance, Rex Beach, Leroy Scott, Kate Jordan, Arthur J. Keller, George Creel, and George Barr Baker.

$17,500 for B. R. T. Guard's Death.

A jury before Justice Clark in the Supreme Court gave a verdict for $17,500 yesterday to Mrs. Bessie Geyer, whose husband, Abraham, was killed on March 17, 1914, while he was at work as a guard for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Abraham Oberstein, Mrs. Geyer's counsel, charged the company with negligence because it had compelled Geyer to cross the elevated structure in East New York, where there was a dangerous curve and several switches. Geyer was killed by a revenue car. Mr. Oberstein brought out the fact that the company had never established any rules requiring the blowing of whistles when trains were approaching the curve. Mrs. Geyer has three children.

Telephones for Subway Stations.

The Public Service Commission issued an order yesterday directing the New York Telephone Company to install slot telephones in subway stations. Sound proof booths are to be built of masonry. Where the quarterly gross receipts of a booth amount to $25 or less, the city is to receive 15 per cent. On higher receipts the commission is 20 per cent.

COTTON UP 3 POINTS IN NARROW MARKET

Dullness Attributed to Desire of Traders to Await Definite News of New Crop.

WEATHER GENERALLY GOOD

Acreage Reports Show Great Variance—Textile Labor Troubles May Become a Factor.

Cotton prices yesterday moved within a narrow range. An idea of the dullness may be gathered from the fact that extremes of fluctuations extended only 4 to 6 points. The close was unchanged to a net gain of 3 points.

The market appears to be waiting for new crop developments, as there is nothing in the international situation to furnish a substantial news feature on cotton. Already the preliminary acreage reports are coming in. Yesterday Messrs. A. Norden & Co. issued a report estimating the increase in acreage at 8.9 per cent. and placing the use of fertilizers at a decrease of 6 per cent. The Giles report on acreage will be published some time today.

The weather is generally favorable over the belt. Details from Texas showed general rains, and this moisture was sufficiently well distributed to be beneficial. Memphis wired: "Weather cold and disagreeable down here. We hear of some replanting. Think we shall get reports of considerable replanting within a few days."

The unsettled labor conditions in the textile industry have caused a good deal of comment lately, particularly with reference to Fall River, where the outlook points to a strike of 30,000 operatives on Saturday unless an advance of 10 per cent. in wages is granted. It is believed that the increase in wages is likely to be conceded by the mills rather than risk the loss resultant upon a shutdown.

According to the Journal of Commerce, the ideas on acreage show a very wide variance. In Alabama some correspondents report a decrease of 10 to 20 per cent., against reports of an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. In Texas the reports range from an increase of 5 to 25 per cent., and in Oklahoma an increase of 15 to 25 per cent. is forecast.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance; middling 12.15c. Sales, 150 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.95	11.91	11.93@11.94	11.90@11.91
July	12.10	12.05	12.07@12.08	12.05@12.06
Oct.	12.27	12.22	12.23@12.24	12.23@12.24
Dec.	12.44	12.38	12.40@12.41	12.40@12.41
Jan.	12.52	12.46	12.47@12.48	12.48@12.49
March	12.62	12.62	12.63@12.64	12.65@12.66

Total port receipts, 17,012 bales; last week, 22,784; last year, 16,505.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,081	6,454	6,959
New Orleans	5,836	1,719	4,024
Mobile	308	1,747	491
Savannah	1,021	1,362	2,269
Charleston	1,179	854	503
Wilmington	1,411	592	814
Norfolk	1,025	1,658	2,201

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	226	743	927
Memphis	428	690	1,297
St. Louis	119	3,934	2,258
Houston	2,114	2,568	4,004

Exports, 19,402 bales; total thus far this season, 4,416,668; total last season, 7,161,836.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
200 Galveston	12.35	201,826	401,122
4,655 New Orleans	11.88	296,151	333,451
25 Mobile	11.81	26,855	24,783
2,924 Savannah	11⅞	143,926	134,939
— Charleston	11⅞	68,235	98,057
— Wilmington	11⅞	52,414	57,491
1,257 Norfolk	11.88	98,606	79,961
101 Augusta	11.75	120,457	116,450
1,300 Memphis	12.00	155,369	149,472
— St. Louis	12.00	19,716	72,723
1,218 Houston	12.30	94,259	125,069

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance at 7.87d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 26,000 bales. American, 25,000. Market closed steady.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Firm After an Idle Session.

LONDON, April 27.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was quietly steady, with an increased demand in some sections. Home funds were dull under Irish influences, but colonial and allied stocks and Kaffirs were firm, oil shares steady, and Argentine rails received better support. American securities closed steady after an idle session.

50,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

Fall River Millowners Announce Another Advance for Operatives.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 27.—Fifty thousand cotton mill operatives will benefit by wage advances announced by the Manufacturers' Association in this city and Fall River today. The increase in each case will be effective May 1, and will amount to 10 per cent., bringing the scale of wages to the highest point in the history of the industry in this section, according to mill authorities.

Demands for the increase, accompanied by threats of a general strike, have been made recently by the textile councils representing various classes of organized employes in the mills in the two cities.

Under the operation of the new schedules the textile workers here will receive 15 per cent. more wages than they were paid up to Jan. 1, as a 5 per cent. advance was granted early in the year. The new advance of 10 per cent. will increase the annual payment to operatives here by $1,500,000, it is said.

Bankers to Meet at Briarcliff.

The Spring meeting of the members of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Briarcliff Lodge May 8, 9, and 10. A special train from Chicago will bring the Western members. As usual, the business sessions will be relieved by numerous entertainments On the first day, F. A. Vanderlip will tender a reception to the visitors and their wives at Beechwood, Scarborough. In the evening a motion picture entitled "Thomas Jefferson Morgan, Jr., P. J. G.," will be shown at the hotel. The family dinner of the Executive Council will be held Tuesday evening, to be followed by dancing.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; light, variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer; light to moderate variable winds, becoming fresh s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Ia., Ark., and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri., with warmer in e. and w. Sat., unsettled.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy; warmer in e. and n.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer in e. Fri., cooler Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri., with warmer in e. Sat., unsettled, with cooler by night.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., probably unsettled.

SAMUEL REA IN COURT.

Pennsylvania's President Tells of Dealings with the Long Island.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was cross-examined yesterday before Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court in the suit of minority stockholders of the Long Island Railroad for an accounting to show how $28,000,000 was spent on the Long Island.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for E. R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., one of the plaintiffs, asked Mr. Rea if the Long Island was not paying the Pennsylvania for the use of the Manhattan terminal more money than the Long Island used to receive from ferrying passengers across the East River and Mr. Rea replied that it was.

The witness admitted that one object in electrifying the Long Island was that it might use the tunnels under the East River. Mr. Kellogg asked:

"Didn't the Long Island Company sell a lot of gold bonds by representing that the road would participate in the New York connection?"

"I don't remember what inducements were offered," replied Mr. Rea.

Then he said that the Long Island road was not a direct participant in the New York Connecting Railroad and that the Pennsylvania would benefit because it had lent its credit to the enterprise. He described the Long Island as having been weak financially and physically. To have made the improvement it would have been compelled to borrow the money from the Pennsylvania and so the latter did the work directly instead of through the Long Island.

The trial will be resumed today.

War Risk Insurance Advanced.

LONDON, April 27.—War risk insurance has been advanced one-half of 1 per cent. on all vessels to and from the west coast of the United Kingdom. The rate between Liverpool and New York is now 3 per cent.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active and prices moved feverishly within a range of about 1¼c. Operators seemed willing to take small profits both ways, and there was an apparent undercurrent of caution in the market. At one time values were ½@⅝c above the final of Wednesday, but final quotations were at about the lowest, with net losses of ½@⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quitted at $1.27⅜; No. 2 hard, $1.25½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.21½	1.22	..
July	..	..	1.14⅛	1.15	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.14¾	1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.14⅛	1.63
July	1.15½	1.14⅜	1.14½	1.15	1.36⅞
September	1.15¾	1.14	1.14	1.14⅝	1.26⅝

CORN.

The corn market was comparatively firm during the greater part of the day on persistent rumors of a good export demand, but, while total export sales amounted to about 200,000 bushels, prices were easier later under liquidation and hedge selling against increased purchases in the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77⅛	76½	76¼	76⅝	77⅛
July	77½	76⅞	76⅞	77¼	80⅛
September	77	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞	81⅛

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, with traders showing a tendency to sell May and buy July. Price changes were narrow, and at the close of the day the market showed net losses of ⅛c. The local cash market was quiet, standard quoted at 50½ to 51½c; No. 3 white, 49¾ to 50¾c; No. 4 white, 48¾ to 49¼c; fancy clipped white, 52¼ to 53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49¼ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅝	44⅛	44½	44⅝	55⅛
July	43⅞	43	43	43½	53
September	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	48½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was irregular and feverish although, on the whole, the undertone was firm with some further aggressive buying of lard early in the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000, estimated for Friday, 17,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 17,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	12.50	12.37	12.50	12.35	10.12
July	12.62	12.37	12.50	12.37	10.40
Ribs—					
May	12.65	12.47	12.65	12.47	10.30
July	12.67	12.55	12.67	12.52	10.65
Pork—					
May	23.50	23.40	23.50	23.45	17.67
July	23.45	23.30	23.35	23.40	18.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a firmer tone early in the day on scattered buying prompted by a sharp upturn in lard but subsequently eased off and closed 1 to 7 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.70@11.10	10.75
May	10.87	10.75	10.75@10.79	10.81
June	....	....	10.88@10.94	10.90
July	11.05	11.00	10.99@11.00	11.00
August	11.03	10.99	10.98@11.00	11.00
September	10.98	10.93	10.88@10.92	10.91
October	9.99	9.85	9.83@9.87	9.87
November	9.10	9.07	9.03@9.06	9.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 6 to 14 points. The advance was due to more aggressive buying for local account, particularly for the late positions, and at the close March showed the greatest gains. The trade at large was rather puzzled over the buying movement, although reports from Brazil were to the effect that prices there were firm and there were very few fresh offers in the cost and freight market. The local spot market was inactive but firm, with Rio 7s still quoted at 9¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.34@8.35	8.26
May	8.33	8.32	8.34@8.35	8.27
June	....	....	8.37@8.39	8.31
July	8.43	8.40	8.42@8.43	8.35
August	....	....	8.46@8.48	8.40
September	8.53	8.48	8.51@8.53	8.45
October	....	....	8.54@8.56	8.48
November	....	....	8.58@8.60	8.31
December	8.64	8.59	8.63@8.64	8.55
January	....	....	8.68@8.70	8.59
February	....	....	8.76@8.78	8.67
March	8.80	8.70	8.80@8.83	8.80

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was rather feverish, with considerable profit-taking, but reports that refiners had paid 5 7-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, for prompt shipment, and 5¼c for June shipment caused more aggressive buying at the close, and final quotations were firm, with net gains of 1 to 5 points. Total sales for the day were 9,600 tons. Interest in the market continues to broaden and sentiment was distinctly bullish. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.50	5.50	5.48@5.50	5.43
May	5.55	5.55	5.54@5.56	5.51
June	5.60	5.53	5.58@5.59	5.54
July	5.60	5.59	5.60@5.61	5.57
August	5.65	5.59	5.62@5.63	5.60
September	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.62	5.57
October	....	....	5.40@5.41	5.35
November	....	....	5.13@5.14	5.09
December	5.13	5.10	5.13@5.14	5.09
January	4.70	4.70	4.69@4.70	4.67
February	4.55	4.55	4.54@4.57	4.53
March	4.51	4.51	4.54@4.57	4.53

The local market for raw sugar was considerably more active, with refiners showing an increased interest, prompted by renewed export inquiries for refined. The undertone was firm and prices were unchanged at 5 7-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.46c for centrifugal and 5.69c for molasses. The day's business included 50,000 bags of Cubas, afloat, at 5 7-16c, cost and freight; 40,000 bags of Cubas for June shipment at 5½c, and rumored sales of 35,000 bags of Cubas for late May shipment at 5½c, cost and freight, all to local refiners.

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, but trading was considerably more active, and it was rumored that exporters had purchased about 20,000 tons. Locally the demand was quiet, although there were moderate withdrawals on old contract. Prices were firm and unchanged at 7.40c to 7.50c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,982 packages. Offerings a little in excess of the supply, and with some pressure to sell further slight concessions were made, but at the reduced figures buyers are taking hold very well. Renovated holding pretty will because there is so little of it. Ladles and packing stock scarce and firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31½@32c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, 30@32½c; State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 32@32½c; common to fair, 30@31½c; renovated, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31½c; lower grades, 28½@30c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30@30½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 28c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,800 cases. There is a good deal of irregularity in the quality of stock arriving, and the proportion of strictly high grades offering on the open market is not large, many of these going directly to storage for lack of buyers in relation to country cost. High-grade stock holds firm, but the market is rather quiet for average qualities of current packings; values, however, show no quotable change. Dirties and checks are sustained, but trade is a little less active, and outside figures are more extreme. Nearby white eggs, irregular; a little fancy selected stock is working out at 24½@25c, but only a few receivers reporting a little business above 23@24c, the bulk of the stock selling probably in a range of 23½@24c. Strictly fancy duck eggs are meeting a light demand, but average qualities are dull, and outside quotations extreme. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23¾@24c; storage packed, firsts, 22½@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; under grades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 30@31c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 28@30c; Western and prime Southern, 26@28c; common to fair, Southern, 22@25c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@60c.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Commissioners of the City of Asbury Park until eleven o'clock A. M. on May 10th, 1916, for the rental of the bathing privilege or concession at Asbury Park, including all bathing houses and groups now on the ocean front at Asbury Park, known as the Wesley Lake group, the Asbury Avenue group, the Third Avenue group, the Fourth Avenue group, the Fifth Avenue group, the Sixth Avenue group, the Seventh Avenue group, and including the $80,000 Natatorium between First and Second Avenues, with its hot and cold baths and pool. Also store at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and the Boardwalk, for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Specifications can be obtained upon application to the City Clerk.

The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to make such reasonable rules and regulations regarding leases or concessions and to award as in their judgment seems proper for the best interest of the City, and may reject any and (or) all bids and (or) parts of same.

This advertisement will appear once a week for a period of two weeks in the Asbury Park Evening Press, The New York Times, The Philadelphia Record, and The Newark Evening News.

HARRY B. WHITE, City Clerk.

April 18th, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richland Realty Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, May 1st, 1916, at 12 o'clock.

I. S. WHITING, Secretary.

April 18th, 1916.

H. C. DERBY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the H. C. DERBY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 West 39th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting.

C. L. TINGLE, Secretary.

April 17th, 1916.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

$400,000

El Paso, Texas

Municipal Improvement 5% Bonds

Interest payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in New York City. Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and acceptable as security for Postal Savings Bank deposits.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(as officially reported)

Assessed valuation, equalized 1915	$46,706,670
Total bonded debt, including these issues	3,390,000
Water debt	725,000
Sinking fund	365,018
Net bonded debt	2,299,982

Population Federal Census 1916....61,902

According to an official enumeration under the direction of the Census Bureau of the Federal Government El Paso shows a population at present of 61,902 resident inhabitants, an increase of 57.6% since the census enumeration of 1910.

MATURITIES

July 1, 1947—opt. 1928 — April 1, 1954—opt. 1934
Sept. 1, 1951—opt. 1931 — June 1, 1954—opt. 1934
July 1, 1955—opt. 1935

Prices to yield 4.25%

Descriptive circular on request

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia 1421 Chestnut St. — Boston N. W. Halsey & Co., Inc. — Baltimore Munsey Bldg. — Cleveland New England Bldg. — Chicago La Salle & Adams Sts. — San Francisco 424 California St.

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE CORPORATION

To the Stockholders:

All the preferred stock and a very large majority of the common stock of Lima Locomotive Corporation having been deposited, the Readjustment Committee has this day declared operative the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated March 15th, 1916. In order to afford the remaining holders of common stock who have not deposited an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Plan, the time for receiving deposits and for receiving subscriptions for preferred stock of the New Company under the Plan, is hereby extended until the close of business on **MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1916.** All depositors who have hitherto subscribed for such preferred stock and have made the first payment thereon are hereby required to pay the balance of their subscriptions, namely $85 per share, to the Depositary on or before said date. All stockholders who deposit their shares and subscribe in respect thereof during the time hereby extended, are required to pay the full amount of the subscriptions for new preferred stock, namely $90 per share, at the time of depositing. All payments will be noted by the Depositary upon the Certificates of Deposit, and all deposits and payments must be made before the close of business on the said first day of May, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 14th, 1916.

ROBERT H. COX, Secretary,
140 Broadway, N. Y. C.
CARY & CARROLL, Counsel.

J. S. COFFIN,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
SAMUEL G. ALLEN,
Readjustment Committee.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary,
140 Broadway, New York City

REORGANIZATION OF ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Managers acting under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company have declared operative the said Plan and Agreement.

Dated, New York, April 17, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. — SPEYER & CO.

Reorganization Managers

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Regulate thy common Expences."

THE monthly statements rendered to each depositor by the *Franklin Trust Company* are an aid in the regulation of expenses. They show all deposits and withdrawals, with dates, and the balance remaining to the depositor's credit on the last day of the month, while the cancelled checks which accompany the statements serve as vouchers for all payments made.

Established 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: { 166 Montague Street / 569 Fulton Street

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 58th St. — Fifth Av. & 60th St.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

Cotton Solicitor Wanted

Excellent opportunity in long-established Cotton Exchange firm of large capital for solicitor controlling good cotton business. Partnership possible for right man. Address, in confidence, G 366 TIMES 2 RECTOR ST.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

To Holders of certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated January 31, 1916; and

To Holders of said preferred and common stock.

Notice Is Hereby Given as Follows:

1. Sufficient deposits and assents having been received, the Committee has declared the Plan operative;

2. Certificates of deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York for deposited preferred and common stock have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange;

3. The time for the deposit of preferred and common stock has been extended to MAY 15, 1916;

Holders

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Odd Way of Making Appraisals at Cleveland Brought Out.

Some light on appraisement procedure at the Port of Cleveland was brought out in a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in disposing of a protest by A. L. Gartord of that city. The protestant purchased furniture abroad. When it arrived at its destination, the customs examiner testified, he "telephoned probably the oldest furniture dealer in this town and asked him to send down a man familiar with upholstery." In response to this request a representative of the firm appeared at the Appraiser's Stores, and after examination of the furniture stated it was in chief value of feathers. The examiner, while of the opinion that damask predominated in value, returned the importation at 40 per cent. as "down, chief value." Duty was taken on that basis, while the importer asked 15 per cent. tax as manufactures of wood. Judge McClelland overruled the claim, remarking that the testimony was "unsatisfactory."

The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company was sustained in the contention that plastilina, a modeling clay, was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. The Collector, on advice of the Appraiser, found the product to be chemically compounded, and as it was put up in individual packages of less than two and one-half pounds gross weight, return was made as a chemical combination or similar article, at 20 per cent. Judge Brown, reversing the local officials, held that the commodity was neither a scientific nor a commercial chemical within the meaning of the tariff law.

The Lichtenstein Millinery Company filed a protest raising complex problems of tariff construction. The merchandise consisted of dress trimmings or ornaments composed of a silk or cotton net or silk or cotton woven foundation, appliqued or embroidered with beads or spangles. The Appraiser reported the beads or spangles to be chief value. Classification return was made as appliqued or embroidered trimmings at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 358. The importers made many claims for rates lower than assessed. The board reached the conclusion that the goods were properly dutiable according to the component material of chief value in the beads or spangles. For aught the board knew, the merchandise might be properly dutiable under any one of the claims made by the importers. Lack of proof, however, prevented the board from deciding that point. The protest was accordingly overruled without affirming the Collector.

Merck & Co. won in claiming free entry for quinine glycero-phosphate which had been classified by the Collector as a salt or acid of that name. Judge Brown held that the product fell under the free list provision reading "quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark." The Collector was reversed in taking 25 per cent. duty.

Among the Shoe Men.

The manufacturers of infants' turn shoes in Pennsylvania are said to be feeling the high price of leather more than the ordinary run of footwear producers. One of them has discontinued business, another refuses to fill current orders, and others are now taking business subject to being able to get the material with which to fill orders at certain prices. As for the style situation, the better local stores are now selling quite a few plain pumps, with covered wooden heels of the Louis type, in white calf, black kid, and patent leather. Detached buckles are being sold with them. One of the neatest new Spring styles offered is an eight-inch lace shoe, which at the first glance looks not unlike a small, square-tongue pump. The vamp, which is cut on a pump pattern, is made of brown kid, while the top is of champagne kid.

375 DOZEN

Ladies' Waists

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Will sell this day, Friday, April 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., At 539 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY,

375 DOZEN

LADIES' LAWN AND SILK

WAISTS

All in a complete lot of sizes and in large lots to the trade without reserve or limit.

SHOWN BY US EXCLUSIVELY SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

SILK JERSEY SPORT SUITS

Very Practical—Not Expensive

also

A variety of sport dresses and various up-to-the-minute sport materials, also silk street and afternoon dresses in stock for immediate delivery. TIP TOP, 134 West 37th Street.

Silk

From $2.75 Dresses to $4.50

Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.

IPP & KWINT,

118 WEST 22D STREET.

Zee Ess

We specialize in High School and Gym. Middies. Some extremely smart models in Silverbloom fabrics.

Z. & S. MIDDY CO.,

1,270 Broadway.

Are You Marking Time?

Make every dollar you possess live and move and work for you. Today's opportunities are endless. Don't be unprogressive and let the earning power of your money go to waste on your ledgers.

Capitalize your outstandings! Apply the profit-making power of your own money to your own business. I will pay you spot cash on your outstandings the day I receive your duplicate bills. You pay me 6% per annum plus a small commission.

Strictest confidence in all dealings. Confer with me in person or I'll send a representative.

Universal Discount Company

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., New York

DAVID W. BLOW CO

Auctioneer to the Trade.

Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.

Regular Weekly Sales Days

Every Tuesday and Friday

General Merchandise,

Wearing Apparel for

Ladies, Misses & Children,

Fur Coats & Sets.

Every Wednesday

Clothing for

Men, Youths & Children.

Office and Salesroom

520-2 BROADWAY

PRIVATE OFFICE and SALESROOM (Furnished) TO RENT With or without service. 11th floor Bijou Building, 1239 Broadway, Bet. 30th & 31st.

Burroughs Adding Machines

REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.

John E. Ransom, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall pile fabric coats. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim & Collins Building.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and Fall samples; children's and misses' cloth and pile fabric coats. 127 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking Fall line; immediate business. 61 West 24th, 10th floor.

SKIRTS.—Contractors call with new samples of wash skirts. 29 West 17th St., 9th floor.

SKIRTS, corduroy samples, will be looked at. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS for sale; silk jersey, plain and striped, all shades; silk poplin, taffeta, and white chinchilla. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Misses', juniors', and infants'; large quantities on hand. Please call, Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—500 to close out at sacrifice prices. Wilson Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—To close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,000, to close out, very cheap. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS, suits, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; job to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out, $2.25 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

CORDUROY, white, for sale, Juilliard No. 9,000, 36 inches wide, at .35 net. R 85 Times.

CORDUROY, white, 38 inch, narrow wale, 37½ cents. Phone Chelsea 7233.

DRESSES.—High-grade silk and crepes; jobs only. 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of white dresses for sale cheap. Krohnen Dress Co., 34 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

FURS.—Popular priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 148 West 24th St.

LINEN.—For sale, 100 pieces Ramie linen, 46 inch. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGE.—Have 7,614 copen serge for sale. Wilson Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway, New York.

SILK.—Tussah and Nyanza, black taffeta, Botany serge, black, tan. Farragut 9810.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest prices; order now. Greeley 3606. 47 W. 34th, Suite 609.

SUITS.—300 poplin and taffeta, to close out 20 per cent. off regular price. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greely 3944.

SUITS.—800 ladies' and misses', all shades, latest models, to close out at sacrifice price. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—1,200 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles; greatly reduced prices. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplam & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS to close out at reduction prices. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 to close out. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TAFFETA.—36-inch black and navy check. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

VOILES.—50 cases white, good quality, cheap. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks and suits; a large Cleveland cloak manufacturer is open to engage services of a high-class man who has had an established trade and acquaintance in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia; must have had cloak or kindred experience. Inquire Friday and Saturday, 11 A. M., Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN wants established trade, city and road; progressive house; popular prices; commission basis. M 116 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3¾@3¾ " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Vogue for Stripes.

There promises to be quite a vogue for stripes during the coming Fall season. Indications in a number of lines point this way. The silk manufacturers report a very active demand for any goods which are designed with stripes, and the wider they are the better buyers seem to take to them. In fancy cotton goods the same situation is reported, and in some of the out-of-town markets many materials are being utilized to satisfy the vogue for stripes that formerly were unknown to the women's apparel trades.

Summer Fabrics Well Sold.

The advance business taken on the so-called Summer clothing fabrics for next year has been very satisfactory to the mill agents selling these cloths. While the opening of some of the well-known cloths is at a date somewhat ahead, the mills have been given a very fair idea of what to expect. The clothing manufacturers have been in the market early, and not a few of them have placed orders that embrace practically all their needs for the next season. They have been early buyers because of the constant increases which have occurred in the piece goods market. Advances have ranged from 20 to 30 per cent. above the cost of the goods last year. A fact to be noted is that the more representative cloths put out by responsible mills are being unusually favored over others.

A Problem to Solve.

The dress goods selling agents are still in a quandary over the situation in the coat and suit trade. While there is every evidence that the garment manufacturers are bent upon fighting out the labor issue, there is still this thing to consider. Why are some of the representative houses in the garment trade issuing orders to mills to ship goods just as quickly as possible? Before conditions reached the critical stage in which they are today, instructions were sent out to all the garment manufacturers to take in only the piece goods they were compelled to, arranging, where possible, an exchange with other manufacturers of dress goods required for immediate need. If these instructions were obeyed there would be no instances of houses calling for deliveries.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

The feature of the local gray goods market yesterday was the trading that was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5½ cents for spot and nearby shipments, as well as for deliveries running into October. Another feature was the way the mills refused to accept bids for 60-52s and 60-48s at 4¾ and 4¾ cents, respectively, for any delivery in the next five months or so. Business was reported on 37-inch, 3.95-yard drills at 6⅝ cents for delivery in May, June and July, as well as on 48-square, four-yard sheetings for May-June delivery at 6 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5½c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..*4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5¾c 27-inch, 64-60s...3¾c
*Asked.

Clothing Makers Specialize.

The tendency among the more representative houses in the clothing trade is toward greater specialization. Many of the clothing manufacturers are producing designs now that were formerly left entirely to the merchant tailors or the book houses, which had to fit the unusually proportioned man. Commenting on this fact, a representative clothier said yesterday that the development of the men's ready-to-wear trade in this direction is not merely a temporary one. "Odd sizes and half sizes," he said, "are not passing fads in my opinion. I think that the manufacturers will continue to encroach upon the ground of the special-order houses so that, in the near future, the retail customer will be able to get much satisfaction from the fitting standpoint in a ready-to-wear suit as he could formerly from having his clothing made to measure."

Raw Silk Trading Light.

The Yokohama raw silk market continues quiet and prices have declined further in the last week. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,000 bales, with stocks, which are more or less poorly assorted, estimated at 11,000 bales. Business at Canton is practically stopped by the political conditions in China, and cable service with this country is interrupted. Shanghai also reports the market affected by political conditions in the interior. The highest silver exchange in twenty years is helping to make business difficult in that market, the result being that the reelers are asking very high prices on all grades of new silks. Shipments of the better grades of the new steam filatures are available now only for September and October. H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that there is little news to be had from Milan, where business has been badly interrupted by the Easter holiday. Buying is limited in the local market, with prices irregular. This is due in part to reselling by manufacturers who covered at lower prices.

Silk Travelers Meet on May 16.

An important meeting of the Silk Travelers' Association will be held at the Aldine Club on May 16. It will be followed by a beefsteak dinner and entertainment, and several men prominent in the trade and in various professions will speak. Members will be permitted to bring guests to the social part of the affair. Permanent headquarters for the association have been established in Room 28 at the Hotel Seville, where part of the main dining room has been set aside for the members to enable them to get together at luncheon. The association has indorsed the Felber system of folding silks in yard lengths instead of aunes and meters. The membership of the association, which was formally organized on March 2, already exceeds 700. It is said to give promise of reaching 1,500 before long.

Fall Silks Are Being Delayed.

One of the features of the silk trade at the moment is said to be the delay that has been experienced by most manufacturers of novelty goods in getting their Fall lines together for presentation to the buyers. Most of this delay is due to the strain that has been put on the mill organizations in meeting the demands of buyers during the current season. In cases where lines have been shown it is said that the advance buying has been good, some producers having taken all of this kind of business they care to at the present time. The weakness in the raw silk market is causing some uncertainty regarding the future, but the impression prevails that a lack of recovery in the raw material will affect the prices on staple lines more seriously than on the novelty goods. "Bouffant" silks generally are expected to do well for Fall, including such goods as taffetas, failles, gros grains, and gros de Londres. Satin-finished goods are also expected to do well for certain purposes, as are crêpes. Current business shows a noticeable slacking-up, with crêpes de chine most active.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WINIFRED T. McDONALD, restaurant keeper at 63 to 67 West Thirty-eighth Street and 62 and 64 West Thirty-ninth Street, in the Arcade Building, has made an assignment to Henry Van Holland. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against her by Mark Rowan, $1,000; Dan C. Webb, $250, and Marie F. Lennards, $11, for money loaned. She leased the ground floor in Dec. 1914. It is said, for 10 years at a rental of $15,000 to $19,000 a year, and deposited $8,000 cash as security on the lease, and the place was fitted up with furniture and equipment at the expense of $25,000, but she had no rating at Bradstreet's. In January last it was published that Dan C. Webb, formerly of the Broadway Central Hotel, was associated with the management of the restaurant.

UNITED 5 & 10 CENT STORES, INC., of New Jersey, Florida, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Virginia, with offices at 106 East Nineteenth Street, and stores at Hoboken, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Jacksonville, Toledo, Fitchburg, and Newport News, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy here with liabilities and assets as follows: New Jersey, liabilities, $32,169; assets, $74,950; Florida, liabilities, $16,341; assets, $23,623; Ohio, liabilities, $10,208; assets, $40,930; Massachusetts, liabilities, $7,601; assets, $13,741; Virginia, liabilities, $8,480; assets, $16,454. The New York corporation of the same name, which was put into bankruptcy on March 3, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $102,690 and assets of $91,650, consisting of cash, $1,081; stock, $9,396; fixtures, $5,704; notes, $45,000 of the New Jersey and Delaware corporations, and accounts, $30,489 of the New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, and Ohio corporations. There are over 600 creditors. The Delaware corporation, which had stores at Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C., also filed schedules showing liabilities of $49,273 and assets of $187,326, consisting of cash, $1,213; stock, $17,802; fixtures, $27,461; accounts, $3,725, and shares of stock of other corporations of the same name, $120,975. Judge Hand yesterday appointed John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver for the Ohio, Virginia, Florida, and Massachusetts corporations on application of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, who said that the petitions had been filed and the receiver appointed in order to give the purchaser of the assets a good title. He was appointed receiver for the New Jersey and Delaware corporations some time ago. The Delaware corporation was the parent and the New York corporation was the purchasing one.

JOHN ROSENSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Rosenstein, proprietor of Ramm's Cafe at 91 Worth Street, corner of Broadway, by these creditors: Clare Gibbs, $318; American Toy Works, $185, and Isidor Gold, $100. He was also in the wholesale novelty business at 335 Broadway. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets, $1,000. He made an assignment on Tuesday.

EDWARD W. PALFREY, a vaudeville performer residing at the Longacre Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,025 and assets, $5 cash. He also has clothing, $50; two bicycles, and a small wardrobe, $40, used in his vaudeville act, which are exempt. The creditors are J. Castelberg, Baltimore, $875; Fred Gale, $10, and the estate of Eugene Hemmendinger, $140.

RICHARD J. WALES, plasterer, of 702 Tremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as partner in the firm of McGowan & Wales, with liabilities of $2,300 and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Listing the liabilities of the company at $663,874.34 and assets of $577,023.31, the American Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, chair-makers, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The largest creditor of the concern is the German Bank of Sheboygan with accounts aggregating $369,690.85, of which $50,000 is secured by mortgage; $19,260 by stock in the National Furnace & Stove Company, and $50,000 by the assignment of life insurance policies. Unsecured accounts of the bank are set at $319,690.85.

The principal assets consist of real estate, $111,250; finished and unfinished goods, $200,000, and accounts receivable amounting to $116,630.03.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—Aaron M. Gellas, a theatrical manager. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $22,405; assets, $438.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 27, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Altman, Philip—J. V. Schwenker.....$229.41
Ahlers, Frederick O.—Metropolis Land Co.....277.91
Agrillo, Angelo and Santho, adm.—H. Lipschitz, costs.....108.06
Braunberg, Benjamin—A. Teller.....225.41
Bernstein, Sam—H. Bernstein.....201.91
Casselli, Frank—People, &c.....200.00
Cordo, Solly—P. Clements.....241.91
Charles V. Barker, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....179.69
Coppino, Luigi—N. Engel.....9,077.73
City of N. Y.—H. E. Fox.....3,237.92
Colonial Assurance Co.—A. C. Smith Lumber Co.....352.93
Castarl, Leo—L. Russo.....143.41
Cort Film Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co...108.47
Curran Bros., Inc.—A. W. Warner.....171.86
City of N. Y.—E. G. Cronan.....470.79
Doellner, Chas. F.—F. W. Blauvelt et al.....170.77
Delvas, Peter—Andrus Robinson Co.....123.96
Eisenberg, Esther—A. Lewis.....161.91
Feldman, Jacob—Public Bank of N. Y. City.....266.24
Fry, Edmund A.—P. Van Zonneveld et al.....223.11
Gleichenhaus, Leopold and Isaac—H. B. Stevens et al.....167.06
Goldberg, Samuel, Jr.—C. Bagot et al.992.03
Hawkins, Ira A.—Albert Bros.....144.91
Herz, Sol—A. Kahn.....259.68
Hanaeh, Henry C.—C. Murphy.....1,002.67
Hamilton, Edw. F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....111.73
Horton, Harry M.—Marich Co.....177.39
Jones, Hayes—Fifth Avenue Coach Co.221.08
Kanner, Gertrude, and Emilio Selna—Manhattan Leasing Co.....117.40
Leclaire, Helene—Frank V. Strauss & Co.....197.12
Lessem, Harry—Lawyers Mortgage Co.3,720.37
Levy, Benjamin—A. B. Hallidy et al., costs.....110.42
Lipari, Luigi—Duryea & Barwise, Inc...101.74
Le Hien, Mary McG.—I. Brieger.....122.00
Lieblein, Molly or Moly—Public Bank of New York City.....238.96
Molloy, Frank W.—W. B. Dressler.....225.72
Murray, William H.—M. Fernandez..1,393.88
Miller, Frederick G.—W. F. Donnelly..316.41
Michaelis, Salucchia, administrator—F. B. Rapp, costs.....108.12
McShane, Dominick—V. Y. Kohn et al..146.81
Monegan Tube Co.—Duke.....740.98
Manhattan Savings Institution—Szwento Juozupo Let Draugystes St. Joseph Society.....3,289.74
Matthews, George—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co.....100.05
McKrick, Dan—Auto Buyers' Co. of America.....247.81
N. I. S. Realty Corporation—Union Stove Works.....201.63
Non-Slip Tile Co.—American Contractor Publishing Co.....173.08
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Silvering.....339.02
Nasanowitz, Bertha—Irvington Hat Co., Inc.....138.79
National Surety Co.—Primrose Waist Co.....1,525.91
O. L. Cushman Co., Inc.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.....845.16
Rosenberger, Julius—Horn Holland Co., Inc.....459.52
Rosenfeld, Edward—B. J. Loowy.....174.91
Rockland Leader Co., Inc.—M. R. Alexander.....1,045.14
Schwarz, Charles R.—G. R. Read.....350.54
Slayback, William A.—W. Wohlgemuth.186.96
Sardi & Cairola Co., Inc.—A. M. Cella.217.61
Sutherland, Jennie—Bernheim Distilling Co.....297.55
Standard Hat Block Co., Inc.—Charles F. Fischer & Co., Inc.....111.91
Scheinberg, Moses, & Barney Schwartz—Herzogs Cloak & Suit Co., Inc...1,724.73
Schaer, Herman F.—J. M. Coutsicas et al.....777.91
Schwab, Isabella & Leo L.—W. Fasanelli et al.....150.85
Sampson, Holden E.—J. R. Bellis.....224.40
Sanders, Albert, Receiver.—F. F. Proctor, Jr., costs.....109.20
Van Hokkelen, Mary L.—Manhattan Leasing Co.....342.11
Wecker, Rebecca—Rivoli Silk Hosiery Co.....117.57
Wecker, Rebecca, A. S. Gutman et al..252.83
Wasserman, Henry—James Baggs & Co.280.78
Williams, Herbert M.—Union National Bank.....2,280.72
Wexler, David—James McCreery & Co...141.49
Wiedrick, Frank L.—Weis & Fisher Co.....142.07
Williams, Louis B.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.....741.35
Zotti, Frank—J. M. Conklin.....549.41

In Bronx County.

Bedford Park Const. Co.—Antonio Carucci, Lupo Amanna and Louis J. Sheperd—C. Shapiro.....97.47
Curtis, J. Louise G.—City of N. Y.....110.50
Cantor, Leo—Conron Bros. Co.....35.75
Dushin, Louis and Minnie—C. W. Schinoff.....69.53
De Voe, Edwin and Charles S., as Executors—Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church of New York City.....389.21
Darden, Marie—Conron Bros. Co.....16.92
Headley, Albert L.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....26.95
Henschel, M. Montefiore and Andrew S. Fraser—Metropolitan Bank.....137.36
Hahn, Samuel—I. Blankfein et al.....138.72
Herbst, Anton—Collingwood Realty Co..12.72
Kaimus, Max, and Samuel Schwartz—M. Fischer et al.....121.72
Muhlmann, Lena—W. Klein.....379.12
Kretenberg, Sam—L. Hausch.....40.08
Lowen, Charles H.—H. A. Heydt.....214.41
Oppenheim, William—Edison Portland Cement Co.....89.50
Rotterdam Bldg. Co.—Reilly Maintenance Corp.....100.47
Rosenberger, Julius—Horse Holland Co., Inc.....459.52
Rechson, Benjamin, and Simon Seidman—New York Telephone Co.....43.61
Rosenstein, Sarah—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y....873.41
Steinberg, Wilhelm—N. Y. Telephone Co..36.81
Sherr, Frank—Same.....40.11
Scourby, John—Conron Bros. Co.....34.74
Shields, Emma J. and Josephine—J. Coleman.....320.69
T. H. Fraser Co.—Wright-Ogden Co., Inc.....1,417.12
Same—Sargent & Co.....376.59
Same—P. Castaldo.....880.20
Same—Indiana Flooring Co.....726.02
Same—J. P. Brady et al.....650.89
Same—A. Harmann & Sons, Inc.....470.49
Same—J. Miller.....1,053.83
Same—D. A. Linsky Co.....257.67
Washington Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc.—L. Mostvillcker et al.....353.47
Weill, Margaret—R. Gianninoto.....309.41
Weill, Margaret E. and Henry M.—Same.....76.93
Zamfir, George W.—A. Rizos.....274.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Appelbaum, Julius—I. Klatzkie, Oct. 25, 1915.....$452.85
Archibald, Chas. H.—German Exchange Bank, Jan. 27, 1905.....390.86
Bryan, Marsh Co.—D. E. Austin, Nov. 17, 1896.....104.63
Bronston Bros. & Co.—V. M. Geoghegan, April 24, 1916.....115.75
Same—Same, Oct. 27, 1915.....1,630.74
Cushing, Albert L.—T. G. Davis, Dec. 20, 1915.....210.26
de Kraft, Hertha—Slawson & Hobbs, Dec. 28, 1915.....172.01
Heiser, Henry C.—S. Frank, April 19, 1916.....120.42
Hilliard, Ernest G.—E. M. Gattle & Co., Jan. 19, 1916.....3,103.43
Levy, Annie—R. Goldberg, Nov. 3, 1915.214.91
Muscovice, Samuel, and Theodore Hamlin—M. Rosin & Co., March 3, 1910...801.26
McCone, Lizzie A.—A. S. Nichols, Oct. 18, 1898.....160.61
Reilly, Albertus A.—L. J. Holliger, Dec. 30, 1907.....133.40
Schwed, Frederick—City of N. Y., Dec. 19, 1913.....559.00
Same—Same, Nov. 29, 1910.....457.95
Same—T. Allison, Oct. 24, 1907.....110.00
Vanderpool, Geo. V.—H. M. Brills, April 9, 1915.....116.42
J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.—A. Shakowitz, Dec. 10, 1915, (reversed)...4,590.80
Wiener, Sophie—J. Raunheim, Dec. 8, 1915, (reversed).....107.68
Wiener, Harry—Same, Dec. 8, 1915, (reversed).....107.88
Reich, Benjamin—A. C. Brown & Son, Feb. 8, 1912, (released).....922.48
Goldschmidt, Henry P.—Georgette Goldschmidt, Louis Frankenberg, and U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.—City of N. Y., Sept. 21, 1915, (canceled).....3,870.44
Grill, Heinrich—Adler & Markus, Nov. 4, 1915, (vacated).....246.59

In Bronx County.

Pessanar, Mamie R.—W. J. Cohen, April 7, 1916, (vacated).....$191.86
Tobruk Construction Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., Oct. 6, 1915.....170.95

—And It Would Pay You, Too.

Many manufacturers and merchants bring their outstanding accounts to us because they find our service of advances has practically the same effect in their business as if they sold for cash. It pays them and it would you.

We SAVE YOU 20% on the customary charges and WE do NOT notify your customers—YOU collect.

See our representative.

Lichtenhein and Stern

26 Exchange Place, New York City — *Boston and Philadelphia*

PORT'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

March Exports Were $228,123,342, a Gain of $101,218,818 in Year.

The Custom House statement of foreign commerce at the Port of New York in March issued yesterday by Collector Malone showed that exports of domestic merchandise, covering war munitions and supplies and general merchandise, totaled for the month $228,123,342, a gain of $101,218,818, compared with March, 1915. Imports showed a gain of about $20,000,000 over March, 1915. The revenue last month exceeded the sum collected in March, 1915, by more than $1,000,000.

The transactions, as summarized by the Collector, covering March, compared with March, 1915, follow:

GOLD AND SILVER—IMPORTS.

	March 1915.	1916.
Gold, foreign	$2,536,249	$2,384,131
Gold, domestic	20,853	4,218
Silver, foreign	1,263,996	1,619,163
Silver, domestic	2,214	.....

GOLD AND SILVER—EXPORTS.

Gold, foreign	300,000	2,323,920
Gold, domestic	573,490	2,208,900
Silver, foreign	25,831	314,808
Silver, domestic	2,701,797	3,135,396

MERCHANDISE—IMPORTS.

Entered for consumption, free	47,955,354	68,536,129
Entered for consumption, dutiable	31,241,553	37,183,089
Entered for warehouse	11,210,324	10,479,371
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	10,537,940	9,184,277

MERCHANDISE—EXPORTS.

Domestic	126,904,524	228,123,542
Foreign, free	188,016	.....
Foreign, dutiable	2,753,203	1,289,316

DUTIES COLLECTED.

Direct importations	9,513,871.36	10,875,964.86
Withdrawals from warehouse	4,269,073.34	4,094,460.56

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.; Miss O. Moore, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss M. Evans, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 71 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Reliance Skirt Co.; H. Shapiro, mfr. skirts; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Strauss Bros.; M. Strauss, prints; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; M. Oppenheimer, notions, linings; Grand.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, S. A.—S. H. Beeter, ladies' wearing apparel; 377 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss McCrossen, costumes, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—McGrane, Houston Co.; P. S. Skahan, hosiery, underwear, gloves, parasols, umbrellas, men's furn. goods, &c.; Great Northern Hotel.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons' Co.; Miss J. Griffin, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. Harbourne, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready to wear; 223 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; J. R. Weymouth, housefurnishing goods; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Catalogue House; H. Phillipsborn, ladies', misses', and juniors' Fall coats; also infants' and children's dresses for Fall; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; C. A. Platt, flowers, feathers; 225 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—M. Lieberman, girls', misses' coats; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. J. Moir, carpets; A. W. Mandel, rugs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Lit, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 115 8th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, A. W. Vizent, A. R. Palmer, A. J. Allaby, A. W. Morton, carpets, rugs; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—B. Goldstein, clothing, furn. goods; B'way Central.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. W. Fcyehos, carpets, rugs, linoleum; 350 Broadway.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, dry goods, ready-to-wear, &c.; Sherman Square.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, ready-to-wear, furs; W. Swanson, jobs coats, suits, dresses, basement; 37 W. 20th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lazarus & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av., Collingwood.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Peck Furniture Co.; N. J. Peck, furniture, carpets; Wallick.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, carpets; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—Quality Shop; I. Sonnenberg, millinery, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d; Broslin.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; T. Elder, representing; 230 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss E. Ward, waists; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—D. R. Stocker, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 396 Broadway.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; W. P. Emery, general dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, children's wear; 354 4th Av.

HAMILTON, Ont., Canada—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.—Mrs. McLean, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, dry goods, notions, novelties; Knickerbocker.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Blough Mfg. Co.; W. P. Blough, children's dresses, petticoats; 346 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—O. Hidden Co.; L. C. Hillman, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; A. C. Draughn, ready-to-wear; H. Danziger, merchandise manager; 23 E. 26th.

MONTREAL, Canada—A. E. Renaud, furn. goods; Gregorian.

NASHVILLE—D. Loveman Berger & Tittlebaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens; R. S. Wyeth, dry goods; 4 West 22d; Imperial.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—M. Isaacs Co.; A. A. Porter, draperies, carpets; 148 W. 23d; Flanders.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; York.

NORFOLK, Va.—Synder; L. Synder, women's, misses', children's garments, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Tinan and J. Blomm, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; G. C. Brockaway, art novelties; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; B. J. Lit, jobs kimonos; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Northern Straw Works; Mr. Kraftsow, manufacturers children's, ladies' hats; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; L. S. Conkey, furniture, beds, bedding; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cohn Bros.; B. F. Cohn, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Blank Bros.; E. Blank, waists, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Morten, Greenbaum Co.; Mr. Greenbaum, Fall waists and dresses; 684 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman Department Stores Co.; S. Mundheim, mdse. manager; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman Hat & Fur Co.; Sid Kaufman, hats, caps, furs; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Royal Garment Co.

STORE EXPENSE PROBLEM

Taken Up by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday gave out a statement regarding an accounting meeting of members of the association held for the purpose of standardizing the distribution of store expenses. This meeting was the first of its kind ever held in the retail dry goods trade, it was said. At a meeting of the association's Executive Committee on Wednesday several matters of interest were acted upon, among them being that nothing would be done for the present in the matter of putting up an association building.

F. H. Rike, President of the association, presided at the meeting, at which fifteen prominent houses throughout the country were represented. The advisability of attempting to standardize the methods of distributing store expenses to departments, as well as agreeing upon a basis of segregating expenses under general headings, was discussed in detail. In many lines of business, standards of arranging statistical figures have been adopted, but no great progress has been made in this direction in the retail dry goods trade. The present is the first definite national move along these lines.

"Many points," said the statement, "were discussed at the meeting; for example, the relation of cash discounts to merchandise. Some stores are retaining the cash discount upon bills as an office discount and others are giving this discount to the department, practically recognizing it as a merchandise discount. Quite naturally, a buyer who has operated in one store under one of these plans is favored or discriminated against if he goes into the employ of another store working under the opposite plan.

"The question also as to the relation of a store to itself as a landlord in cases where the corporation or firm owns its own real estate and buildings was thoroughly discussed. The stores are using various bases upon which to charge or distribute their general expenses. Some use their sales, others cost of sales, others average stock, &c. There are various ways of determining the proper method of distributing rent, light, and heat. So long as stores continue to apportion these expenses upon different bases, just so long will they be unable to talk to each other in the same language."

Mr. Howe said the Federal Trade Commission had realized this situation, but had only recently gotten to the consideration of the dry goods trade end. Robert E. Belt, a representative of the commission, was present at the meeting and participated in its deliberations. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee of five was named to investigate the problems. The committee after completing its inquiry will recommend a standard plan of distribution of expenses, which the majority of the stores throughout the country will be glad to adopt.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee action was taken to retain Judge T. T. Ansberry of Washington as counsel at the national capital representing the association on matters of legislation. The committee reached the conclusion that the present is inopportune for erecting an association building in this city. Secretary Howe was authorized to arrange for a meeting of merchandise men from the association to get together and discuss their duties and problems. In view of the success of the meeting of financial and office men it seemed advisable to have a conference of the merchandise representatives. The Executive Committee also decided that the association should go on record as favoring a tariff commission.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against RELIANCE BUILDING, INC., GEORGE H. PIGUERON, JOHN KENNEDY, MICHAEL KENNEDY, GEORGE G. DUTCHER, as sole surviving Trustee of the trusts created under the Will of J. Spencer Turner, deceased; JOHN ALEXANDER WILLIAM P. BAXTER, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN SPENCER TURNER, JUNIOR, HAROLD M. TURNER, SPENCER TURNER, MAUD MAYER, General Guardian of THOMAS McILVAINE TURNER, and the said THOMAS McILVAINE TURNER, Defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named Defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, March 3rd, 1916.

CULLEN & DYKMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 177 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

To the Defendant John Spencer Turner, Junior:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. M. Warley Platzek, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of April, 1916, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1916, the original amended summons and amended complaint having been theretofore filed in the said office of said Clerk on the 8th day of March, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.

CULLEN & DYKMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 177 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 4, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge 71, U. S. Lighter for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have not limited to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $3,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or regarding or touching the said monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, City of New York, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1913, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, City of New York, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,152.—In Bankruptcy.—VINCENT DE MARTIN, Bankrupt.

Vincent De Martin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 11, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,978.—In Bankruptcy.—A. SELWITZ & SON, INC., Bankrupt.

A. Selwitz & Son, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 24, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 11, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23071.—In Bankruptcy.—MODERN RESTAURANT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Modern Restaurant Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 10, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on May 11, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

YARD FOLDS FOR SILKS.

Reasons Given for This Measure Instead of the Present One.

Considerable interest is being shown in the silk trade in the movement sponsored by Samuel Feiber of Samuel Eiseman & Co., to have silks folded in yards instead of meters and aunes, as is done at the present time. Several advantages are to be derived from yard folds, according to Mr. Feiber, not the least of these being the easier stocking and handling of goods in the retail stores.

It is also contended that more business could be done at retail by having silks yard-folded instead of folded an aune or a meter wide, and that yard folds would expedite the handling of goods in special sales by doing away with the need of calculations as to cutting by "green" employes temporarily put in the silk department.

Other virtues of the yard-fold system are set forth as follows by Mr. Feiber: It is practical for both single and double fold goods; reduces the number of creases in the goods; makes it easier and quicker to open and refold a piece of silk; makes a handier package to pack and ship; would save a great deal of time in inventory taking, and would do away with a very large part of the loss now met by retailers through poor measuring of goods by the clerks when sold over the counter.

The finisher would also approve of yard-folds, it is contended, because they would enable him to set his folding machine permanently and do away with the need of measuring. It is also claimed that the cutters would find the yard-fold an advantage in working out their calculations, and that it would improve the condition of silks returned to retail stores by customers because of a mistake in yardage. The latter advantage would be gained by doing away with the practice by women of measuring fabrics by the finer rule and enabling them to determine the yardage simply by counting the folds.

No repapering or refolding of pieces with reduced yardage would be necessary in retail stores if the yard-fold were used, it is said, and the change could be made now at a cost of not more than half a cent a yard to the wholesalers. It is also said that yard-folding would make it easier to wrap pieces by wholesale houses, in that the present heavy roll of silk paper could be done away with in favor of sheets a yard long and of varying widths.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—Forty-two corporations, whose aggregate capital stocks are $10,506,020, were chartered today. They include:

Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, Millbrook, land, oil, gas, mineral rights, refining petroleum, by-products, 1,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $5,000,000; tax $50,000; W. H. Isom, J. M. Cudahy, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Havemeyer & Elder, Inc., realty, brokerage, personal property, $5,000,000; tax $2,500; W. B. Duncan, T. A. and H. O. Havemeyer, 129 Front St.

Manuel Caragol & Son, Inc., steamship, railroad, transportation line agents, mercantile, commercial shipping, $50,000; A. T. Soule, H. W. and J. E. B. Caragol, 127 Water St.

Costa Rica Lumber and Cocoanut Company, Inc., cutting in and exporting from Costa Rica, cedar, cocobol, coaba, cocoanuts, $100,000; J. Nutry, A. Manly, E. N. Abbey, 27 Cedar St.

J. Herbert Bate Company, Inc., lumber, forest products, loading, unloading cargo-carrying boats, $50,000; W. N. Knauth, A. J. and J. H. Bate, Westwood, N. J.

B. W. Longheed, Inc., ship brokers, agents, transfer, express, forwarding, $10,000; C. H. Ludden, F. A. Gill, J. L. Clare, 3 West 122d St.

Ritz Garage, Inc., autos, $10,000; W. Reisfeld, C. Goldberg, E. Egan, 754 Greenwich St.

Swedish Trading Company, Inc., commission, selling agents, $10,000; J. Kelly, A. H. Asplund, O. Stromborg, 154 Nassau St.

Delton Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., $50,000; I. A. Worthington, A. and H. A. Ludeke, 1 Broadway.

The Fleetwood Chassis Corporation, chassis, motors, engines, machines, patents, inventions, gas houses, factories, $50,000; C. P. Hollister, W. G. Brown, J. Price, 226 West 52d St.

Modern Equipment Manufacturing Company, Inc., furniture, personal property, $25,000; B. Langley, H. E. Davis, S. S. Wortley, Jr., Hempstead.

Burlesque News Company, Inc., newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, $20,000; J. Rosenberg, C. Colvin, L. M. Borie, 210 West 119th St.

The Cherry Valley Gazette, Inc., Cherry Valley, newspaper, publisher, stationer, printer, $20,000; D. M. Green, I. E. Cole, A. B. Cox, Cherry Valley.

Ideal Marketeria Company, Inc., Lockport, groceries, provisions, meats, food products, $10,000; C. A. Thurber, W. E. and G. W. Gumby, Gold, Walnut Sts., Lockport.

T. L. Griffin & Co., Inc., Troy, stationery, office supplies, $20,000; J. E. Dwyer, R. F. Griffin, M. G. Hutton, Troy.

Acushnet Process Company of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacturing mercantile, capital, no par value, begin business with $500; E. K. Monnington, T. F. Furness, S. Wright, Vanderbilt Av. and 45th St.

Lyric Phonograph Corporation, phonographs, $10,000; S. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. M. Gunther, 36 Nassau St.

Zamindar Company, Inc., real personal property, $5,000; R. G. Beattle, F. B. and J. Sheldon.

Crescent Patents Corporation, Buffalo, inventions, patents, $5,000; F. Dobmeier, W. V. and W. L. Grove, Buffalo.

Bossong Furniture Company, Inc., furniture, rugs, bedding, household appurtenances, $6,000; A. Cox, M. and F. Bossong, Jr., 107 West 127th St.

Phoenix Metal Weather Strip Company, Inc., Bronx, woodworking metal works, $5,000; I. Friedman, J. Yassenoosky, M. Glatter, 1,309 Washington Av., Bronx.

Assets Purchasing Company, Inc., building materials, stone, artificial stone, $5,000; H. G. Sandgrund, A. Gage, S. Reiss.

Nettie Gordon, Inc., women's, misses' millinery costumes, suits, $5,000; E. M. Steindler, M. R. and N. Gordon, 36 East 58th St.

Morris Dairy Company, Inc., Bronx, dairy products, groceries, operating stores, factories, $5,000; P. Simburg, B. Dannenberg, M. Morrison, 1,455 Minford Place, Bronx.

Lynn Phonograph Company, Inc., Albany, talking machines, musical instruments, $5,000; W. T. Rodgers, W. A. Ramsay, R. W. Avery, Albany.

Circle Securities Corporation, automobiles, accessories, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; L. H. Jaccard, E. Germain, C. E. T. Scharps, 69 East 93d St.

Capital increases: Seneca Power Corporation, Seneca Falls, $5,000 to $1,250,000; Central Clay Products Company, Inc., North Tonawanda, $100,000 to $150,000; Pittston Coal Company, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction: Collins Baking Company, Buffalo, $300,000 to $22,500.

Voluntary dissolution: The Standard Coal Distributing Company of New York, Inc., Brooklyn.

Instead of A. W. King William Zittenfield should have been named as one of the incorporators of William Zittenfield & Co., Inc.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 27.—Charters filed:

Hudson Food Products, manufacture, sell, and deal in food products of all kinds, both fresh and canned; $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, parties.

Corrollidation: Empire Gas and Fuel Company and Continental Oil and Gas Company under the name of The Empire Gas and Fuel Company, with capital stock of $12,500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—Charters filed:

Miller Margerum Co., 150 East State St., Trenton; Henry J. Miller, agent, deal in real estate, $10,000; Henry J. Miller, Herbert P. Margerum, Edith S. Miller, and Norma H. Margerum, all of Trenton.

Eastern Bedstead Co., Inc., Hoboken, deal in bedsteads, $5,000; Rubin Mafriken, Bayonne; Henry Schultz, Brockton, Mass., and Edward Kurtz, New York.

Gray Construction Co., Hanover Township, Morris County, build bridges, etc., $10,000; T. W. Gray, Pine Brook; W. G. McConville, Whippany, and H. Helms, Jr., Morristown.

Ceraz & Co., Red Bank, deal in breakfast foods, $100,000; J. Goldberg, New York; William P. Coe, Lyndhurst, and C. C. Headley, Tompkinsville, S. I.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Miss E. Scofield, who formerly bought neckwear and veilings for the Fair Store Company, Cincinnati, is now buying handkerchiefs for the Mabley & Carew Company of the same city.

A. C. Draughn is now buying coats and suits for the Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala. He formerly bought the same kind of merchandise for John L. Cobbs & Co. of that city.

John W. Sutcliffe has been appointed United States Commissioner at St. Gall, to supervise the shipment of Swiss embroideries to the American market, and will sail tomorrow for his post. He served several years as an examiner of cotton piece goods under Supervising Examiner W. H. Parkhill at the Federal Public Stores.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—833—The Kootoowah Society et al. v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Continued.

846—United States of America v. the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. et al.—Passed, to be restored.

326—R. B. Jacobs v. Southern Ry. Co.—Argued.

827—K. Baugham, administrator, &c., v. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. Co.—Argued.

829—B. S. Stowe, trustee, &c., v. S. G. Harvey.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 28: Nos. 329, 333, 335, 841, 844, 345, 347, 348, 351, 352, and 353.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Vacuum Cleaner Co<Innov Elec Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Bisson<Potter.
Medina<Harrison.
Rattino<Erie RR.
Home Ins Co<Breitung.
Gitter<P RR.
All Fruit Co<Engelbrecht.
Berkshire Ins Co< N Rochelle Trust.
Dick<Underwood (2.)
Auto Vacuum Freezer Co<Sexton.
Forlenzo<Erie RR.
Cushman & Dennison<Weeks.
Cons Rubber Tire Co<Diamond.
Paper Nov Mfg Co< Rothschild.
Halloway<Autosales G & C.
Gaffney<Tug Bridgeton.
St. Aulein<Guenther (2.)
Steuerwald<Wemple.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Sequrana.
Nat Steam Nav Co< McElwain.
Underhill<Guide Serv.
Keller<Dailey.
L V Transp Co< SS Kelvinia.
Seidl-Cohn<Filenes.
Bell<Int Text Book.
Church<Sweetland.
Interocean Transp Co<Quinn.
Bobbs-Merrill<Equitable.
Brown<Griffin.
LeRoy<Nicholas Pow.
Re Forsko.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. At 2 P. M., in Room 323 P. O. Building.

Discharges:
John Karlsson.
Anton Weiss.
David Lubitz.
Motions:
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg. Co.
Louis Schwab.
Herbert O. Allen.
Star & Star Co., Inc.
Gustav Harr.
I. S. Remsen Mfg. Co.
Saul D. Love.
Ehrlich & Rapp's Manh. Laund (2.)
Joseph Freedman.
Harry S. Abramowitz.
Abram Feldman.
Lawrence T. Olvany.
Morris Appelbaum.
Walter Des Rault.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building. Admiralty day calendar.

Re "James Roy," limitation.
Rice<B'klyn Ash Removal Co et al.
Eclipse Ltg & Trans< "Arrow" et al.
Auditore Stevedoring Co<SS Vigilancia.
U S<Joseph Davies.
White et al<Upper Hudson Stone Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR:
CNY<Beers.
Welsman<CNY.
Dietzel<same.
Schaffer<Miller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Elmer P Morris<CNY. Re Westerman Syndicate, Inc.
Goldin Shoe Co, Inc< J A Logan Buffet (2)
Domestic & Foreign Mis Soc<Stickley, Jr.
O'Reilly<Hyman.
Relkin<Hanford.
Pioneer Dem Club< Woodin.
Re Title G & S Co.
Geyser Patent Holding Co<Feldman.
Hurley<Muller.
Lemsen<Lentz.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Hughes<Hughes.
Kramer<Kramer.
Fuhrman<Putterman
Belmont<Belmont.
McCaddon<Cent Trust
Preferred cause:
Carpenter<N Y Trust
Undefended divorces:
Levy.
Gardiner.
Wiest.
Schlesinger.
Moore<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Schultz<Schultz.
Re Hiera.
Albeck<NY Times Co.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Cohnfeld<Braman.
Hendel<Quintard. (2.)
R & L Co<Frazer.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Cohnfeld<Groh.
Baird & sons<Prendergast.
Postal Tel & Cable Co<Associated Press.
Gould<Tex & Pac Ry.
Brown<Mitchell Lewis Motor Co.
La Campina<Vermilyea Ry Co.
Re Goldstein<Met Lumber Co.
Roe<Miller.
Seeley<Larkin.
Sprague<Austin, Nichols & Co.
Fish<Vanderlip.
See<Goodman.
Goldstein<Zweig.
Lugar<Livermore.
Barger<Schaefer.
Krachmalnik<Orance.
Weeks<Cuttle.
Carell<Rosenblatt.
Tulenko<Klein.
Henigman<Spiro, (2.)
Seletzky<Blum.
Dime Sav Bk of Bklyn<Glass.
Schultz<Adamson.
Lund<Dittrich.
Guenther Foods Corp<Gateway Co.
B Altman Co<Seydco Photoplay Co.
Int Battery Co, Inc< Peerless Light Co.
Saracens<Parenca.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Halbe<Adams, (2.)
Tompers<Tompers.
Wolfert<Northern Assur Co.
Leventhal<Nor British & Merc Ins Co.
Quincey<Emery.
Re Goldberg Display Fixtures.
Re O'Brien.
Re McCabe. (Benson Av.)
Re Turpin.
Re Hancock.
Laxer<Sanford Rubber
Re Lesbian Trust Co, Inc.
Fatman<Renfeld.
Laxer<Sanford Rubber
Poulos<Linardos.
La Roy<La Roy.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Schultz<Schultz.
CNY<NY Dispos Corp

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:
Metz<Palmer.
Moses<M & B Auto Machine Co.
Harding<Gaillard.
Purdy<Purdy.
Nellson<Cumaller.
Lorenz<Lorenzl.
Hughes<Hughes.
Kramer<Kramer.
Belmont<Belmont.
McCaddon<Cent Trust
Preferred cause:
Carpenter<N Y Trust
Undefended divorces:
Levy.
Gardiner.
Wiest.
Schlesinger.
J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rack.
Frothingham.
Katzenbogen.
Mulcahy.
Gilberto.
Rice.
Weinreb.
General calendar:
Stewart<Stuart.
Tower<Mass B & Ins.
Weber<Imp Prop Co.
Meulenberg<Co.
Hahnemann Hosp< CNY.
Lawyers<Kelsey.
Croker<Croker.
Lindbloom<Lindbloom.
Patrick<Patrick.
Fidler<Fidler.
Nicollo<Thomas.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V. — Lehman, J. — At 10:30 A. M. — Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Postal Tel Cable Co< State Board of Tax Comrs. (2.)
Comm'l Cable Co< same

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Weeks, J. — At 10:30 A. M.
Schultze<Rae.
Morgan<Morgan.
S I Bridge Co<Prell.
Jacobson<Soloman.
Donnelly<O'Brien.
N Y, N H & H R R< same.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion:
Cunard Trust Co< Kress.
Trial calendar:
Case on—Dressler< Tichman Co.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sharet<CNY.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Stein<Uranium S Co.
Gelband<Gardner.
Basile<I R T.
Pasquarila<Same.
Schoppmeyer<Mulroonay.
Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Carroll<Ost Elev Co.
Beirne<C E Reiss & Co, Inc.
Kaufman<5th Av Coach Co.
MacFadden<Murison.
Phillips<Budd.
Traub<Shults Brd.
C Traub<Same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Alkoff<Schacht (2.)
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Vitole<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, Inq—De Francesco< Keller.
Inc—Frey<Barton, (4.)
Fexon<Ho Shelburne.
Straub<Park Pl Res.
Schmidt<Vincent.
Bialkin<Hepner.
Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pettiford<Cohen.
Ballweber<Mandle.
Barnes<Edison Light & Power Co.
Same<N Y Edison Co.
Rosen<Congress Brg. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sapienza<Hobson.
Meyers<Shipway & Bros.
Fishman<Gruberg.
Zipper<NY Con RR.
Gelman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ins Co of State of Pa< Est N J Ry & Ter.
Popkin<Nas RR, (2.)
Quachnofsky<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry.
A Koenig<Rich Carvel N Koenig<Same.
Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Silverman<B, Q Co, &c. RR.
Hellerman<NY Rys.
Bowden<Same.
Polichronis<Bear Lith Springs Co (2.)
Fields<Taub.
Marciano<Horatio Realty Co.
Bleecher<Berchman.
Connelly<N Y Rys.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Moore<Bloch.
Lobel<Oscar Daniels Co.
Medici<N Y Rys.
Meehan<same.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Haselbring<Wachsman
Schwab<same.
Scher<Benenson.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Clarence Rty &c Co<Pierce.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, Motions at 12 M.:
Sinnott<Sinnott.
Trial calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Case on—20th St Garage Co<Moore.
No day calendar.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Burns<Goodman.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Myer Strassburger & Co<Bowitt.
Liebler<Hellenberg.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust & Sav Co< same.
Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Faice<Levy.
Kast<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Harris.
Silverman<Anolomink Paper Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Craig<Berkeley.
Mack<Field.
Central Brew Co< Campbell.
Garlock<Kuhne.
Libby Co.
Cooper<Wolf.
Levenson Wreck Co< Sheepshead Bay Sp. Manhan<Lewis.
CNY<Bradley Cont.
Newcomb<Von Tilzer
Hunt<Harrisburg P & P Bending Co.
Kuchler<Roeder.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Hattle Schiff,
Hyman Schnitzer,
Margaret M Wallace,
Herman N Walter,
Joseph Killian,
Harold G Moller (2.)
Louis C Konemann, Infant.
Moses Pechter,
Henry H Heert,
Morris Wersba,
John H Stahley.
Mary Allen.
Isaac M Krieger, &c,
Cecile E Ellshemius,
Michael Curley,
Mary McNalley,
John Sullivan,
Robert F Wheeler,
John Malley.
Anna C Buchanan,
George Mund,
Sussman Volk,
John Daley,
Donald Mitchell,
Isidor Zippert,
Richard S Bryant,
Henry T Cutter,
Ann Ward,
Peter Cafrey,
James G Hunter, inf,
Ralph Dimpel,
Warner Van Norden,
Herman Marcus,
Thos A Hamilton,
Edward Collard,
Chas G Thurnauer,
Ann Wiley,
Theodor Goetze,
William H Inman,
Anna U Bowen,
William Gee,
James J Galvin,
James Curran,
William Henry,
Annie Maloney, &c,
Karl W J Melsener,
Katharine Kroehl,
Antonio Cannella,
Margaret Wallace,
William T Sheehan,
Michael Stack,
Louis Wollstein,
John T Willets,
Reesie Swift,
Emmalissa Purvis,
Jane Purvis,
Joseph Bogner,
Annette Tilford, inf,
James Eberhardt,
Henry Hilton,
George C Barrett,
Joseph B Smith,
Helen L Mackay,
Mary C Leary,
Marietta Mabbett,
Carmelo Nicosia,
Anna M Miller,
Margaret Cummings,
Charlotte Klein,
Catharine Condon,
Henry Karstens,
Lily F Eberhardt,
Joseph Schalewitz, &c
Philipp Page,
Joseph Liebmann (2.)
Alexander C Mayer,
Ellen H Allen,
Frank E Waters,
Henry Jacobs,
Sara D Scott.
Hugh D Auchincloss, Estates of:
Anna Goodman.
Henry Pasinsky,
Forrest Infants.
Wills for probate:
Ellen Cunningham,
Eugene Van Schaick,
Nicholas C Koehl,
Adolph Sandberg,
Flora Mershon,
Marie M Folliot,
Mary V Franklin,
Edward Prime,
Sarah Etler,
James Dillon,
Eugene Nifenecker,
Isaac Sinmann,
Dell C Fox,
Zeller L Wheeler,
Maria L O'Connell,
Esther Morris,
Mary L Parsells.
Surr. Co.
Lane<Tidewater Oil.
Grossi<Jacobs.
Sabidoach<Bradley Const Co.
Kastin<Pennifather.
Kisonsky<N Y Cons. RR.
Cohen<Wimpfheimer.
Same<Schoenherr.
Wiener Mfg Co<Rassmussen.
Ratner<Tunick.
Santoro<Vance.
Weinberger<Senft.
Oppenheimer<Jollendorff Co.
Reiner<Munn.
Brown-Stern<Singer S M Co.
Fairfax<Strathcona Con Co.
Boyle<Ohlbaum.
Franklin Bros & Steinberg<Amsterdam.
Nuss<Winter.
Schantz<Hammer.
Blumenthal<Levy.
Greendell<Steiger.
Berger<Bayer.
Greenberger<Tiger.
Finkelstein<same.
Mechanic<Karfinkel.
Bloom<Stern.
Noble<Union Ry.
Owens<Bradley Con Co
Greenberg<McDougall & Potter Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Guerra<McNally.
Harper<Laday Bros.
Lezynsky<Lezynsky.
Singer<St James Amusement Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Siegel<Rieser.
Morgan<Bruce Works<Minakoff.
Burns<Central Consum. Ice Mfg. Co.
Spergel<Westin.
Beck<Danaher.
Cohen<Walworth.
Bachman<Mendlitz.
Kohn<Alva Carpet &c.
A. Wittnauer Co<I. Allendorff Co.

The following case will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Fuhrer & Feats Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Kach<Bleistiff —Jacob Frank. Arizona Ins Co<King—Robert J Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Stein (Schwartz)—Santiago P Cahill. Re Breckenridge—Edwin Vogel. Stock<Stock—Francis S McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—William R Wilde<Martin Gennus—Walter B Solinger.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Warren C French<Frederick W Saybol—Walter C Low.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Sternberg<Sternberg.
Meeks<Perna.
Tipiady<Tipiady.
Bronx Sav Bank< Schnackenberg.
Barnard<Sutherland.
Ebling<Razzano.
Castiello<Salzano.
Cramb<Cramb.
Galanto<Sevilla Home
Singer<Figge & Hutwelker.
Habeck<Garris & Sec, Inc.
Larchmont Yacht Club <Fitzgerald.
Rubden<Valentine.
Santora<Martinucci.
Lewis<Lewis.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Freese<Freese.
Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No further day calendar this term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Levy<Fleische.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J
Scrima<Brunings.
Cohen<Roseff.
Rines<Barry.
Hahl<Morea. (2.)
Murray<Kerner.
Bucci<Behan.
Borello<Miller.
Roth<Schaefer.
Incardi<Whremberger.
Cohen<Frankenberg. (3.)
Goldstein<Public Bank of New York.
Devlin<Prager.
Armstrong<McDonald.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York<Kaufhold—John Ross Delafield.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Ryan<McKalgney.
Henderson<Balz.
Hussey<Hussey.
Saunders<Brody Bldg.
Garretson<Sperl.
Swan<Swan.
Re Washington Av.
Land & Lien Co<Jeffries.
Smith<Whittmore Cab
Lagona<D'Amato.
Halley<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Callahan<Pucklewoldt.
Schoenherr<Mann.
Gauman<Frank.
Re Brombacher (St. Lake's Church.)
Simon<NY Cons RR (2.)
Johnson<N E RR Co.
Gordon<same.
Freidansky<C I & B RR.
Cahill<same.
Noar<same.
Hushewinkle<B H RR.
Faehner<same.
Lawrence<same.
Rogers<same.
Rizzo<same.
Wakeman<same.
Rogers<same.
Galley<Carpenter
Boxley & H. Inc.
Nauman<Michaels (2.)
Sprague<Miller.
Hearn<McGarry.
Re Drainage Ditch (Gravesend Bay.)
Christy<NY Con RR.
Re Loughran (Mc-Kenna)
Slote<Greenfield.
Lawyers Title & Trust <Audrey Realty Co.
Leggett & Co<Fried.
Glen<Int R T.
Finamore<Finamore.
MacDonald<NY & Q C Elec L & P.
Briody<Terreforte.
Fillon<Fillon.
Scranton Leh Coal Co<O'Rourke.
Dime Savings Bank.
McMahon<East Asph Paving Co.
Howden<Desmond.
Kings Co Trust< Clermont Assoc.
Brownsville Assets<St John's Realty Co.
Campbell<Knowles.
Beahlan<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Elrich Soc Prev Cruelty to Children<Ryan
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Re Tyler.
Re Bilinger Const Co (Mooswitz.)
Same (Siegel.)
Re King (Cantor.)
Donlon<Lakeview Acreage Estates.
Langridge<Seaman.
Murphy<Wallace.
Re Hewlett (2.)
Gustave Rader<Price.
Pressberger<Pressberger (2.)
McKenna<Levy.
Higgins<Higgins.
Bell<Berwin.
Peterson<Vaughey.
Elias<Paragon Films.
Norton<Gorman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 370, w s, 21.4 ft n of Charles St, 21.3x70; George Doyle to John H. Cooper, 372 Bleecker St, mtg $6,000, all title, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 242, w s, 64 ft n of 34th St, 20.6x88.6; Randolph and Mary A. Hurry to John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Av, April 27, mtg $20,000, all title; address 80 Malden Lane.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,051, e s, 34.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Mary E. Wagner to John Burke, 116 West 58th St, all title, April 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 87, w s, 112.7 ft n of Broome St, 27x87.6, foreclosure, Feb. 16; Arthur N. Gliegerich, referee, to Jacob Volk Realty Co., 101 Park Av, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$33,000

ORCHARD ST, 183, w s, 150.4 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6; Rosa Federman to Isaac and Pauline Glickenstein, 958 Van Duzar St, Stapleton, L. I., mtg $20,000, all liens, April 21; attorney, S. Widder, 217 Havemeyer St, Brooklyn.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 80.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Rose Feldman to Samuel Friedman, 24 Mangin St, mtg $10,000, April 25, 1916; attorney, S. Friedman, 24 Mangin St....$100

2D AV, 2,274, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x84.10; Central Trust Co. of New York to John McKee, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, all liens, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

19TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 20x92; Orlando Holding Co. to Edw. A. Sidman, 104 Clinton St, mtg $40,000, all title, all liens; March 18; attorney, Albert W. Venino, 60 Wall St.....$10

84TH ST, 175 ft e from n e corner of 9th Av, 18.7x98.9; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Remainder Realty Co., 600 6th Av, mtg $16,500, April 26, all title; address, 59 Liberty St.....$100

88TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.6x100.8; John A. Wyeth to Randolph Hurry, 80 Malden Lane, April 27.....$1

90TH ST, n s, 329.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Ernst H. Herb to Elizabeth, his wife, all liens, all title, April 26; attorneys, Deyo & B, 111 Broadway.....$100

110TH ST, 140 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, foreclosure, March 15; Edward H. Kelly, referee, to U. S. Trust Co., April 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

110TH ST, 142 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av; same as heretofore described; Matthew J. Smith to U. S. Trust Co., 48 Wall St; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 30 East, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 16.10x99.11; Fanny, wife of Ferd. Brann, to Flora Siegel, 60 Fort Washington Av, mtg $6,000, April 26; attorney, Max Salomon, 5 Beekman St.....$1

138TH ST, 170 West, n s, 152 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Bertha and Samuel Hoffmann to David Baum, 106 East 81st St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, S. Strasbourger, 74 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, 206 West, s s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Krasiow Construction Co. to Dunbar Realty Co., 188 Montague St, Brooklyn, April 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner 228th St, 205x100; William H. Schmid to Joseph E. Aue, 265 East 182d St, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.$100

ELLISON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 50x100; Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Mary A. Keefe, 1,417 Oneida St, April 26; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,000

HOE AV, e s, 252 ft s of Aldus St, 84x150; Adroit Building Co., Inc., to Rose Brody, 62 West 95th St, mtg $65,000, April 26; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

JEROME AV, e s, 330.8 ft s of Belmont St, 61.7x irregular; Elway Co. to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 1 to 4 and 33 to 36, Block 64; Lots 13 to 16, Block 65, map of Morris Park; Chas. J. Stern to Chas. A. Moriarity, 17 Trenton St, Lawrence, Mass., April 26; attorney, Louis E. Swarts, 51 East 42d St.$100

LOTS 1 to 4 and 33 to 36, Block 64; Lots 13 to 16, Block 65, map of Morris Park; Hattie Heidelberger et al, executors and trustees, to Charles J. Stern, 34 West 162d St, March 21, attorney, Louis E. Swarts, 51 East 42d St.....$22,625

LOT 404, same map, 25x100; John Rode to Therese Bareis et al, 214 East 120th St, April 25; attorneys, Wesselman & K, 55 Liberty St.....$100

MORRIS AV, 2,426, e s, 425.10 ft n of 184th St, 25x100; Leonard Nugent to Erwin A. Worm, 2,307 Creston Av, mtg $7,500, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TWENTY-NINTH AV, n w corner of 170th St, 282.9x100; Arbott Building Co., Inc., to J. M. B. Co., Inc., 6 West 35th St, mtg $25,000, April 26; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

TREMONT ROAD, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Joseph Cloutier to Harris Goldberg, West Hoboken, N. J., April 17; attorney, Harris Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J.....$1

4TH AV, e s, 405.5 ft s of 4th Av, Wakefield, 21.4x114; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Lewis Stone, 842 East 218th St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, 1,042 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av; same as heretofore described; Matthew J. Smith to U. S. Trust Co., 48 Wall St; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC AV, 1,641 e s 80x80, Marie Wettlauer and another to Louis S. Pitman, 1,640 2d St, Brooklyn; and another to Louis S. Pitman, 1,640 2d St, Brooklyn; mtg $25,000, April 10; due May 27, 1919; given as collateral security for mtg on land in Nassau County; attorney A. I. Pitman, 24 Court St, Brooklyn.....$4,150

BAY 34TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 19th Av, 50x100; Nathan I. Dennett to Mabel M. Knox, 2,661 Dahlgreen Av, April 26 at $100 a year, ditto; attorney, Salter & S, 149 Nassau St.....$10 and rent

BAY RIDGE AV, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 100x irreg; Wm. Gleason property; William A. Conners to Helene Eroh, 1,203 Madison St, Brooklyn, March 30; due April 8, 1917, 6 months' interest at 6%; Alexander & Washington St, Brooklyn.....$500

BEVERLY RD, s s, 420.6 ft e of Burnside Av, 40.10x100; Ella Clarke to Edward F. Murat, 66 Rodney Av, Nyack, April 26, 1 year, 6% p a; attorney, Lewis & Lewis, 115 Nassau St.....$1

BUSHWICK AV, 1,028 e s, 250 ft s of White Plains Road, 25x114; Helen M. Keogh to Josephine C. Tassi, 401 East 235th St, March 11, 1915; attorney, M. J. McCarthy, 52 Broadway.....$10

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 137th St, 17.6x80, Mary Hemwick Dickerson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; April 17; due on per bonds.....$17,000

LIBERTY ST, 87, w s, 112.7 ft w of Broome St, 20.11x85.6; Jacob Volk Realty Co. to Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St; April 27; 6 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 146th St, 100x124.6x irregular; Mulhern Steam Heating Co. to Wm. F. Armstrong, 152 West 87th St; April 27; prior mtg $400,000; installments; attorneys, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

2D AV, 2,274, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x84.10; John McKee to Central Trust Co. of New York, Wall St; April 26, due on per bonds; attorneys, Johnston, Dunn & Wall St.....$8,500

34TH ST, 350 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 18.7x98.9; Remainder Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; April 26; due on per bond; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$16,000

34TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Franquil Realty Co., Inc., to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; April 27.....$28,000

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e Amsterdam Av, 14x100.5; Martin J. Kelly to Charles P. Town send, Newburgh, N. Y.; April 24; due April 24 1917 & p a; attorney, Kelly, 2 271 Broadway.....$7,000

110TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Matthew J. Smith to U. S. Trust Co., 48 Wall St; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 5 years, 6 p a; April 27.....$7,000

Bronx.

CRITTENA AV, 1,841 e s 80x80, Marie Wettlauer and another to Louis S. Pitman, 1,640 2d St, Brooklyn; and another to Louis S. Pitman, 1,640 2d St, Brooklyn; mtg $25,000, April 10; due May 27, 1919; given as collateral security for mtg on land in Kings County; attorney A. I. Pitman, 24 Court St, Brooklyn.....$4,150

EAST 233D ST, n s, 295.10 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100; Joseph Cloutier to Harris Goldberg, West Hoboken, N. J., April 17; attorney, Harris Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J.....$1

4TH AV, e s, 405.5 ft s of 4th Av, Wakefield, 21.4x114; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Lewis Stone, 842 East 218th St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, 1,042 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av; same as heretofore described; Matthew J. Smith to U. S. Trust Co., 48 Wall St; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 317 and 319, 1st to 8th inclu; John J. Riordan to Charles Pendel et al, 309 West 86th St, 8 yrs from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Herman, 31 Nassau.....$4,480

LEXINGTON AV, 1,760, adj Sarah Dird to James Goldsmith, 1,751 Lexington Av, 3 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$960

LEXINGTON AV, 1,753, all; Sarah Bird to Jonas Goldsmith, 1,751 Lexington Av, 3 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$960

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 112th St, corner store; Lenox Arcade, Inc., to Hellem Golding, 2 West 120th St, from March 15, 1916, to April 30, 1926; attorneys, Bernheimer & Schwartz, P. Brew, Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$2,100

2D AV, 1,641, all; Hy. L. Meyer to Hy. Lankeman, 1,641 2d Av, 5 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$2,400

67TH AV, n w corner 28th St, store and basement; Patrick J. Kenny to Patrick Gallagher, Montreal, Canada, to Nov. 30, 1924; attorney, P. Henry Delehanty, 115 Broadway.....$4,500

21ST ST, 135 East, all; Estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, Incorporated, to 135 East 21st Street Realty Co., 47 West 42d St., 10 yrs from July 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$3,000

44TH ST, 122 East, 1st store from hall entrance; Patrick J. Flannery to Henry Pine, 408 East 51st St, address 420 Lexington Av; 5 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$900

100TH ST, 57 and 59 East, all; Samuel Corn to Sol Schwartz and another, 461 East 138th St., 3 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$4,300

118TH ST, 335 East; Giuseppe Bacocchi et al to Vincenzo de Lorenzo, 402 East 115th St, 3 yrs from May 1, 1916.....$3,360

Bronx.

BROADWAY, 5,620, all; Wm. Johnson to Felice Timpam, 5,620 Broadway, 3 yrs from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Felice Timpam, 5,620 Broadway.....$144

EAST TREMONT AV, 412 West, store and top floor; Mary E. Mullins to Israel Pfkulln, 910 Intervale Av, 2 yrs and 11 months from June 1, 1916; attorney, Jas. S. Kulkin, 299 Broadway.....$1,200

ROGERS PL, s w corner 163d St., being 884 East 163d St; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Bernat Riff, 884 East 163d St., 5 yrs from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$600 to $780

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

209TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Martha Av, 50x100; Central Mortgage Co. loans Ehrich Peterson, to erect two — story buildings, three payments.....$6,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MULBERRY ST, 280 and 282; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Michael Brigante Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Samuel F. L. Allen.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 99.1x100; Falkenau & Hamershlag, Inc., against Strathcona Construction Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage, attorneys, Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Mork & Baum.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Victoria Lauby against Justin Comment et al., amended partition; attorneys, Siefiner & Petersen.

WEST ST, 90; James Everard's Breweries against Charles Henrich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Olcott, Gruber, De Forest & McManus.

8TH ST, 317 East; Blanche G. Erdman et al. against Rebecca Epstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Erdman.

24TH ST, s e, 140.11 ft w of 2d Av, 24.2x98.9; Primo Evangelical Church of New York against Mary T. Mcquaid et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

97TH ST, 157 East; Joseph J. McElroy, executor, against Frederick P. Roth et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Goodmann.

80TH ST, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; William N. Wilder et al. against Martin Jennin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Patterson.

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Johanne C. Neumann et al. against William Heyde et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. D. Pape.

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, 347, Florence G. Bryant against Frank Jacob Neuberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Smith & Tomlinson.

JENNINGS ST, 800; City Real Estate Co. against P. J. Mitchell Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

NELSON AV, n e corner of Bland Av, 50x100; Morgan H. Grace against Elvira Benjamin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. B. Alling.

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 45x100; Samuel R. Welser et al., as trustees, against Seventh Avenue Amusement Co et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. F. Keogh.

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24 minutes from Park Row. 5c. fare. New subway trains now running every 4 minutes.

7 ROOMS

Brick and stone construction. Beautiful decorations to suit. Tiled bath, tiled vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, Dutch shelves, beamed ceilings, white and nickel plumbing; showers; open fireplaces; combination gas and electric lights, steam heat, automatic hot water, laundry, cement cellar. Combination porch and sun parlor, terraced lawn, space for garden or garage. Price $6000. Worth $7000. $750 Cash, and $55 a month buys it.

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Alra Building Co.

2176 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPPOSITE 82ND AVE. STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes

WITH HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

ONLY $5,800

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High class, restricted community; only 9 minutes walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway; NOW BUILDING. Open from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Parks 5c.

Send for Booklet "P" or better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 680.....At Otto Singer, 2969 Kings Highway, Station

SEA BEACH SUBWAY **BUNGALOWS** 19th Avenue Station

$4,500 7 rooms all latest improvements, with driveway; near school and 20 minutes to N. Y. O. Sell offering, 1706 58th St., near 18th Ave. Owner, 2 to 5 P. M. Ranch, 1400 Ave "J." Phone, Midwood 4004

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FOR SALE

A Factory Situated at Thompsonville, Connecticut,

on the main line of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, fully equipped and now running; suitable for the manufacture of lathes or machinery.

The same to be sold in entirety as an estate. Further information will be furnished on application to

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A Mansion in New York City

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DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 5 minutes walk from railroad station. Rent $100 per month per year.

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$25,000 to $100,000

FOR SECOND MORTGAGES. REASONABLE CHARGES—QUICK ACTION.

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For Sale at Woodmere, L. I.

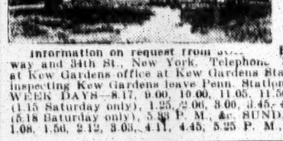
One of the finest Winter and Summer Homes near New York; about 6½ acres, on high ground, overlooking the links of the Woodmere Club and Woodmere Inlet.

Grounds Are Beautifully Laid Out.

This is an opportunity to purchase a fine home, perfect in every way, at an attractive figure.

For information apply to J. L. PHIPPS, 546 Fifth Av. ('phone 1263—Bryant), or your own broker.

House Is Open for Inspection Each Saturday and Sunday, or by Appointment.



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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

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MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from owner, BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.18 Saturday only), 1.35, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.20, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.50, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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Motor Out Today

or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington Great Neck.

BY MOTOR—From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or turn north from Jericho Turnpike at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates; four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent on request.

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Seashore Privacy

Make your home in NEPONSIT and enjoy the best the seashore affords.

The remaining lots at Neponsit range in price, at present, from $500 to $2,000, according to location; convenient terms.

In the last three years more than a hundred homes have been built and sold at Neponsit, ranging in cost from $6,000 to $20,000.

40 minutes out; on ocean and bay; best beach on the coast; restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners; best of bathing and fishing; well appointed clubhouse for residents; $500 in permanent, non-assessable improvements. Detailed information on request. Telephone, Greeley 2741.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,

Suite 503, 1 West 34th St., New York

A COUNTRY GEM

All year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city; for sale or rent; price moderate; nice grounds; trees and shrubs. House and garage built to perfect order. Lighted by gas; steam heat; open fireplaces; hardwood floors, baths; lavatory on first floor; laundry, etc. Particulars, pictures and floor plans, inquire of

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,

84 William St., New York. Tel. John 1639.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity; gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; wood and gas range with extra fuel attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200; worth $7,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. H. Browne, 340 E. 149th St. Bryant 4000.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW

Five rooms and bath, within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, sidewalks &c.; full price $2,000; terms $300 cash, balance easy monthly payments. H. Shaw, 243 W. 34th St.

ACTUAL WATER FRONT

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks &c.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their value for cash if bought at once. Bath, Box 187 Times Downtown.

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THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station.

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Responsible Offers. STATION PARK.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell, at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive villa colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on electrified Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; accessible to depot; plot 100x150; house large, beautifully wooded lot; porch; living room 20 by 14, with beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for his own home. Photograph and description sent on request to H. E. W., Room 1118 Tribune Building.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For rent, furnished, $100 monthly; unfurnished, $80; 11-room Colonial house, with commanding outlook on 8 beautifully wooded lots on Grand View Boulevard, Colonial Heights, near Pinkham station, Harlem division N. Y. C.; all improvements. A. HEINER, Pinkham, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.

FOR SALE, Modern House, 9 rooms and bath; electricity, spacious porch; plot, 80x100. Price, $6,000.

H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS.

A Business Opportunity offered in The New York Times may be the basis of future success. Investigate before investing. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

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MUST SELL.

Beautiful home, handsomely furnished; 15 miles from N. Y. C.; brick, concrete construction; 8 large rooms, bath, full shower, 4 ft. fireplace, hot water heat, gas, electric light, Ruud heater, large porches, sleeping porch; corner lot, overlooking golf course; 2 minutes to clubhouse; 6 minutes to station; compelled to sell on account of death. Widow, Box 53, Haworth, N. J.

A Show Place at a Bargain

One of the most beautiful homes in N. J.; 45 minutes from N. Y.; 15 rooms, 3 baths; electric light and gas; 2 open fireplaces; servants quarters on 3d floor; Picturesque Italian gardens. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR. 80 Malden Lane New York City

½ BLOCK FROM BEACH, BOARDWALK AND PIER, ON BARNEGAT BAY.

Bungalow at $1,675; terms convenient. Wonderful chance for quick buyer. A. L. Beckhardt, Suite 408, 45 West 34th St.

I Will Take Lots

up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb; half hour out; no cash required; balance like rent; title guaranteed. **E. B. Box 110 N. Y. Times Downtown.**

IF YOU HAVE $175

Are socially eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $50 for 2 months and then easy monthly payments like rent, or can own this Dutch Colonial house now building; ready to occupy May 1st; 8 rooms, bath; near Club House and Golf Course; only houses on these terms. Secretary, P. O. Box 410, N. Y. City.

AT DEAL, N. J.

For rent and for sale, 7 new stucco houses, never before occupied, at Brighton and Hilltop Area; 10 minutes from President Wilson's Summer residence; beautifully furnished; 12 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 4 baths, electricity and gas; furnaces, hardwood floors; ground 150 x 300; rent season or yearly, $2,000 to $3,000. Address owner, 47 West 42th St. Phone 4362 Circle.

12-Room Jersey Home

only forty-five minutes from New York. Estate contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees. Splendid garage, large poultry house and a beautiful vegetable garden. To be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Terms to suit.

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BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

8 rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 100x150; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting; $5,000 monthly; price, $4,500. Phone any morning before 10 A. M. or evenings after 6. Mrs. L. M. CALLISON, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 3690.

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Will sacrifice, an easy terms, my beautiful California bungalow; 9 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement; large plot; trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn; 35 L. to A. & W. R. R.

A. D. THOMPSON, Madison, N. J.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Lake Hopatcong.

Summer cottages furnished at Mount Arlington, elevation 1,200 feet; lake 10 miles long; 23 miles shore.

Cottage, 10 rooms, use of boathouse, $150.
Cottage, 8 rooms, use of boathouse, $600.
Cottage, 9 rooms, bath, $700.
Bungalow, 5 rooms, boathouse, $350.

W. ANDERSON HENRIQUES, 205 5th Av.

Elberon, West End, Deal.

WEST END is nearest station to President Wilson's House. Choice furnished cottages for rent near Summer Capital; large grounds, tennis courts, trees on the Bay; ocean.

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Phone 888—Long Branch. West End. TRAINS MET BY APPOINTMENT.

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Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "P." Exceptional bargains for sale. 711 Mattison Av.

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SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
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Choice cottages must be spoken for immediately.

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Furnished cottages in the most healthful, delightful resort on the Atlantic Coast, near the Summer Capital. Send for List.

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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

RYE, N. Y.

directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $50,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

30 Nassau St., 41 East 42d St., or Rye, N. Y.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Now in Course of Completion,

N.W.Cor. of 103 St. & West End Ave.

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North Cor. of 108 St. & Riverside Drive

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS

Moderate Rentals.

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished Apartments in the most exclusive localities on the west side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

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OFFER FOR RENT

FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS AT

375 PARK AVENUE

APPLY TO

RICHARD C. VOTH, MANAGER

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FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING NEW HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES

140 WEST 71st. STREET

ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS—$2400

119 WEST 71st. STREET

6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS—5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
4 ROOMS AND ONE BATH
$850 TO $1600

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7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS—8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
$1900 TO $2400

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
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30 E. 42ND STREET

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in City. RENTAL $1000 TO $1600 (UNDERLET). C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3999.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x35
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	15x18
	Bedrooms	14x16

2-3-4-5 Rooms.

The Lavaletta, new elevator apartment, 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; plenty of heat and hot water. Rent $30 to $42. On premises, or E. S. Willard & Co., 82 William St. Tel. Hanover 5888.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

50,000 SQ. FT.

418-426 WEST 25TH ST.

Store, Basement and 3 Floors
Size 125x98.9

Modern Fireproof Building.

Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Unlimited facilities for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor.

Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

Possession January 1st, 1917.

907 Broadway **HESS** Cor. 20th St.

Telephone Gramercy 0050.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE

HAVEMEYER BUILDING

26 Cortlandt st., 98 Church St. and 96 Dey st. Entire Church st. block front; 7 min. Dey to Cortlandt sts. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent.

Room 101. Telephone 5810 Cortlandt.

LOFTS TO LEASE

630 Fifth Av.

50.6 x 191 ft.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT MAY 1, 1916

APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER

STORE

88 FT. FRONT, OR WILL DIVIDE.

COR. 149TH ST. AND PORTLAND AVENUE IN THE HEART OF THE BRONX ON BLOCK WITH 3RD AVE. "L" AND SUBWAY STATIONS.

E. S. JACOBS, 90 E. 42D ST.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 27. The disturbance that has persisted throughout the week over the North east of the Mississippi River is passing to sea off the North Carolina coast.

It has produced unsettled weather and local rains within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Another disturbance is moving eastward from the Northwest. Thus far it has been attended by no considerable amount of precipitation, although local rains have fallen on the North Pacific Coast.

Temperatures remain below the seasonal average generally east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Northwest, where much warmer weather prevails.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England overcast weather Friday will be followed by fair and warmer weather Saturday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region the weather will be fair, with rising temperature Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly east; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday, Saturday, fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; rising temperature.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	48	4 P. M.	91	43
9 A. M.	72	42	6 P. M.	85	46
12 M.	78	42	9 P. M.	68	45
2 P. M.	87	44	11 P. M.	60	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; at 8 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:10—784 8 Av.;	Astor estate	Slight
2:35—301 W. 48 St.;	I. Schultz	Slight
3:10—Pier 59, N. R.;	S. S. Corinthie	$500
P. M.		
1:40—114 E. 79 St.;	N. Burrell	Not given
3:05—Ft. E. 44 St.;	(auto) Swift & Co.	Slight
2:00—122 2 St.;	Louis Zimmering	Slight
2:05—110 West 2d Av.;	G. Pellet	Slight
2:15—529 W. 55 St.;	John McCrave	$5,000
3:30—230 E. 99 St.;	M. Bollock	Slight
6:00—1,414 Jumel Ter.;	J. O'Leary	Slight
8:05—1,553 5 Av.;	Herman Taspernach	Slight
8:40—97 St. & Central Drive;	(auto) R. McKee	Slight
8:56—204 8 Av.,	R. T. Robinson	None
9:20—8,163 Hull Av.;	Frank H. Nichelson	Slight
9:45—27 E. 10 St.;	S. Raincoat Co.	Not given
9:45—67 E. 106 St.;	S. Goldstein	Slight
10:20—90 Henry St.;	not given	None
10:30—45 Tompkins St.;	Manhattan Metal Red Co.	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Arbor Day, May 5, will be celebrated at P. S. 4, the Bronx, by 4,300 pupils. Songs and dances will be given at Crotona Park from 10 to 11:30 A. M. An athletic meet will be held at the Crotona Athletic Field from 1 to 3 P. M.

There will be a Shakespeare celebration at 9:10 A. M. today in P. S. 29, Washington and Albany Streets, Manhattan.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Relief Association, which has about 5,000 members, has just re-elected the following officers: President, Miss Emma L. Johnston, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers; Vice President, Miss Mary E. O'Brien, P. S. 50; Secretary, Miss Emily Powers, P. S. 132; Treasurer, Walter B. Gunnison, Erasmus Hall High School. The association is about five years old. It was organized to give temporary relief to Brooklyn teachers who have been obliged to retire without pensions.

The Teachers' Relief Association has elected the following officers: President, Miss Caroline Emanuel; Vice President, Edwin A. Daniels; Treasurer, Miss Jennie Birmingham; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Jones.

The Teachers' Union will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. today in the Washington Irving High School to ratify the constitution, which was recently submitted to the members for referendum vote, and to consider affiliation with a national union of teachers.

The Mothers' Council will meet at 2 P. M. today in the Hotel Manhattan. Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller will speak on "Home Work," and Peter J. Brady on, "The New School Program."

The date of the meeting of the Brooklyn Principals' Association has been changed from April 29 to May 6. It will be held at 7 P. M. in the Clarendon Hotel. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the Education Department, will speak on "Compulsory Military Training," and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman on the "Schoolmaster and War."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GALLAND, EUGENE, (Sept. 10, 1914;) net estate after deductions for debts and the expenses of administration, $30,124. Mrs. Carrie K. Galland, widow, and Nathan K. Galland, son, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $6,526; notes and life insurance, $24,901; stocks, $1,245; and the interest of decedent in firm of S. Galland & Son, 112 Franklin Street, $29,625.

HALL, THOMAS M., (April 27, 1909,) net estate, $106,047. Mrs. Frances Dawson Hall, widow, given $5,000 in cash and an annuity of $5,200 a year was provided for her under the will. Rest of estate passed to other relatives. Assets: Bank, $1,355; personalty, $100; interest of decedent in firm of W. D. & T. M. Hall, builders, $115,588.

LEVY, SAMUEL, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate after deductions for debts and the expenses of administration, $43,604. Mrs. Rose Levy, widow, $6,661, and the rest of the estate passed to the five minor children in equal shares, each receiving $7,400. Assets: Half interest, $8,038, in the equity in 401 East Eighth St., appraised at $28,350; half interest, $95, in the equity in 640 East Thirteenth St., appraised at $7,650; half interest, $556, in the equity in 16 Garden St., Brooklyn, appraised at $2,835; equity, $3,402, in 229 East 115th St., appraised at $7,550; equity, $7,802, in 300 East Fiftieth St., appraised at $31,250; banks, $1,964; life insurance, $22,000; personalty and claims due, $14,853; cloak manufacturing business, 74 Fifth Av., including good-will, $22,354.

LITTLEFIELD, LE SAMUEL, (March 20, 1914;) net estate, $55,176. Frances Littlefield, daughter-in-law, $21,000; Cornelia Garthwaite, not related, $22,000; Irving E. Littlefield, brother, Bertha A. Hayner, sister, and Cora Derrick, niece, each $3,058, and Michael McKenna, not related, $2,000. Assets: Six lots, north side of Blake Avenue, near Thatford and Osborne Streets, $10,000; 318 West Fourteenth Street, $21,000; 320 West Fourteenth Street, $22,000; bank, $6,635; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $25,540.

M'CORMICK, WILLIAM, (Dec. 31, 1907,) net estate, $10,508. Mrs. Florence A. McCormick, widow, and William H. McCormick, son, received the bulk of the estate. Assets: 541 East 153d Street, $5,500; 343 East 153d Street, $5,200; 310 East 155th Street, $15,000; two lots at Kenisco, N. Y., $100; bank, $4,172; mortgages and personalty, $1,742; stocks, $50.

PETRIE, ALBERT W. J., (Aug. 20, 1914;) net estate, $15,874. James Petrie, Edward Petrie, Rita Petrie, Frank Petrie, and Paul Petrie, children of the decedent, were the beneficiaries, each receiving $3,174. Assets: Equity $1,000 in 590 West End Av., appraised at $27,000; equity $8,750 in 112 and 114 W. 117th St., appraised at $76,250; equity $6,000 in 116 and 118 W. 117th St., appraised at $73,750; equity $5,000 in 141 W. 90th St., appraised at $31,000; equity $4,000 in 142 W. 90th St., appraised at $29,000; equity $4,500 in 67 E. 122d St., appraised at $24,500; equity $4,500 in 69 E. 122d St., appraised at $24,500; there was a deduction against the realty of $7,808 on account of dower, deposits, $268; mortgage, $616; insurance and real estate brokerage business, $400.

SASSE, LOUIS, (May 27, 1914;) net estate, $50,575. Mrs. Lillian Sasse, widow of decedent, beneficiary. Assets: Half interest, $2,200, in the equity in 79 East 125th St., appraised at $50,000; half interest, $16,497, in 352-354 Lenox Av., appraised at $30,000; half interest, $193, in the equity in 68 West 128th St., appraised at $16,000; half interest, $14,-113, in the equity in 719-723 West 180th St., appraised at $140,000; half interest, $11,638, in the equity in 490 West 204th St., appraised at $75,000; half interest, $5,231, in the equity in 1,793 Hewitt Place, the Bronx, appraised at $72,500; deposits, $460; an automobile, $400; stocks, $916. Decedent owned half interest in saloon business at northeast corner 125th St. and Park Av., but the liabilities of the business exceeded the assets.

SEARLE, Mrs. CAROLINE, widow of Haskell A. Searle, (Sept. 30, 1915,) net estate $204,897. Granville F. Dalley, brother of decedent, given $74,883; Mary A. McGowan, sister, life estate in $60,511; the remainder after life estate passd to Rev. William M. McGowan, who also received $7,563 in cash; and to Samuel H. Dalley, nephew; Maybelle Dalley, niece, $17,730; the Sea Shore Nonsectarian Home at Asbury Park, N. J., $7,-600; Henry P. McGowan, nephew; and Granville C. Mitchell, Edwin S. Mitchell, Emlin V. Mitchell, and Helena Mitchell, not related, each received $3,781; Beatrice Ritchie, not related, $7,563; and there were several other and smaller bequests. Assets: equity, $2,645, in 861 Freeman St., the Bronx, appraised at $9,800; 142 West 76th St., $12,-500; tract of land at Pleasantville, N. Y., $9,500; deposits, $495; personalty and jewelry, $5,383; accrued income from estate of H. Searle, $7,361; commissions due as trustee, $2,254; mortgages, $68,530; stocks and bonds, $75,226.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, E. P. Haight, 126, to 1 C. O. Squad, duty in Bureau of Records, 10 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 28. To 3d Inf., D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 29. Patrol, D. Haggerty, 4; W. J. Gallagher, 23; J. Black, 35; T. Logan, 86; E. Tesler, 206; E. Taylor, 87; J. F. Feley, 87; E. S. Potter, 37; H. J. Rice, 68; J. O'Neill, 83; B. Murphy, 89; C. Outgrell, 140. To 6th D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 30: T. E. Carmody, 51; J. Gorman, 10; L. Nannery, 83; T. Collins, 36; B. McLaughlin, 38; H. Hangver, 30; E. Gross, 30; T. Fleming, 28; O. M. Whitney, 42; P. J. Polski, 148; J. Green, 161; F. Uberle, 165; C. Boldeman, 101; C. Lang, 107; M. Hanley, 167; J. J. Duffy, 172.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Sergt. A. W. Myers, 146, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 29. Patrol, D. Egan, 7, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 29; T. F. Fitzgerald, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 7. A. A. Cummings, 82, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 30; J. L. Wendel, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 30; H. N. Mullin, 140, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 29; W. J. Millar, 156, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 29; A. V. McDonald, 169, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 29; J. J. Keys, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 1.

Restored to duty: Patrol, L. F. Sullivan, 140.

So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 96, c. s., as assigns Probationary Patrolmen Alonzo H. Greer to 20th Precinct, and Irving E. Higbee to 20th Precinct, is amended in each case, to read; C. O. squad.

So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 96, c. s., as assigns Lieutenant Anthony F. Wood, 270th precinct, to 290th sub-precinct, is amended to read Alexander Woods.

So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 96, c. s., as transfers Patrolman Charles G. Worrell is amended to read: Harry S. Fleming, from 20th precinct to 63d precinct.

Fire Department.

Retired, on their own applications, 8 A. M., May 1: Capt. H. A. Volk, Eng. 13, on an annual pension of $1,250; Capt. F. H. Molley, Eng. 240, on an annual pension of $1,250; Engr. of Steamer H. C. Young, Eng. 264, on an annual pension of $800; Engr. of Steamer H. F. Odriel, Eng. 93, on an annual pension of $850.

Firem. 1st gr. A. Grill, H. & L. 22, on an annual pension of $700; Firem. 1st gr. R. H. Clarke, Eng. 242, on an annual pension of $700.

Filed: Firem. 3d gr. W. Nikl, Eng. 221, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Firem. 2d gr. T. A. Mickefelder, H. & L. 128, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Special leaves: Lieut. H. J. Joyce, Eng. 61, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 1; Eng. of Steamer J. F. Dowling, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 30; Firem. 1st gr. T. J. Flinn, Eng. 75, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 29; Firem. 1st gr. L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 30; Firem. 2d gr. J. A. Harley, Eng. 32, 12 hours, 8 P. M., April 30.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, Signal Corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to Ft. Wood, N. Y., for duty as Disbursing and Supply Officer.

1st Lt. W. E. Dawson, 21st Inf., is transferred to 25th Inf., July 15. Upon expiration of any leave granted he will proceed from San Francisco on first transport for Honolulu.

Following officers will report by letter at once to commanding officer, Central Dept., for duty at Military Training Camps to be held in that department this year: Infantry—2d Lt. R. C. Hitte, 20th; 1st Lts. L. O. Mathews, 4th; R. P. Palmer, R. B. Lincoln, R. C. Hill, S. M. Parker, F. C. Wrighston, and W. J. Filsmaurice, J. A. Rogers, 20th; B. Lents, 21st; R. T. Phinney, 20th; C. F. Severson, 17th; 2d Lt. F. B. Carithers, 20th. Cavalry: Capt. R. G. Davis. Field Artillery—1st Lt. R. G. Hirawood, 2d.

Leaves: Capt. H. H. Sharpe, M. C., 2 months, effective upon arrival in United States; 1st Lt. C. H. Danielson, 20th Inf., 8 months, and 2d Lt. G. R. Cook, 27th Inf., 1 month and 27 days.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: D-1, D-2, D-3, and the Tonopah, at Block Island; McCall, at Philadelphia; New Hampshire, at Cape Charles; Preble, at Mare Island; Sterrett, at Key West; Wheeling, at Frontera, and the Whipple, at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Arethusa, Guantanamo for Fort Arthur, Texas; Charleston, San Diego for Cristobal; Columbia, Pensacola for Hampton Roads; Maryland, San Diego for San Francisco; Montana, Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.; Vulcan, Key West for Hampton Roads, and the Winslow, Fort Mifflin for Tompkinsville.

The Chicago has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

The Caesar, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Charleston Yard.

The Florida and Utah, now at Norfolk Yard, will leave about April 30 for New York for a stay of about two weeks.

The Ferry was placed in ordinary April 26.

Coast Guard.

Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds, orders to Northern Division rescinded.

2d Lts. W. N. Derby, the Pamlico, to the Itasca, subsequently to the Academy; T. S. Ellinger, the Gresham to the Pamlico, and M. R. Daniels of engrs., the Itasca, to take temporary charge of Academy reservation.

3d Lts. J. F. Day, Jr., to engineering duty on Seminole; P. R. Smith of engrs., to duties of junior line officer on the Seminole; P. J. Gorman, the Pamlico, to the Itasca, subsequently to the Academy, and C. W. Stewart, the Thetis, to the Snohomish.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for master mechanic, Street Cleaning Department, will be closed at 4 P. M., on May 10. Candidates must be not less than 21 nor more than 40 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $1,800 a year. There is one vacancy.

United States.

At the request of the Secretary of Commerce the commission announces for May 17 at the New York Custom House an examination for clerk to commercial attache, for men only. Upon completion of the rating, the papers of all those who pass the examination will be turned over to the Secretary of Commerce.

The salary is $1,500 per annum with expenses for travel and subsistence from Washington, D. C., to place of employment and return.

Commercial attaches are now located in the following cities: London, England; Lima, Peru; Paris, France; Petrograd, Russia; Rio de Janeiro, Brasil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Melbourne, Australia; Berlin, Germany; Peking, China, and Santiago, Chile. It is possible that this service will be largely expanded during the coming fiscal year by the appointment of more commercial attaches.

Candidates will be examined in copying and spacing, copying from rough draft, copying from plain copy, time, report writing, arithmetic, copying and correcting manuscript, general commercial geography, and translation from one or more of the following languages into English: Dano-Norwegian, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUICK 1916 TOURING LIGHT "6." PRACTICALLY NEW. Has been run 1,400 miles; not a scratch or blemish anywhere; to be sold immediately; any inspection invited, and will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction, day or evenings. On exhibition on the carriage floor of the Brighton Stables, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, have full equipment, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521. 1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring. 1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring. 1915-1914 Stutz Bearcat.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

Best bargain ever offered in used cars; Velie, Studebaker, Hudson; full electric equipment; cash or installments. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale at Bargain.—Stevens-Duryea big six touring, 34 H. P.; thoroughly overhauled at cost of $1,200. Call Hudson Motor Car Co., 1,890 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow 7-passenger limousine, first-class condition, just overhauled, used only 2 seasons. Van Deusen, 214 West 109th St. Telephone Academy 471.

Packard (1915) Touring, 38; seven passenger, Simplex (1916) Limousine, 50; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard, touring and limousine; fully equipped; hour, trip, month; reasonable. Penders, Inc., 416 East 54th St. Plaza 5440.

Stutz 1916 Bulldog, run about 2,500 miles; practically new; price exceptional. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1915 Phaeton, five passenger Touring; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer, 22-70 touring; brand new car; big saving. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED. PIERCE-ARROW. LIMOUSINE BODY, 1914 OR 1915 Model for 6-48 chassis. M 40 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. Columbus 3258.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles—Renaults, $3, $4 per hour, monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2908.

Pierce-Arrow, late model landaulet, $300-$400 monthly; desirable party. Columbus 8963.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Beautiful, new Packard six touring monthly; owner drives; reference. Saft. 7170 Audubon.

Beautiful five-passenger Packard; monthly. Brooks, 182 East 73d. Phone Lenox 3130.

Automobiles for rent. For prompt attention, phone Lenox 8707. John Rehnig.

For Hire—1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, week, month. Wilmarth. Schuyler 9018.

Seven-passenger Peerless touring car; reasonable rates. J. Ellis, 8 West 14th St.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St. AUTO BODY BUILDERS. High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April-May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Send for Booklet and U. S. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY. (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. RENOVATED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

57TH, EAST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone, service; references. Plaza 6087.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th St.)—Doctor's office; modern conveniences; single rooms, bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; parlor floor, suitable for office, studio or residence.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming studio, private entrance; open fireplace; electricity; kitchenette; references.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN. 17 West 32d St.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome suites; small and double rooms; electricity, kitchenette; telephone; $2.50 to $12.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; other rooms; $40, $45, $50.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, large parlor floor, suitable for business; comfortable single rooms.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable doctor; other beautiful rooms; kitchenette in some.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well furnished single, double rooms; board optional. Phone 9887 Columbus.

71ST ST., 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, parlor floor, bath, studio, living.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

72D Subway.—Single room, near bath; high-class apartment; $5; gentleman; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1-C.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.) — Two-room suite; family apartment; references. 7248 Columbus. Salbrine.

75TH, 138 WEST. — Nicely furnished large front, rear rooms, dressing room; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath, phone; gentleman preferred; $6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large and small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

77th, 102 West.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Summer rates; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

86TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Moon.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; private home; references. Barry.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with running water, in private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; exclusive home for men.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant front rooms, single, en suite; kitchen privileges; high class. 3D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished front room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. 3B.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Rooms, single, double, for students; private house; board optional.

113TH, 451 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable rooms; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Large room, two closets; running water; private. Apt. 21.

140TH, 600 WEST, (corner of Broadway.)—Large, bright room; running water; adjoining bath; in high-class elevator apartment; refined family; reasonable. Apartment 12. Phone 8300 Audubon.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Large front room, superior furnishings; twin beds; electric light; private residence; references. Audubon 4397.

A homelike, sunny, comfortably furnished suite, with private bath and large balcony overlooking Riverside Drive, can be had in elegant, strictly private residence, occupied by owner; near 103d St. subway. Telephone, Riverside 992.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.) — Comfortable room, running water, shower bath; elevator. Apartment 11.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful corner room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 49.—Attractive room, twin beds, suitable students; kitchen privileges. Apartment 12.

LADY would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 824.—Particularly desirable one and two room suites, with bath; attractive furnishings; large private house; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two young men seek comfortable room, two beds; modern conveniences; walking distance Carnegie Hall. M 98 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

TESTED AND FOUND TO HAVE UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES. OPPORTUNITY

New commodity backed by men of the highest standing, with world-wide market, is being shaped to launch on a large scale; the company's plant is now being equipped and its managerial organization perfected; an unusual opportunity offered men of ability and standing with capital to become actively and financially interested. Address X 280 Times Annex.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

A loan of $2,500 desired for one year, preferably from refined woman; security of $10,000; safe investment, yielding large profit; or person may become actively interested as partner with additional capital; unusual opportunity; A-1 references; investigation invited; principals only. Write R 75 Times.

For Sale.—To settle estate, fully equipped creamery; substantial buildings; 1¼ acres land; 20-ton York refrigerating plant; near Philadelphia; cost $35,000; can be bought for one-third on easy terms. J. S. Hanson, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LIBERAL ADVANCES supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 108 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7894.

WANTED—A GOOD INSIDE MAN OR SALESMAN WITH $10,000 IN CASH TO INVEST IN AN ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. IF INTERESTED ADDRESS BOX L 68 TIMES

HAVE $10,000 UPWARD WITH SERVICES for paying, established business; am tired of schemers; only parties having enough faith in their business to give fair trial before investing, write. Confidential, G 289 Times Downtown.

Wanted—By established close corporation holding valuable contracts, automobile business, party to act as treasurer and invest money as working capital. Address M 33 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA. ACTIVE MAN, WITH 10 YEARS' RESIDENCE IN REPUBLICS, WITH EXTENSIVE BUSINESS RELATIONS, KNOWING WELL THE COUNTRY, WISHES TO TAKE UP AGENCIES AND REPRESENT FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; HIGHEST REFERENCES, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL. REPLY ARGENTINA, M 100 TIMES.

Big Bargain.—Large cloak and suit factory for sale, including thirty machines; single parts can be sold if necessary; don't hesitate. N 264 Times Downtown.

Chicago manufacturer of electric specialties wants New York representative; must have $5,000 to $10,000. N 267 Times Downtown.

Special partner wanted by an established, profitable manufacturing concern. Enlarging. X 304 Times Annex.

Public accountant's representative, visiting Europe, will be glad to execute commissions of any kind. Address C 278 Times Downtown.

Immediately.—Spot cash will buy centrally located, established hairdressing parlor. M 125 Times.

Coat and apron supply route, yielding weekly net profit of $80, will be sold at a sacrifice. M 121 Times.

Department store; big chance for large business; must sell by May 1; lease; retiring; Newark; $4,500. X 216 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 61 Chambers St. Worth 800.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 230 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

REMOVAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY will move its offices from No. 99 John Street to No. 195 Broadway, the Western Union Telegraph Company's new building, and will be located in Rooms Nos. 718 to 725 on and after May 1st.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 East, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table board; references.

37 EAST 53D ST. Rooms with board; references; table guests.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Refined Hebrew surroundings; most excellent table; special Spring rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway and elevated; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive accommodations, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms, with bath, for gentleman in private home; electricity, telephone; block from subway, elevated, and all surface lines.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

80TH, 121 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms, continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second floor front room; reasonable; near Park; private house.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, large, small; baths; excellent home meals; moderate.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large front room; furnished to suit; excellent board; phone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; subway, "L"; business people preferred; wholesome food.

115TH, Corner Manhattan, near Park.—Family hotel; pleasant rooms, suites; good board; social surroundings; $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking. Telephone Morningside 2123.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Healthiest section; the Audubon; bright rooms or suites; excellent meals and services; hotel accommodations, boarding house prices. 2757 Audubon.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE. A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL. Good air, good food, beautiful views, fine tennis courts; forty minutes from the Battery. Tel. 109 Tompkinsville. P. O. Stapleton, N. Y.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; twin parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

Accommodations for two couples, single gentlemen, or small family in high-class residential section of North Yonkers; magnificent river view; extensive lawn, and convenient to subway, trolley; table regarded as best; most suitable for refined people who desire a homelike atmosphere. Phone 874 Yonkers for further information.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 236 Glen Cove.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. Phone Bay Ridge 2389.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. 30 minutes from Broadway. Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away. W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1533.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

State rates, sleeping accommodations, all particulars for two gentlemen now; mother and boy in July; near beach; German cooking preferred. Leon Bamberger, Elks Club.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. & 38th St., Require the services of High-Class SALESWOMEN for their LINGERIE Department. Only those acoustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply. Employment Department, Employes' Entrance, 6 East 38th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, experienced, good cook, white; no laundry; small family; good wages; permanent. Apt. 2 West, 430 West 116th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Family of two; $20; sleep in. Call after 10 o'clock. 226 West 50th St., Apartment 6B.

GIRL (white) for general housework; good plain cook; good wages; no wash

FEAR NO STAMPEDE AT G.O.P. CONVENTION

"All the Favorite Sons Are Believers in Preparedness," Leader Says Grimly.

GOVERNORS AND SENATORS

Delegations Will Have Unusual Number of Men of Distinction and Taft Old Guard of 1912.

Republican leaders have no fear that their Chicago National Convention will be stampeded either for Colonel Roosevelt, Justice Hughes or any other candidate. Such exceeding care has been exercised to obtain staid and unemotional delegates, they say, that the convention will be as near stampede-proof as a convention can possibly be made.

The precautions taken to accomplish this were prompted in the first place by the veiled threats thrown out by friends of Colonel Roosevelt, who will have seats in the convention, that they would start a stampede for the Colonel in its early stages.

"They made the mistake of advertising the stampede some months in advance, and all the favorite sons are believers in preparedness," was the way one Republican leader who was in this city yesterday put it in talking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Colonel Roosevelt, if he gets to Chicago while the Republican and the Bull Moose national gatherings are on, will find in positions of influence and power in the Republican National Convention very much the same men who fought in the Taft trenches four years ago.

About the only participants of first prominence in "The Crime of 1912" who will be missing are William Barnes and ex-United States Senator Elihu Root.

Mr. Barnes will be in Chicago in his capacity as Republican National Committeeman from this State. He refrained from being a candidate for delegate at large, or even district delegate, so as to be in a position better to play to the end his self-allotted rôle of the Colonel's political nemesis. He will undoubtedly wield considerable influence outside of the convention's actual proceedings.

Senator Root is one of the many candidates in the field for the Presidential nomination. He has told his friends that he believes the ethics of the situation require him to stay away.

Harding for Taft in 1912.

The Republican leaders have had more than a hunch ever since the polls closed in the Presidential election four years ago that Colonel Roosevelt might be a factor in 1916. With that in mind they have taken every precaution to guard against a surprise by the Colonel.

When United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who was one of the most ardent supporters of President Taft and one of the bitterest opponents of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, was picked by the Republican National Committee to deliver the keynote speech and act as temporary Chairman of the convention, that was merely a part of a general and well-thought-out program of preparedness framed by the anti-Roosevelt allies in the Republican national organization.

In practically every State care has been taken in the selection of delegates for the purpose of preventing any but Republicans proof against all threats or blandishments that might be used by Colonel Roosevelt's supporters to win him the nomination from being sent as delegates to the convention.

A perusal of the list of delegates from the various States where Republican delegations have already been selected would disclose more names of prominence in the Republican Party than the roster of any Republican National Convention in the memory of living politicians. Leaders of prestige and power in a purely political way have always been conspicuous in National Conventions, and they will all be on hand this time. But this convention, it was said yesterday, would differ from any recent convention in the great number of men of intellect and attainment and men who have achieved distinction in public life who will occupy seats in it, and in the comparatively small number of delegates who will be merely pawns, moving according to the dictates of others. A score of Governors and fully that number of United States Senators will be among the delegates.

"The 1916 convention will go down in history as a convention that really did the nominating itself," said a Republican leader yesterday in talking to a TIMES reporter. "No one will know who the nominee will be when the convention meets, and in my opinion it will take a great number of ballots to choose a candidate. It will be a convention that will not be swept off its feet. It will be a deliberative body in the truest sense of that word. There will be no errand boys sitting in it as delegates. It will become conspicuous for the many men of real ability among the delegates, and for that reason it will be quick to meet properly any sudden emergency and to cope with any critical situation that may arise in the course of its deliberations."

Many Delegates of Prominence.

Two of Taft's old campaign managers will be prominent in the convention, Arthur I. Vorys of Ohio, who acted for Mr. Taft in the 1908 campaign, and ex-Congressman William R. McKinley of Illinois, who was Taft's manager at the convention in 1912.

Ex-Governor Eberhard of Minnesota, who was the Taft leader in his State, will sit in the Minnesota delegation and Governor Phillips of Wisconsin, who led the fight for Taft against La Follette in that State in 1912 is a delegate. In Kansas ex-Congressman Scott, who stood for Taft while Governor Stubbs and all of his following in the Republican organization of Kansas came out for Roosevelt, will be a member of the delegation from that State. Mr. Scott defeated ex-Senator Bristow for Republican National Committeeman from Kansas three to one in the Spring convention.

From this State besides United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Governor Whitman will go Otto T. Bannard, a classmate of Taft and implacable political foe of Colonel Roosevelt; Herbert Parsons, Job E. Hedges, Henry L. Stimson, who was a member of the Taft Cabinet; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and George R. Sheldon, all opposed to the Colonel.

The list of delegates contains such other names as ex-Governor Franklin B. Murphy of New Jersey, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, ex-United States Senator James A. Hemingway from Indiana, and United States Senator Reed Smoot of Utah.

MAIL TRUCK KILLS BOY.

Unidentified Lad Runs Directly in Path of Truck.

A four-year-old boy, who the police believed lived in the neighborhood, was run over by a United States parcel post automobile at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last night and instantly killed. There was nothing on the body to aid identification beyond a slip of paper on which was written the name of Henry Porr.

The boy started across Ninth Avenue and ran from behind a northbound car directly into the path of the big mail truck going south. William Winterhalter, 28 years old, of 9 Commerce Street, the chauffeur, tried to stop, but the distance was too short, and both the front and rear wheels passed over the boy.

Policeman Charles Millen of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested Winterhalter on a technical charge of homicide. The body of the boy was taken to New York Hospital by Dr. Lisle, and was later sent to the Morgue. The boy weighed about 60 pounds, was 4 feet in height, and had light blue eyes and light hair and complexion. He was dressed in a gray Norfolk suit.

WORLD'S BIGGEST NAVY IN 3 WEEK'S WAR COST

Admiral Peary Tells Why It Would Pay to Prepare and How to Do It Quickly.

"In less than three years at the cost of three weeks of war we could build a navy that would be as strong as that of any other power," said Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary at the annual dinner of the Nutley (N. J.) Board of Trade last night.

In explaining that the battle cruiser was a fighting unit of greater power than the battleship, he said: "With our resources and wealth, by concentrating our energies on this type, and building swifter ships with longer range guns than those now afloat, we can catch up with and distance other navies in this type, and so gain the lead in the surest and quickest way.

"One day of war cost to us, if we get into war, would build one of these cruisers and its attendant destroyers and submarines.

"A fleet of these cruisers stationed at Hampton Roads could reach any point between Halifax and Havana within twenty-four hours, or meet and engage an enemy 300 miles east of the Bermudas in the same time.

"Divided into two squadrons, such a fleet could, in twenty-four hours, reach and cover simultaneously the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Windward and Mona Passages. In forty-eight hours it could be off the Panama Canal.

"A similar fleet on the Pacific, stationed at San Francisco, could in twenty-four hours reach any point on the coast or engage an enemy 1,000 miles west of the Golden Gate. Divided into two squadrons, it could cover Puget Sound and the Gulf of Lower California in forty-eight hours it could be off Hawaii.

"These ships offer the quick and certain means for the reincarnation of our navy, for the command of the sea."

R. C. WOOD'S TRIAL HELD UP.

District Attorney Can't Get Witnesses to Testify.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he was having great difficulty in getting witnesses to appear against ex-Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood, who is to be tried on a charge of bribery. Thompson Committee witnesses show no apparent willingness to come forward and tell their story to a jury.

Albert E. Perry, a clerk, formerly employed by Mr. Wood, for whom detectives searched several States, was finally found in Jersey City several days ago. Assistant District Attorney O'Malley went over to see him. He denied that he had seen Sidney G. Johnson, former Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, enter the Public Service Commission office on the day Mr. Wood was alleged to have broached the subject of a bribe.

Mr. Johnson told the prosecutor that he could not be induced to go to Jersey City to face Perry, having been advised against it by his counsel.

Another material witness for the State was Colonel H. G. Prout, former President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, to whom Mr. Johnson had reported Commissioner Wood's alleged offer to sell his vote on a signed contract for $5,000. Mr. Prout is now in Netley, N. J. When requested to appear in the District Attorney's office recently he wrote back, according to District Attorney Swann, that his memory as to the transactions in question was very hazy and that he only had "impressions" of what had occurred.

TEST FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

Root Says We Must Uphold It Through International Law.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The vital necessity for the United States to uphold international law at all cost was urged tonight by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, in addressing the opening session of the tenth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.

"Whether the United States," said Mr. Root, "will soon have occasion or will long have the ability or the will to maintain the Monroe Doctrine lies in the uncertain future. Whether it will be necessary for her to act in defense of the doctrine or abandon it may well be determined by the issue of the present war."

While declaring that the proposal to create a world court to settle international disputes was "by no means a chimera," Dr. Hill said he did not believe the maintenance of an international police force was a possible factor. It involved naval and military authority, thus touching the most sensitive nerve of the international organism.

Many of the foremost authorities on international law in the United States are attending the meeting.

WITNESS AGAINST FATHER.

Clare Boy Identifies Weapon Said to Have Killed His Mother.

While his father, James J. Clare, expugilist and politician, sat a few feet away, Daniel Noble Clare, 14 years old, told in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday of finding the broken iron saucepan with which his father, it is charged, beat his mother to death on March 17.

The saucepan was put in evidence by means of the boy's testimony. The boy will be on the stand again today.

Detective John A. Hurton told of finding blood-stained clothing of Mrs. Clare scattered in several rooms, which, according to the prosecution, was evidence of a struggle.

Joseph Reisenauer, a boarder at Clare's hotel, said Clare went away in the evening, giving his wife a roll of money as he rode away in an automobile. He said that after midnight he was awakened by a quarrel and heard Clare demand the money. He testified that he started downstairs and saw Mrs. Clare lying on the floor with Clare standing over her with his foot raised.

Joseph Gagnon, a bartender at the hotel, told of finding Mrs. Clare's body. He said she did not drink to excess.

Dr. F. B. Hart, Coroner's physician, said there were so many cuts and bruises on Mrs. Clare's body that he could not count them.

Samuel Monash, a chemist, testified that a chemical examination of the shoes Clare wore when arrested showed blood stains on them.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

ACADEMICIANS AT DINNER.

Artists and Patrons of the Arts at 91st Annual Gathering.

More than 150 academicians and their guests were present at the ninety-first annual dinner of the National Academy of Design in Delmonico's last night. The art of the past, the present, and the future was toasted by seven artists.

The academicians were greatly interested in the speech of Edward L. Morse, whose father, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was one of the founders and the first President of the Academy. Mr. Morse told of the life of his father, who studied under the American artist, Washington Allston.

"Arts give a nation soul and body and are the history of the spirits of men," said Morris Gray, President of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said there was danger, now in following tradition but in following hidebound tradition. Other speakers were J. Alden Weir, President of the Academy; Henry W. Watrous, Secretary; William A. Coffin, toastmaster; Frederick Dielman, ex-President, and A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Among those present were ex-Senator William A. Clark, Charles Bull, James Speyer, Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Hugo Ballin, Cecilia Beaux, Solon Borglum, William M. Chase, Cass Gilbert, Childe Hassam, C. W. Hawthorne, Maxfield Parrish, W. T. Smedley, and the new academicians, Paul Manship and Arnold W. Brunner.

GANG USES WOMEN IN BLACKMAIL PLOTS

Large Sums of Money Wrung from Out-of-Town Merchants with Mann Act as a Weapon.

GAME WORKED IN BIG HOTELS

Commissioner Woods Admits a Number of Important Arrests Will Be Made Soon.

The Police Department is drawing the net about a daring and so far successful Broadway blackmail game practiced in the last few months upon visitors the prosperity of the times has brought to New York. The blackmailers' plans and plots, which have reached Police Headquarters, read like a page from scarlet fiction—a kaleidoscopic conglomeration of bright lights, pretty girls, Atlantic City, the Mann act, fake detectives—and the victim's bankroll.

The new game, which the police believe is conducted by a well-organized gang with ten or twelve men as the brains, is a combination of old games, with many new trimmings. Months ago the police heard of one or two cases of blackmail in which women figured, but when the same story was repeated time after time they reached the theory which has since been confirmed, that the victims had all fallen into the hands of the same gang.

The police have done a great deal of quiet work around Broadway for several months and developments are in order at any time. Yesterday plans were laid for the extradition from Chicago of a woman who played a rôle in one of the "shake-downs," and the Western man who was the victim has given his word to come to New York and testify in the case.

For the last year or more, since the coming of the prosperity brought by the making of war supplies, business men and buyers from out of town have been making more trips than ever before to New York. Where they made two trips in former years they are now making four or five. Business is rushing, their patrons have money and demand everything up to the minute. Besides, the ramifications of war business has brought thousands of other men from all parts of the country to New York in unprecedented numbers. The hotels have the best year in the city's history.

Business Men Marked.

This condition furnishes the field of harvest for the blackmailers. They know that most of the business men from small towns do business on borrowed capital, the obtaining of which depends on the reputation of the business man. They know also all that the man's reputation means in his own small city. By underground means they "spot" these men. The field is so large the blackmailers can chose their victims, and the gang which the police hope to round up always picks two men who are in New York together. Two girls, employed by the gang, and who hang about the better hotels constantly, make the acquaintance of the two prospective victims, and there follows several nights on Broadway, with the "men from out of town" growing more and more to trust their companions.

The rest of the game, as it was told by some of the victims, is that on about Friday, one of the girls, the companion of the man who has appeared to have the most money, suggests that he take her to Atlantic City for the week-end. He demurs on the ground that he may get in trouble. In an ingenuous manner the girl replies that she appreciates his reticence, and suggests that she go all alone, providing only that he will give her the wherewithal. He does, and she departs.

"The next day," the victim's story continued, "the other girl called me on the telephone and told me that my friend who had gone to Atlantic City wanted me there. She urged me to go and remarked that she was going herself to stay there over Sunday. Everything seemed all right and we two men went to Atlantic City Saturday afternoon.

"We returned Monday. Monday afternoon a man called on me, flashed a Federal officer's badge and informed me that he was a detective and that he had been in Atlantic City on another case and had seen us there with our companions. He told me to be careful, because the girl I was with was a trouble-maker. He added, however, that he did not believe I was a grifter, but wished merely to warn me. He left his card with me and said that if she tried to make any trouble to call on him. He said he believed he could fix the thing up for $1,000. I thanked him and told him good-bye.

"The next day the girl called, and with her was a lawyer. They demanded $2,000 and put up a whole lot of arguments, but I ordered them out.

Hushed Up for $500.

"On the following day the detective dropped in casually, and, in the course of conversation, asked me if I had heard any more from the girl trouble-maker. I told him I had and recited what had taken place. He said that he believed he could hush the thing up for $500. 'If you can do it for $500 all right,' I said. I gave him the money and that's all I heard from any of them."

This man's case is under investigation and arrests will probably follow soon. His story tallies with many others that have come to the ears of the police, the only variance being in the amount of money. In one case of which the police very recently heard the victim gave up $1,700.

In the "frame-up" the detective is the manager of the scheme. He is the brains of the organization, who decides how much the prospective victim shall be "shaken down" for, and how it had best be done and he collects the money. The "lawyer" is an employe, and the girls are hired as they are needed, getting from $10 to $50 a day, depending on their appearance.

There are said to be at work more than a score of these combinations in the Broadway section. The men who are running them are well-known figures to the police. Several of the suspects sold fake mining stock years ago, later they engaged in the wiretapping game. Since these trades became unpopular, because so many of the artisans went to prison, the "sharpers" have evolved their new game.

It has been impossible for the police to gauge the limits of their operations. If the victim doesn't fall, he regards the incident as closed and is prompted by no desire for police publicity; if he "falls" and pays money to have the affair hushed, he is satisfied to let the police remain in ignorance in most cases. It is estimated by the police that they learn of not more than one in fifty of the cases in which the new blackmail gang has worked. Most of the cases known have been stumbled upon through accident by detectives who have been trailing criminal suspects in connection with other charges, to find that they have become a part of the new and ramified blackmail organization.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods said yesterday that the department was not ready to make public any of its findings. He admitted that there had been a big investigation of alleged blackmail cases, and that action might be expected in the near future.

RESPECTS INFIRM OLD DOG.

Magistrate Sees No Need for Muzzle on Toothless Poodle.

Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday set aside the muzzling ordinance in the exceptional case of a 14-year-old blind white dog that had no teeth, and whose receding nose was all but invisible.

Mrs. Mary A. Wildman of 108 West Ninety-fourth Street had been summoned by Patrolman Ruppert of the Health Squad because her dog was unmuzzled in the street. Mrs. Wildman said she was on the way to visit a sick boy who was fond of the poodle. On the way the dog jumped out of her arms, she said, just as the officer came along.

The Magistrate thought that, in view of the poodle's condition, the case might be dismissed.

COHALAN REBUKES LAWYER.

Sister-in-Law of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Testifies in Suit.

Surrogate Cohalan heard yesterday the testimony of a sister-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Mrs. Nanon Holzman, who said that she owned all of the furniture in the house of Ellen Donnelly of 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, who died on March 16. Paul F. Burns, temporary administrator, asserted that the furniture belonged to the estate of Mrs. Donnelly.

The action was brought to determine the title of the furniture, and was the first of its kind under the new Surrogates' law. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who married Mrs. Holzman's sister, Mrs. Thomas Montgomery, nee Beatrice A. Heyzer, appeared in the court and testified that he had known Mrs. Donnelly well and understood that the furniture in her house belonged to Mrs. Holzman.

In the course of her testimony Mrs. Holzman said that William Peebles called her on the telephone a few days ago and told her that unless she turned over to him certain promissory notes he would refuse to testify in her behalf regarding the furniture, and that she had refused to meet these demands. This was vehemently denied by Mr. Peebles.

When Mrs. Holzman was cross-examined her lawyer, William Butler, started to ask her if she had not meant to say something else, but Surrogate Cohalan at once interrupted and reprimanded the lawyer.

"What do you mean by trying to lead on a witness when I have just caught her in a lie?" demanded the Surrogate. Mr. Butler offered an apology, but the Surrogate replied:

"If you do that again an apology will not be sufficient. It has been shown here by the testimony," he added, "that Mrs. Donnelly rented the home in 1907 and that Mrs. Holzman joined her in 1911. What did the people do before you got there, sleep on the floor?" he asked the witness.

ARGUMENT STALLS SUBWAY.

Trains Stop While Man and Wife Discuss $5 Tip to Musician.

Police whistles called Detectives Christian and Pooler to the southbound station of the subway at Astor Place at 8 o'clock last night. According to stories told in Night Court later, they found a fashionably attired woman and a well-dressed man arguing vehemently in the vestibule of a train, while Interborough employes begged them to quit talking and let the train go on. The argument, the detectives were told, had tied up the entire subway.

The detectives told Magistrate Groehl that as far as they could make out the argument led back to the refusal of the woman to give the man $5 with which to tip the orchestra leader in a popular restaurant for playing a favorite tune.

In Night Court the man gave his name as William C. Abercrombie, a lawyer, living at a hotel at Fourteenth Street and University Place. The woman, who was very attractive, said she was Mrs. Abercrombie, but that she lived at 430 West 110th Street. A court official told newspaper men that Mrs. Abercrombie was well known socially before her marriage, and that she had been separated from her husband for a year.

Mrs. Abercrombie told the Magistrate that the argument about the $5 tip started while they were at dinner and was continued after they boarded the subway train. She pleaded with the court to be lenient, saying her husband was a nervous man and became excited easily. Magistrate Groehl fined Abercrombie $1, which he paid.

FIND SCHOOL DRILL POPULAR

Hoboken Authorities to Increase Military Enrollment.

Mayor Patrick H. Griffin asserted yesterday that the first few weeks of the compulsory drill in the Hoboken schools had been very satisfactory, and that the children entered into the drills with the proper spirit. According to Mayor Griffin the only opposition to the drills has come from the 400 Socialists in Hoboken.

"The Socialists held a mass meeting here during the week," he said, "and drew up certain resolutions which specifically repudiate the preparedness program now in operation, which has, by the way, passed the experimental stage and may well be called an institution now. The resolutions which were adopted have not as yet been forwarded to me, but there is little doubt as to their nature."

About 500 uniformed cadets will be in line in the Decoration Day parade. They will be reviewed by the city officials and by many representatives of school districts in Hudson County and New York. It is expected that before long it will be necessary to increase the enrollment of the corps, as more than 1,000 boys have applied for membership. Of the 5,000 boy students in the Hoboken schools fully 95 per cent. of those of right age will sooner or later become cadets.

RARE BOOKS AID WAR FUNDS

More Than $3,600 Netted at Christie's Sale in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 27.—The sale for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, which is being held at Christie's netted more than $3,600 today.

"A Christmas Garland," written by Max Beerbohm, with caricatures of the subject of each chapter drawn by the author, and presented by him for sale, was sold for $367.50. This copy contained portraits of a number of famous authors, including Gilbert Chesterton, Rudyard Kipling, G. Bernard Shaw, and George Meredith. The portrait of the late Henry James was not drawn, "pending fulfillment of our hope that health and activity will yet be given back to the consummate and well-beloved man whose work is here parodied. M. B., February, 1916."

A binding of the "Biblia Sacra," vulgate editionis, 6 volumes in 11, 12mo., with arms of Caumartin-Saint Ange, by De Boyet, presented by Hugh Cobb, brought $575.

Lord Byron's copy of "Plini Panegyricus," with his autograph, "Byron, Trin. Coll., 1808," presented by Right Hon. the Marquis of Crewe, K. G., was sold for $165.

Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol," a first edition, with illustrations by John Leech, and a letter by the author, presented by Lieut. Col. H. S. Walker, brought $275.

A manuscript on vellum in Roman letters of "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," presented by Mrs. Robert Stopford, was sold for $1,175, the highest price of the day.

William Blake's "Vision of the Daughters of Albion," a first edition with eleven plates, which was listed as "very rare," presented by the Misses Field, brought $1,000.

From the Sunny Slopes of the Maritime Alps,
the Garden Spot of the world,
come the full, ripe Olives that alone contribute the superlative delicacy of flavor found only in
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Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

LUSITANIA WIDOW SUES FOR $750,000

Mrs. Hopkins, Whose Husband Was Head of Shipbuilding Co., Brings First Action.

CARELESSNESS IS CHARGED

Asks That Cunard Line Be Made to Answer Questions About Disregarded Warnings.

The first suit for damages because of the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania on May 7, 1915, was filed yesterday in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal District Court by A. Gordon Murray of 68 William Street, acting on behalf of Mrs. Mary Davies Hopkins of Louisville, Ky., whose husband, Albert Lloyd Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, lost his life when the vessel was torpedoed off the Irish Coast by a German submarine. Mrs. Hopkins sues the Cunard Line for $750,000 for the loss of her husband's life.

Mrs. Hopkins alleges that the company did not take proper precautions to safeguard the vessel in the war zone and that the liner was exposed to additional danger because she only went at half speed, when full speed would have helped to carry her past the danger lurking in her path. It is also asserted in the complaint that the Lusitania at the time she was torpedoed was not following the prescribed course set down by the British Admiralty for vessels plying between New York and Liverpool. Instead, the complaint alleges, the Lusitania was steered through a region marked out by the German Government and known to be infested with hostile craft.

The complaint also sets up that the Lusitania was, considering the circumstances at the time, being navigated "imprudently and negligently."

Mrs. Hopkins asks the court to require the Cunard Line to answer upon oath certain interrogations, which include these questions:

"Was there in force in May, 1915, an agreement between the British Government and the defendant line comprehending a subsidy by the British Government in the building and operation of the steamship Lusitania or any agreement for indemnity to the owners of the vessel for loss or damage arising by reason of the war?

"Was the commander of the Lusitania under any instruction from responsible officers, agents or servants of the Cunard Line as to her course, conduct and speed?

"Was the company by any act of defense of Government bound to cause its steamships, including the Lusitania, to be operated according to the orders or direction of the British Admiralty?

"And, if not, otherwise or constructive, did the steamship company give to the traveling public that its Board of Directors had instructed the Captain of the Lusitania not to use full boiler power and speed?"

As personal counsel for Mrs. Hopkins, Warren C. Van Slyck of 32 Nassau Street some time ago brought suit against the Connecticut Life Insurance Company to collect $40,000 insurance on her husband's life. The action was dismissed by Justice Shearn, who ruled that the company was relieved of its responsibility when Mr. Hopkins signed a "war rider" prior to going abroad.

Appeal was taken in that case and the hearing is set for May 15.

A Gordon Murray said last night:

"This is a bonafide suit, not instigated by any one outside Mrs. Hopkins's family. Mrs. Hopkins did not attend the meeting of Lusitania survivors on Wednesday and has no connection with them. She has not been approached in any way to settle the suit for $50,000 or any such sum. When the case comes up she intends to push it."

IN MEMORY OF LUSITANIA.

Meeting at Carnegie Hall to Discuss the Teutonic Peril.

A meeting in memory of the Lusitania disaster will take place in Carnegie Hall on Sunday, May 7. Postal cards announcing the meeting, mailed by the memorial committee to persons whom they desire to attend, bear the caption:

Lusitania Memorial Meeting.
Lest We Forget.

It is announced that the meeting will include "A discussion of the moral issues which have arisen between our country and Germany, and of the Teutonic peril to American ideals."

"We condemn," the card says, "the aims of the Teutonic powers, and we denounce as barbarous their methods of warfare."

The cards are to serve as tickets of admission. Reserved seat tickets for the balconies and boxes of the parquet will be issued without charge in the order of application, but the seats in the second tier of boxes and in the first twenty rows of the parquet may be had at $1 each. Applications may be sent to the American Rights Committee, 42 Cedar Street, or to Putnam's bookstore, 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Donald McLean Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Donald McLean, whose wife is dangerously ill in the Church Home and Infirmary, came to this city today from New York to be with his wife. Mrs. McLean was taken to the infirmary more than a week ago from Norfolk, Va. Today she had a sinking spell and her husband was summoned.

Mrs. McLean is a former President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of the most prominent women in this country.

Deny Hetty Green Was Seriously Ill.

Emphatic denial that Mrs. Hetty Green was seriously ill was made yesterday afternoon in answer to inquiries at the house which the "richest woman" uses as an office, at 7 West Ninetieth Street, adjoining the home of her son, Colonel Edward H. R. Green. It was said that Mrs. Green had transacted her regular amount of business yesterday, and had left at her accustomed hour.

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These MIXTURES contain only types chosen for perfection in size, brilliancy and range of colorings.
Nasturtiums Tall or Dwarf
For gardens or window boxes. As vines or bedding plants their brilliant colors produce a grand effect all Summer long.
Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.
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Special Mixture: Per Pkt., 15c
Many new and interesting flowers in our 160-page catalog—FREE.
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NO MORE NEWS OF DUQUESNE

Relatives of Soldier of Fortune Here Lack Tidings of Fate.

No supplemental news to the brief cablegram from Buenos Aires announcing the death at the hands of Indians on the Bolivian frontier of Captain Fritz Duquesne was received yesterday, although the wife, relatives, and friends of the explorer made efforts to learn the details of Captain Duquesne's latest, and probably fatal, adventure. The cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was the first news that Mrs. Duquesne, or any one who knew the Captain, had of his reported death. Mrs. Duquesne, who is in New York, about three weeks ago received a letter from her husband, dated some two months ago in Buenos Aires, in which he said he was leaving for Bolivia, but expected to be gone only a short time, and would return to New York within a few weeks.

He directed that no more of his mail be forwarded to him, asking that it be held by his brother-in-law, S. S. Wortley, Jr., who now has a number of letters addressed to the Captain.

A similar letter of simultaneous date was received from Captain Duquesne by a friend of his here, but in this communication, too, the adventurer failed to state the purpose of his mission into Bolivia. This friend and others acquainted with the disposition of Captain Duquesne believe that, just as he was about to leave South America, after more than two years there, an opportunity for one more daring undertaking was offered to him, and he was not able to resist it.

One theory of the Bolivian expedition was given yesterday by Arnold Genthe of 1 West Forty-sixth Street, who was a close friend of Captain Duquesne, and who received one of the Captain's last letters to reach this country. In this letter Captain Duquesne complained of persistent "hard luck," concluding with this sentence:

"And now, just as I thought my expedition was coming to a close, I hear that the ship upon which I sent my picture films to America has been sunk by Germans. All the practical results of the two years I have labored here have therefore been destroyed."

It is Mr. Genthe's theory that, having lost his films, Captain Duquesne, unwilling to return to New York with empty hands, re-entered the wilderness of South America to obtain more pictures.

In this same letter, as depicting the condition to which he had been reduced by his sufferings, Captain Duquesne said:

"My body is full of sores and my mind is full of holes. I'm almost a fit subject for a hospital."

That Captain Duquesne originally went to South America with a motion-picture equipment, commissioned by a film producing corporation to follow Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, meant little to his family and friends, for the business of taking pictures, they said, was only an incident of his adventure. Knowledge that when Captain Duquesne left for South America in 1913 his wife went with him made some of the friends of both fear yesterday that she, too, had met with misfortune, but it was subsequently learned that when her husband decided to penetrate into the more primitive parts of South America about a year and a half ago she went to Barbados, where she remained until February, 1916, when she returned to New York with Mr. and Mrs. Wortley. She is now convalescent after an attack of typhoid fever.

BEN REITMAN ARRESTED.

Coldman Aid Accused of Circulating Objectionable Leaflets.

Ben Reitman, an associate of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, who calls himself a lecturer, was arrested last night at the office of the publication Mother Earth, 20 East 125th Street, on a charge of violating Section 1142 of the Penal Code in circulating pamphlets on birth control. He was taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau in West 123d Street, where he was released on $500 bail furnished by the Southern Surety Company.

The arrest of Reitman grew out of a lecture he delivered Sunday night in the Harlem Masonic Temple, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, when he spoke on birth control, after which he distributed pamphlets upon the subject. His speech was the same as that for which Emma Goldman was sent to the workhouse ten days ago. Detective Sergeant McGee and Detective Glery of the Fourth Branch were in the audience and took notes. Yesterday they obtained a warrant for Reitman's arrest from Magistrate Quail in the Washington Heights Police Station.

With Reitman when he was arrested was Leonard D. Abbott, President of the Free Speech League. He accompanied Reitman to the Fourth Branch.

Reitman took his arrest in a very facetious vein. "They are not going to hang me, are they? They are not going to shoot me at sunrise?" he asked of the detectives. And then, turning to several reporters, he said: "Well, boys, if they send me to jail for six months, don't forget to send me some cigarettes. And don't forget there will be a big birth control meeting in Carnegie Hall on May 5."

Reitman has had much advertisement ever since he was tarred and feathered in California in 1912 because of I. W. W. activities at Los Angeles. He has been Emma Goldman's manager on her lecture tours.

North Carolina Indorses Wilson.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27.—Democrats, in State convention here today, indorsed President Wilson for re-election and chose Senators Overman and Simmons, Governor Craig and General Carr as delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention. A. W. McLean was elected National Committeeman, succeeding Josephus Daniels, who resigned. Governor Craig predicted that President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt would be the Presidential candidates of the two leading parties.

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Silk Sox
Lisle Lined
25c
Friday and Saturday Only
A standard Wallach 35c hose—made of very fine silk yarns, in all the popular colors; absolutely fast.
Lisle-lined for better wear—double sole, heel and toe, extra high spliced heel.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 32d St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

EMPLOYERS DECIDE ON CLOAK LOCKOUT

Finally Reject Mayor's Offers of Mediation and Will Notify 60,000 Workers to Quit.

FIGHT ON THE OPEN SHOP

Both Sides Express the Determination to Fight the Issue "to the Bitter End."

The efforts of Mayor Mitchel and other prominent men to avert a lockout of more than 60,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry by offering their services as mediators came to naught last night, when the Executive Committee of the Cloak and Suit manufacturers' Protective Association, after a secret session, decided that they would close shop immediately and fight the union. Circulars, printed in three languages, will be handed to the employes of the 400 shops in the association today, notifying them that they are not to report to work until further notice.

In a statement issued to the public the employers assert that the lockout is a renewal of the old controversy over the closed shop, contended for by the union, and of the open-shop principle, which the employers believe is essential to the welfare of their business. The crisis has been brought about, they assert, solely by the action of the union officials in forcing the Mayor's Council of Conciliation to proclaim the closed shop in the industry.

According to the manufacturers, it was decided under the old protocol of 1910 that they should give the preference to union men when hiring employes. The word "hiring" has been the bone of contention ever since, the manufacturers holding that this did not mean that they must discriminate in favor of the union in retaining persons in their employ. The union took the opposite view, declaring that the man employed must be in good standing with the union.

The matter was brought before the Council of Conciliation, which decided against the union. The question was reopened at a later hearing and the attorney for the union demanded that Dr. Felix Adler, one of the members of the council, should define what was meant by "a union man." He decided that it meant a member in good standing, to be established by an inspection of the union card, and in all cases such a man should have the preference in employment.

"It is the principle of the closed shop and it is an issue that is non-arbitrable and cannot under any circumstances be submitted to any civic body for discussion or adjudication," the Employers' Association's statement sets forth. "It is un-American and will not be tolerated by the community. To grant this would permit the leaders of the union to dictate terms and conditions in the factory and place our plants in their hands and absolutely abrogate our rights to operate our factories on the basis of efficiency."

Mayor Mitchel, when told of the action of the manufacturers, made the following statement over the telephone last night:

"The manufacturers were forced to do nothing. The Council of Conciliation came into being by the joint action of the unionists and the manufacturers. It gave certain decisions on questions which were submitted to it. The decisions adverse to the unionists were accepted by the unionists and the manufacturers. On the other hand, the decisions which were adverse to the manufacturers were rejected by the manufacturers. The manufacturers also refused to attend a conference to which I had invited them."

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who is the leader of the workers, said that if the manufacturers carried out their threat of a lockout the entire industry would be tied up next week.

"We will fight it to the bitter end," he declared. "We are prepared for a long siege and will never give in until we win out, which we are bound to do."

Morris Hilquit, counsel for the union, also predicted a long fight. Dr. Felix Adler could not be reached last night.

PREDICTS A MASSACRE.

Joseph Barondess Hears Attacks on Russian Jews Are Planned.

Joseph Barondess, Chairman of the Jewish Congress Organization Committee, sent word to the newspapers last night that news had been received by the committee that a massacre of Jews had been arranged by reactionaries in Russia, to begin with the Easter holidays, which under the Greek calendar will be in about two weeks.

"Appeals have come to us for help," said Mr. Barondess, "and the only help we can give is to arouse sympathy among the American people. If sufficient sympathy is aroused the threatened massacre may be averted. The party in Russia responsible for the massacre, if it comes, will be the party that is really the hidden hand of the Russian Government and will act under its protection."

Mr. Barondess declined in any way to indicate the source of his information. In answer to questions he said it indicated that the predicted attack would extend to "every section of Russia wherever there are any Jews."

Browning, King & Company
It's no trouble, to try on a suit at $15 and see just the effect. We have a model for every taste and no end of patterns. At $20 and $25, the difference in price is in the materials. You can't buy a better suit for the money than ours at $40.
For the boys our Norfolk Jackets (ages 6 to 18 years) with extra trousers are the thing for school or play. Exceptional values at $6.50, $8.50, $10.
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